

Jan. 10, 1952
141st Baltic St
Brooklyn

Dear Dorothy:

I sent off the diary on Monday via Railway Express (held up to Army induction) As I didn't have Barbara's address, I had to send them to your place. I could only get \$2.50 insurance on the shipment because it was in a paper carton. I hope they arrived safely, but let me know if you do not get the shipment by the end of the week. I believe you now have all of the diary from Inform up to Army induction so that this complete set will be in one location. I won't need them for quite a while as we have decided to stop working on our house painting at last.

Yvonne and Susan send their love.

Sincerely,
Charlie.

3437 Woodland Avenue

January 19, 1952

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
141 Baltic Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Charlie:

Just a hasty note to say that your diaries arrived and that I have turned them over to Barbara. For your information, Barbara's address is 503 South 48th Street, Philadelphia. She expects to get busy on the thing right away so we will want to consult with you sometime this spring.

Give my love to Yuriko and Susan.

Sincerely yours,

DST:HW

Dorothy S. Thomas

Kikuchi

Now for the "Introduction" and I hope that you won't feel that my immediate reactions after the first reading are too picayunish. Frankly, I wasn't too happy with it but I can't put my finger on the reason: whether I feel that it isn't exactly professional in style, or whether I am objecting to some of the content. Or a combination of both. Maybe I expect a scholarly PHD style and I didn't find it so. I don't know. If Don wrote this, I don't think he did full justice to himself in this section, particularly pages 1 to 9. I thought there was too much paraphrasing of the Adamic chapter and that it could have been greatly condensed with a reference to the Adamic chapter for the fuller story. I realize that it was done to establish a setting for the Diary, but what was the point of a full page of quote on CK's visit to his Vallego home on page 6 of Introduction? From page 9, I reacted much better to the style. If the purpose of the introduction was to establish the fact that CK's pre war cultural milieu made evacuation ridiculous, this point ~~is~~ comes out in the Diary proper and it doesn't have to be spelled out. Now I think my objection is to content! I have no alternative suggestion and maybe what I am thinking should be in the Introduction will be in your Foreword.

The other main point which I would like to straighten out because of several previous implications about illegitimacy due to confusion about date of birth is very important because I feel that Don is acting like a Detective, but he is definitely on the wrong scent and this is because of some differences in chronology. But there is a suggestion of the illegitimacy theory in the annotation and content which is due to a discrepancy in date of birth for another reason entirely. Please refer to my letter to Barbaba recently about this.

At the bottom of page 2, it is stated that my parents reconciliation took place after my birth in SF. Actually I do not think my parents were separated for the first time until after 1920 and I don't know where the 1917 date came from. (I dimly remember walking across a overpass near the Ferry Building with my brother Jack at my side, and a second time when there were four of us.) Also I was born at 114 Branciforte St, Vallejo, across the alley from the home described in the Adamic chapter.

Now for the confusion of birthdate. I was born 1/18/16 but until age 18 I was under the impression that it was 1/18/17. I was registered in school under the "Japanese Age", making me one year old at the date of birth. Also on my birth certificate my parents listed their Japanese ages so that it states my mother was 26 years old when she was only 25 (American style) And this is the reason why there was recent confusion re: her eligibility for Social Security as she was only age 64 in May and not 65 as we all believed.

Anyway, I was registered for the ~~xi~~ first grade at age 5 in 1921 because my mother said I was age 6 (Japanese style.) I was promoted to second grade in 1922. My report card (which I

have) shows that I was in 2A from Sept. 1922 to June 8, 1923 and I was "retained" in 2A because my term record was failing in all subjects, except Conduct which was Excellent! I spent three years in all in the 2nd grade because I was out of school part of this time, in different schools, in the first orphanage, etc. In 1925 I went to the orphanage (I thought I was 8, but I was really 9) and I made the 2nd 3rd, 4th grade in one year, and started 5th grade in the Fall of 1925. In 1926 the Home corrected my age to what they thought was the real one and as a result I was kept back in school one term because I was not allowed to graduate from the 8th grade before age 13. But, this added to the confusion because the Home corrected my birthdate to 1/18/17 because my mother didn't understand much English and she meant that adding ~~my~~ one year was backwards from 1916 but the Home thought it was forwards to 1917. That is why there are several differences listed in my birthdate. (Now don't go away because there is more, and I really want to iron out this complicated business once and for all.)

Anyway, I graduated from 8th grade supposedly thinking I was age 13 as this was what the Home and School records said and when I started High School in the Fall of 1930 I did not know that I was age 14, and I had been held back one year in grade school because of this mistake. I did not get a copy of my birth certificate until after I got out of H.S. This matter was not important until about 1938 when Mariko and Alice started the Nisei social whirl, and they deducted one year from their ages because they got such a late start and it was easy for me to fall in with this since I only learned a year or so before about my real birthdate. So Mariko and Alice both married boys one year younger, when they really are two years difference and I don't know what George and Mark will do when they find out the truth. (Alice recently said to me in front of Mark that she would be 36 next year so I assume she hasn't told him. Thus when the Adamic chapter was written in the Spring of 1946, I went by the 1917 birthdate. This is all very silly, but I think it should be straightened out for Don's satisfaction. Even Yuriko isn't sure whether I am 38 or 39 now because of this, and it was always too complicated to explain to anyone and I never felt it was important. It only becomes important because of the possible illegitimacy theory. All I know is that Mariko and Alice might get very angry if their birthdate is published. I did it before but it was in an anonymous chapter. Anyway, I give the problem back to Don! *(Actually Mariko's birthdate is later in Comic Chapter 4 Introduction as 1915, but she was born in Sept 1914. I don't think we should correct this now!)*

Now for a page by page corrections; and comments:
 On page 1, Para 1, I think the sentence "The Diary is still in process, etc" should be eliminated. My present occupation if it needs to be identified can be put in a biographical note for the flap if there is one, with the fact of marriage to Yuriko, etc.etc, but this doesn't belong in the Introduction.

Page 1: My father was in U.S. Navy for five years, 1904-1909.
 Page 2: Jack's Japanese name not Jiro, something like Stakats(?)
 Page 2: I never used my Japanese name in my life.

Thomas Kent

Kikuchi: Project Funds Available

U. of Pa. - Special Research Fund - Grant No. 772.

code	2	04137	7800	88.74
	4	11920	8990	-87.98

Am. Phil. - Penrose Fund - Grant No. 1298
194.81

Kent-Thomas

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

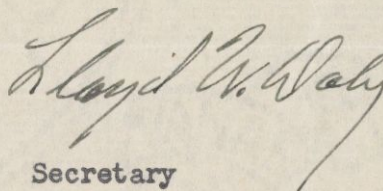
Committee on the
Advancement of Research

June 30, 1952

Dear Dr. Thomas:

At its meeting on June 13 the Committee on the
Advancement of Research approved extension of the term for
use of your grant No. 772 to June 30, 1953.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
3437 Woodland Avenue

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

Thomas - Kent Project

V. J. P. Special Research Fund Grant No. 772.

Expenses

Grant. 500.00

3-24-51	Trans CK + W.K.	24.69
5-4-51	Folders CK	5.06
6-28-51	Travel CK.	16.54
8-17-51	Travel C.K.	38.54
9-7-51	Travel W.K.	62.50
10-8-51	Typing H.W.	263.93

411.26

500.00

Bal. 88.74

Expenses.

Am. Phil. Society - Penrose Fund No. 1298

Grant. 1250.00

6-1-51	Payment W.K.	200.00
7-20-51	Typing H.W.	155.19
7-24-51	Payment W.K.	200.00
8-27-51	Payment W.K.	400.00
9-7-51	Payment B.G.	100.00

1055.19

1250.00

Bal. 194.81

CODE ➡	Class 7	Department 7	Account 7	Fund	Total Estimate	DATE Sept. 1, 1951	Req. No.
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Req. No.

RECEIVED

DELIVERY ADDRESS Prof. D.S.Thomas
Sociology Department

c/o

Dorothy S. Thomas
(Signed) Authorized Representative

(Signed) Authorized Representative

TO BE FILLED IN LATER

[illegible]

DUPLICATE — RETAIN FOR YOUR FILE.

Kikuchi Grant

UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas

To: Helen S. White
Room W-182 Dietrich Hall
Wharton School
University of Penna.
3620 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Penna.

For typing Mr. Kikuchi's Diary

Pages 1435 to 1625 inclusive = 190 pages

at 30¢ for original copy
+ 3¢ for carbon copy
33¢ \$62.70

Cost of material 7.09

Total \$69.79

August 29, 1952

Letter
Sent
Sept 20, 1952.

Answer Phil.
Plumrose Fund
Grant.
No 1298

Keut - Thomas Project

April 16, 1952

Dear Dorothy,

According to my records here's how we shape up for funds.

U. of Pa. - Special Research Fund - Grant No. 772	88.74
Am. Phil. - Penrose Fund - Grant No. 1298	<u>194.81</u>
Balance	283.55

If the balance of our editing is done wisely (i.e. no repetitions of our mistakes with Chicago) I think we shall have enough to take care of our typing.

We must apply to the Comm. on Advancement of Research at Penn for a renewal of the grant to retain the 88.74. Lloyd Daly is secretary of that committee. According to the agreement with the American Phil, it is not necessary to apply for a renewal; however, a semil annual report of disbursements and an annual report of progress is requested. I've enclosed an accounting of our expeditures from ^{both} ~~this funds~~. ~~I've also enclosed the "contracts" from both in case you want to refer to them.~~ Appropos our progress: I plan to hit it hard this summer and think that we can pretty well complete it.

Speaking of summer work - I have an office mate here - one Elmer Luchterhand - who is looking for work and has had considerable interviewing experience. He has been making a study of Nazi concentration camp victims and has been interviewing ~~KKK~~ them for the past two years. Prior to that he was on a research project at the University of Wisconsin where he had additional experience. He's a very capable chap. If Sid is still trying to line up workers, he's a good prospect. Incidentally, tell Sid to keep open any part

time jobs he has for me since I can use the spare bootle to
toss to the ever hungry door wolf.

Sorry I didn't get to see you at Haverford. Did you
attend? I was there all day Saturday but no sign of you. The
meetings this year were very dull. The papers were poorer than
usual and the crowd smaller. Wish I was going to the Pop. meetings
this week, however, I'm slated to give a speech to a group of
New England teachers of textiles this Saturday. I'm supposed to
speak on important social changes which have implications for
them!!

Marion I and II are well and busy. My duaghter grows
more interesting each day. She now sits up very well, is very
clever with her hands, and has already learned a thousand ways to
dominate her Pop. However, he loves it. We are coming into our
nice weather now and would love to have you for a week end if you
find you have one free. We'd come to Hartford and pick you up.
Our usual good wishes to you - see you soon.

As ever,

WDon

Expenditures

Editing and Annotating the Kikuchi Diary

Research Grant from The American Philosophical Society 1250.00

Disbursements

Date	Item	Amount	
6-1-51	Research assistance Dr. Donald Kent	200.00	
7-20-51	Typing - Mrs.Helen White	155.19	
7-24-51	Research Assistance-Dr.Kent	200.00	
8-27-51	Research assistance-Dr.Kent	400.00	
9-7-51	Editorial assistance Mrs. Barbara Fitts	100.00	
	Total	1055.19	1055.19
	Balance		194.81

Expenditures

Editing and Annotating the Kikuchi Diary

Grant from the University of Pennsylvania Committee on the Advancement of Research	500.00
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Disbursements

Date	Item	Amount	
3-24-51	Travel Exp. Mr.Kikuchi and Dr. Kent	24.69	
5-4-51	Folders	5.06	
6-28-51	Travel Exp. Mr.Kikuchi	16.54	
8-17-51	Travel Exp. Mr. Kikuchi	38.54	
9-7-51	Travel Exp. Dr.Kent	62.50	
10-8-51	Typing - Mrs. H. White	263.93	
	Total	411.26	411.26
	Balance		88.74

Kichucki
12/7/53

141 Baltic

Brooklyn.

Dear Dorothy:

We figure that you must be extremely busy these days as it's been such a long time since we have heard from you. From our end, there are the usual happenings: Emilee had her 4th baby, Monica had a second child, Jack has two, Betty is in S.F. now supporting her three children since her husband deserted, Alice and family moved to L.A. in with her in-laws, my mother is still working in Chicago, and Tom is attending U of Illinois.

Things are also happening with us, but it's all good. Yvonne will leave the show in another month or so as we are planning to go to Europe for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months in March. Yvonne will get her expenses paid as part of the Graham Company, which is doing a grand tour of Israel and Europe + I

will follow along with Susan. I haven't received leave from my job, but I think I might get it. We figure that it will be worth a year's savings to get a trip like this in. After that, we will return and settle down to a more modest standard of living. Best of all, D M has made a decision (rather mixed) about returning to Japan in February for a "visit"; but we hope to convey to her that she should remain there as we definitely cannot take her back in. She practically wants a contract guaranteeing her money for her expenses, but it will be worth it to buy her off in this way as the situation was getting pretty impossible.

We don't know a thing about how to travel in Europe, what it will cost, etc but we are very optimistic that we can do it for \$2000 or less from our savings as you will

get paid a little + I'll draw my salary
for most of the time. In addition I think
Susan + I will get free plane trans-
portation to Israel + then to others so
this makes the trip within our
financial reach. The company is going to
Rome, Zurich, Paris, Copenhagen + other
Scandinavian countries, + London. It
sounds like a wonderful trip on
paper + we are looking forward to
it so we feel we owe ourselves a
big spree like this.

I don't suppose the diary is
being worked upon very much as I
haven't heard from you. In case
Don is going to be in Phila. during
Xmas vacation to work on it, I
have three days off from 12/28 to 12/31/53
so I only work one day this week.
However, I have tentatively planned
to go to Connecticut that week but
I could change my plans if you let me

know. I have to use the time up there or lose credits for it; and after the first of the year I'll probably be very busy with plans for Europe if I do get the trip off. If you will be in the city as all this winter, perhaps you could visit us?

I just don't know what to do about my job situation, but it looks like I am going to be stuck with it for a while yet as I can't resign since one of us will have to have a job when we return from Europe in June, but I will be able to think about it then. I never did hear from Bill Fitts about job possibilities with the American Cancer Society.

Swann is fine, and growing rapidly. She will go to public school in the fall since we won't be able to continue financing private school for

her + the Friends School doesn't have
scholarships. But, if you get into
another show, we might be able to
send her next year.

Sincerely,
Charlie

Kikuchi

December 8, 1953

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
141 Baltic Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Charley:

It was good to hear from you and I am certainly thrilled to hear about your European trip. I quite agree with you that it is worth using up savings for such a purpose. By a strange coincidence, I will be following the same route you are taking, but, unfortunately, will not be leaving here until late in August when I shall be going to a conference at Rome, and I then expect to take a pleasure trip to Athens and to Israel where I have some personal friends. I shall return late in September.

I am going to be in New York the week after New Year's, and would certainly like to see you during one of those days. I will telephone you on January 6 or 7 and see what your plans are for the latter part of the week.

I am a little discouraged about Don Kent's lack of initiative in regard to the diary, but I assume that it will come along in the course of time. I will check with Bill Fitts again about job possibilities. Did you ever go over to talk to Spiegelman at the Metropolitan Life? He offered to give you advice even though the particular job he had in mind no longer exists.

Give my love to Yuriko and Susan.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

141 Baltic St.

Brooklyn 2 N.Y.

7/12/54.

Dear Dorothy:

After almost four months in Europe, it is very difficult to settle down to a routine once more! We had a wonderful time and it's certainly a never to be forgotten experience. I wouldn't mind going to Europe again tomorrow. Susan was a very good traveler and she seemed to get a lot of fun out of the trip. We went to 12 different countries in all, but we enjoyed Italy the best of all. It's the first time we have been to Europe so that everything was a new experience to us. During this process, we became experienced travelers and we were delighted to find that the trip was not going to be as expensive as we anticipated. As it turned out, we had our traveling expenses taken care of without expense to us so that we were able to be gone for four months on our combined incomes. It was well worth it & I'm happy that we had such a good opportunity. Guido had sufficient time off so that we could get around and see things. I came back on June 20th but Guido & Susan stayed on until July 2nd in order to visit

Scotland. We didn't get to Greece and Israel as there wasn't sufficient time and I was rather disappointed about this.

Yvonne & Susan left for New London, Conn. yesterday as she will be teaching in the dance department at the College up there for the next seven weeks. I'll probably be going up every weekend by train. Yvonne isn't sure yet what she will do in the Fall but she hopes to get into another show. In the meantime we will have to send Susan to the local public school as we have to adjust back to my income. Our neighborhood is getting to be a transient one and the school is overcrowded. I'm hoping that the school standards will not be too deteriorated due to the large influx of non-English speaking children into the area.

We have been discussing the possibility of selling our house to move into a better neighborhood, but this is only

a vague speculation. We don't want to move into the suburbs and the price of homes in the city is still sky high. We like our house but feel that it would offer Susan a better environment if we moved. Actually we could have a better chance to get Susan into private schools if we lived in Manhattan since the schools over there have greater endowment funds. I suppose a lot depends upon my job situation before I can make any concrete plans about other things. I still haven't resolved the job problem but I still have hopes!

I don't suppose much has been going on with the dining. Did you mention some months ago that Barbara Fitt was having another child or was it somebody else? Does she know anyone connected with the Brooklyn Friends School who we might contact about a possible tuition reduction for Susan? I would like to send Susan there but the roughly \$700 per year tuition and other costs is a little too much for my

\$5000 per year salary since Yvonne isn't sure if she will have a steady job in the fall. We will have to get a baby sitter if she does work & the tax system doesn't give working mothers much of a break. She may go to Philadelphia twice weekly to teach dancing if they pay enough to make it worth while.

I've been thinking that maybe I should really go into stocks buying in order to supplement my income because we don't seem to be able to make it on my salary alone & I don't feel that Yvonne should be working for this purpose primarily. So far we have only bought mutual funds & have about \$3000 invested. Do you think it would be wise to take half our savings for regular stocks at this time? We have about \$10,000 savings now & I have been thinking that we should put half of it to work for us through stocks buying & the rest is for emergency, mortgage, etc. I should get a good broker to talk it over with. It may be risky in some ways but I don't

Fred Dreifuss
75 West St

see how I can improve the family standard
of living on my salary alone. I've worked the
top of my grade & there's no change for me
to move ahead in government social work.

Despite these concerns, we have done well
for ourselves & we are quite happy about
the progress we have made. My mother in
law is still in Japan & she may be
willing to remain there as long as we
send her money for support. It has
been a great relief to have our home
for ourselves & I hope she doesn't land on
our doorsteps again but this will always be
an unresolved problem.

My brother Jack is now in private practice
as a doctor. Mark (Emilee's husband) finished
his PHD work at Columbia and he now
works in Rome N.Y. Alice & family
moved back to Los Angeles but she is
now touring little Claudia in the road
show "King & I". Tom is still at U of
Illinois, & Moira is a Miss Beauty

from a something in Chicago. Morde has 3 2
children & she seems to be settled down in
Chicago too. Betty is in S.F. with her 3
children since Gene deserted her. Susan
is almost 6 years old. In Sweden they went
wild over her and she had her picture in the
Stockholm paper. I guess that brings you
up to date on the Kisch family.

Hope we will get to see you before you
go to Europe. In case we don't, have a
nice trip & we will see you upon your
return.

Sincerely,
Charlie.

128 South Van Pelt Street
Philadelphia, Pa
September 2, 1955

Dear Charlie:

We are beginning to approach the pre-final stages in this editing business (if you know what in the world that means!) and I thought I better send off some questions to you before you escape to Hollywood as there is no telling what may happen to you after that. This will probably not be the last set of questions that comes your way so if you could keep in close touch with DST it would help.

Your exact title as social worker for the VA and the name of the Hospital, although we will probably not use it.

Your degree at the New York School of Social Work, exact title that is, the year you received it, and where did you stand in your class. (You were ~~first~~ in your class in high school and first at San Francisco State College, I believe)

fourth

When and where did you renounce your Japanese citizenship so as to have only your American citizenship?

Exact title and character of work done in the army?

Did your boss really give you a convertible and \$100? You weren't making a good story for Adamic? Don't be insulted I just have to check because it does sound so incredible.

Where was the Home - exact name and location?

Did Alice, Mariko, and Jack graduate from Vallejo high school?

What is Mrs. Kikuchi (MOM)'s first name? age?

Adamic says Pop threw his wedding costume overboard - Don says Mom threw all her Japanese costumes except he wedding dress overboard. Are both these statements correct?

How did you come to write the Adamic chapter? Did you write to him? Were you paid for the material?

Adamic says your job in the Japanese boys school preceded your visit to Vallejo, whereas Don says the visit to Vallejo came first. Do you by any chance remember?

Adamic gives you about six months of touring in the car immediately after graduation and says you returned to San Francisco in September to start job hunting. Don, although he doesn't say exactly, seems to have you drifting back into the Japanese section and leading a hand to mouth existence, then working with the NYA during the fall and winter of 1939, and doing stoop labor in the spring of 1940. Adamic implies that you were unemployed most of this time.

Also what was there about the chauffeuring job to the Pacific Northwest that caused you to become interested in graduate education?

The Introduction as now written leaves the matter of Pop's theory of illegitimacy hanging in midair. Did you ever figure out why Pop thought you were not his son, and was he himself ever straightened out in this matter? He certainly received you back in the family as though you had a right to the title oldest son, and expected you to assume leadership.

Well, enough for now. We probably won't use much of the above but it will help in making the Introduction clearer.

We were certainly pleased to hear about Lawrence Kikuchi, and I was glad you got a representative of the other sex, because I have found it very nice to have some of each kind. I like the name., only DST says he is not being nicknamed Larry which I also like.

Have a good time in Hollywood but don't get Hollywoodish. Let us know when you feel like some more ice skating and we will arrange a session if possible.

B. sends regards to Susan and would like to see her sometime. I tried to explain why I was working on the Kikuchi Diary and sort of bungled it and I think my children now believe that I am saving you from some horrible monster known as the Us Government who might someday want to put you behind barb wire again.

Best regards to all,

Did you keep this a secret for all four years, does Amean, or
just for the first two years until you began to mingle?

Sep 7 d

Dear Barbara:

I'm not sure if I'll be going to California this month. It depends on how Yvonne gets settled down. She left a week ago and so far she is having a very difficult time getting a baby sitter (and adjusting to 100° + heat ever since she arrived.) If she continues to have problems, I may go out there by 9/16/55; otherwise I will postpone it for a while.

In re: to your questions:

My exact job title is Social Worker, Medical & I work for the Brooklyn VA Hospital.

My degree is MSS (Social Service) 1948 - no class standing in graduate work. 1st in class in College; top four in H.S.

My parent renewed my Japanese citizenship in 1924 in S.F. at Consulate office.

I was a psychiatric social worker in the

Army + I helped seven D.I.'s who had psychiatric breakdowns + later worked with D.I.'s who were under military prison sentences.

Model A Ford
My boss gave me a used, convertible all painted + fixed up and \$100. It was the best car I have ever had incidentally. Sold for \$35 in the heat of evacuation.

Bayer's Hill
Industrial Home - Lyster, California - Sonoma County.
(about 75 miles north of S.F.)

Alvin, Jack + Muriel graduated from Vallejo High.

Shizuko Kikuchi, age 64.

I believe all Japanese costumes were thrown out as we never saw them in the house.

A Professor Fish of S.F. State College had Louis Adamic contact me as he was gathering material on the Nisei on the Coast in 1940 (Spring) + Mr. Adamic asked me to write my story which I did - I was not

paid for this. It was written in the form of a long letter + Mr. Gdomie re-wrote all those parts which had interpretation in it, although my observations about the Nisei was generally included. At that time I was doing research for the NYA (National Youth Admin) @ \$50 per month on Nisei in the labor market + I later wrote a paper on it - I believe Dorothy has it or did have it -

I believe I got the job in the Japanese Boys school before I went home for a visit as I was reluctant to go home without a job and be dependent upon the family: I am not absolutely positive of this, but fairly sure.

I toured in the car from May '39 to October '39 doing stoppage labor + other work. Then I was unemployed for the winter (except odd jobs) in the Japanese section. In the Spring of '40 I started to work for the NYA; I met Gdomie about April 1940. In the summer of '40 I did stoppage labor again - I was unemployed

again that winter. In the spring or early summer I did the chaffering job for Mr. Jorris to the Pacific Northwest & decided I had better go back to school. Worked in store labor again summer of '41 & registered at U. of California (after a great deal of difficulty) in fall of '41 & I was there when war broke out. My interest in graduate education was a result of inability to get a regular job, sympathy for the Filipinos & others in store labor who were exploited, & my own personal situation.

My father never really believed that I was illegitimate. He was extremely jealous of my mother & this was his way of getting back at her. As I was a weakly child, it helped his theory since he felt the no first son of his could be that weak. I had defective hearing as a child & many illnesses & my mother overprotected me & this gave my father further reason to take it out on me. His guilt about this

were great & he wanted me to return home when I was about 10¹² yrs old (after I gave blood during a serious operation of his) but I declined for other reasons.

I didn't tell anyone I was a horseboy for the last two years, but I did tell a few friends the last two years. Generally I keep it a secret.

I have two friends who claim to know Bennett Co. the publisher. I'm not so sure that the diary has commercial publishing possibilities, but Dorothy will have to decide that.

If I don't go to California until near the end of January work I may be able to get to Philadelphia about mid-October but I can't make it definite yet. I have about \$800+ worth of dental work I have to get done & this complicates my plans as well as financial situation. The Trade School cannot give over any

reduction of tuition while she is away so we have to pay the full amount. I suppose this is fair enough. We have hopes of buying another home in a nicer neighborhood after our return but it depends on whether we can finance a mortgage or not. If Susan gets into the film, then her school tuition problem is settled.

I saw Alice, Emilio and Margie recently. Tom is at U. of Illinois but he may quit as he doesn't like his course. Joe is now in the Air Force stationed in Oregon as a flight surgeon. Beth is in S.F. and remains.

Sincerely, written in haste,
Charles.

September 15, 1955

Dear Barbara,

I can't understand how Don came up with the theory that I was born in a home for "unwed mothers." I was born on 114 Branciforte St in Vallejo California, at home, and I moved across the alley a few years later. My family lived at 116 B. St until the evacuation. I think that I did mention to Don at one time that when my mother left my father for a divorce at the time I was about three or four years old, she went to S.F. and she was lodged in the "Evangeline," which was their home for unwed mothers. After a few days, she moved to another facility of the Salvation Army until she reconciled with my father. Years later I worked in this Japanese Home in S.F., it was the first job I held after I went to that city. The Lytton Home where I went during my childhood also was administered by the Salvation Army, but it was non-sectarian as far as admission policy since children of all races, ~~x~~ creeds, etc. were there--orphans, broken home children, delinquents, ~~xx~~ poverty stricken, deserted, etc. I don't know why the Salvation Army happened to have a separate ~~xx~~ home in S.F. for Japanese children alone. I think it was because they had a few Issei converts who were trained for eventual missionary work in Japan and this home was to give them experience in administration.

As for the car sale, I believe I did tell Adamic that I was on the point of selling it in order to pay rent and living expenses since I had a good offer for it at the time from a college friend of mine, but I changed my mind when I decided to go to the country to work. I garaged it when I went to U. of California to do graduate work.

I haven't done anything more about trying to get Mr. Cerf interested in possible publishing as I thought I would wait until I could get a copy of the MS to show as I am fairly sure I could get it as far as him via friends.

At this point, I may be in NYC until almost mid October even though Yuriko is having difficulties yet from heat wave, smog, earthquakes, housing problems, and no definite baby sitter. But she phoned last night to say that she was optimistic that it would work out. Susan still hasn't gotten ~~x~~ into the film but the chance is still good. Yuriko may do a TV Spectacular in Dec. if she gets back in time. I plan to vacation for at least five weeks, and I want to go at the end of the ~~xx~~ filming so we can vacation together. Anyway, I am very interested in seeing final draft. May have trouble about getting Mariko's release, but none of the others objected. Think I can work this out as she will end up being flattered if there is chance for publication, but you better let me handle this.

Sincerely,

Charlie

September 30, 1955

Dear Dorothy:

Received the "Introduction", but first the social news. I am leaving for California on the 14th of October and we will return on December 1st. Although Susan was picked for one of the children's part, Yuriko and I finally decided against it (and it was not easy as it involved over \$200 per week salary for Susan and the money would have gone a long way in her tuition) because we did not want Susan to be kept out of school until January. We have paid the school tuition here and she is not in any school in California right now, and the studio school would not have been available until November 1st. Therefore, we felt Susan would be better off to have at least three weeks in Friends School here than to miss the entire semester. We figure Susan's talent's will keep. Actually, the audition was easy for Susan since she knew the people who ran it and it was not a test of true talent or cuteness, but that is the way things operate in Hollywood. Yuriko is working hard. She had a difficult time getting settled, was evicted from one friends apartment as the landlord did not like babies and she did not want to be the cause of trouble. She will be ready for the vacation which we plan to take on the way back via S.F. and Chicago. I cooked my goose as far as any possible job promotions are concerned since I preferred to take six weeks vacation rather than ask for a student to supervise as this is not the right conviction to show in social work, but it doesn't bother me too much since I don't believe that I am good social work supervisor material anyway since it seems that one must be married to the job and not ask questions and one must seek psychiatric treatment (six on our staff are currently under treatment.) It's hard to understand what goes on in social work and I won't attempt to explain it.

Alice and family visited when Lawrence was born, and they are still on tour with "King and I" and making a good living at it. Emiko also took vacation from her four children and she visited one weekend, and that same week Marjie and her friend visited so I saw quite a few of the family for the first time in a few years. Leading a bachelor's life for one month wasn't too pleasant but I kept busy. Getting over \$1000 worth of dental work done on my teeth and I was on the verge of selling my mutual stocks when the price went way down the past week so will plan to hold on indefinitely and perhaps it will build up into a college fund for the children. Lawrence is well from last reports, heard him crying over the phone recently. We are definitely going to look for another house after our return. Yuriko wants it to be in Brooklyn Heights where we walked around that time, but I am beginning to think that we should look in Manhattan because we really belong there and that's where all of our friends are. And it will be easier to get tuition reductions in private schools in Manhattan as they have more endowments and we have to think in terms of two children. Of course, the big problem is to find a price range for a house we can meet, and one located in a neighborhood which is not going to pot right away. This is a tough order, but we will try.

* we may change mind as studio putting pressure on + they want Susan for a speaking part. If school can be worked out, we may change mind but unlikely yet.

4/13/56

Kibucku

Dear Dorothy:

Has Don made any progress on publisher for diary? The friend I know who works for Random House is going to Europe in May so I'd like to show it to him before then if Don finds McMillan not interested.

The Astors left for South America yesterday & our household is running a normal pace. Yvonne & Susan will open at City Center on the 17th for 3 weeks. They are giving Susan all the cute things to do, and she is taking it in stride without getting bratty.

We are embarking on another home buying venture: \$31,000 for a small home on the East Side (78th St between 2nd & 3rd Ave). We are getting \$15,000 mortgage loan at 5%, and we pay \$16,000 down. I signed the contract the other day but the deal will not be closed until end of July. It is in a good neighborhood and we are very excited. We will have to sell our stocks & bonds &

I am counting on selling my parents house for at least \$8500 so we need every cent for the down payment. We are drawing ourselves pretty tight but it's a good investment. As yet, we are not sure if we want to rent out a duplex but we may have to since the carrying charges come to over \$200 per month. We will have to do some re-modeling but only the minimum until we get more money. House is 14 feet by 50 feet with two large rooms possible on each floor (Bathroom + 3 floors) It has a full cellar, oil heat, copper pipes. House is immaculate. We will also have a 50 foot x 14 yard. Next door paid \$35,000 recently for the same house. Private houses are getting scarce in the city and demand is heavy.

Sueann will go to a public school but we hear that they are not so overcrowded in that area. I am trying to find out about the Hunter College model school

but Susan may not meet the requirement.

although we are going in a little over our
heads, the investment is wise for more
reason than real estate requirements. We
get into a better neighborhood + we will be
back in Manhattan. We are willing to give
up the car + other things for this move.
We could get a mansion in the suburbs for
the price we are paying but we want to
be in the city and that's what we are
paying for. I hope the stock market
doesn't drop in the next 2-3 months as
I figured our income for the down
payments very closely and I expect to
have a fairly good profit for the 4-5
years of mutual stocks buying. We will
have to postpone the investment ^{club} stock
plan until we get better settled again.
Will tell you more detail of the house
buying venture when we see you again.

Sincerely
Charlie.

11/20/57

239 E 78th St

N.Y.C.

Dear Dorothy:

Due to complicated reasons (care of the dog, temperamental car, relatives on Thanksgiving, my work schedule - among other things), we won't be able to go to Philadelphia this year. However, we would like you to come for Thanksgiving, if at all possible, if it does not inconvenience your schedule. We could easily accommodate you. We probably will have the Aotearoa + maybe the Mowee for dinner. Rick's sister is staying with us but she will be rehearsing the day for the Cuba dance with Joe's Goli company. Yvonne turned this down even though the \$275 + per week was a mighty attractive offer but it would have meant 15 weeks away.

I hope you will be able to come.

Charlie

P.S. I have not called Elena yet re: the thing.

Kikuchi

November 21, 1957

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 East 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Charlie:

I was glad to get your letter, but sorry that you can't come to Philadelphia for Thanksgiving. Under the circumstances, I think I will go up and visit my cousins in New Jersey at that time. I would like, however, to make some arrangement to come into New York and see a publisher about the diary, and I am sending a copy of this letter to Eleanor with the hope that she can make an appointment for me. The best time for me to come would probably be either Monday or Tuesday, December 9th or 10th.

Give my love to all the family.

As ever,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST:hgh

cc: Mrs. Eleanor Isbell

copy

239 E. 78th Street
New York City
August 11, 1958

Mr. Thomas Yesseloff, Director
University of Pennsylvania Press
3436 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Dr. Dorothy Thomas, I am writing to indicate my willingness to have my journal considered for publication. In the near future I shall be conferring with Dr. Thomas regarding certain revisions as outlined by your Editorial Committee. Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES KIKUCHI

May 7, 1959

239 E 78th

NYC

Dear Dorothy:

I am returning the attached letter for your file. I haven't heard a thing about current progress so I dropped her a line. Maybe next year will see the project finished. It's been a long time but I suppose there is no real rush about it now. I would feel better if Barbara were working on it, but that is not up to me to say.

Everything going fairly smoothly here. It's been hectic and we never seem to have much free time. The show is still going very well. It will be easier for Susan when vacation starts, but she appears to be thriving on her present schedule. D.M. has been up and down, more down the past two months, but things are at a calm now. Jerome is going on 4 and he will be ready for nursery school this Fall, but they are crowded & expensive. We have a lead on the New Lincoln school for him & this

would be perfect as the money is nearby.
I haven't done much work on the house
recently as I have been too busy with
social engagements since we entertain a
lot. You must come soon for a
sukiyaki dinner in the Japanese room.
This year we wait how much of a
vacation because of the show schedule.

Sincerely
Charlie

239 E 78th St

NYC 21

June 2, 1960

Dear Dorothy:

Since it doesn't look like you will ever work on the Journal, I was wondering if I could have the original copy of the 1942-45 diary book since it would be needed for cutting references and I would like to have it with the rest of the journal I have in my possession already. Maybe someday the next version of the journal will actually be ready for publication, I hope so.

Yinka + Susan left "Flower Drum" in May, and they just completed a limited run of "King + I" as City Center. If the Equity strike is quickly settled, there is a good chance that "King + I" will go back to Broadway. Yinka is going to Germany for 3 weeks to teach at the Joos Ballet School in Essen so please let me know if you will be in Europe around then ^(July). I'm not going because of (1) money (2) can't leave all children completely to D. I. for that

long. D.M. is more eccentric as she gets older and quite paranoid in a deliberate but controlled way. It has helped since we got her social security benefits (\$30 per month)

Journe + Susan have been accepted at the New Lincoln School, and there was a tuition reduction down to \$1000 per year so we will be able to swing this. Susan's orthodontic work continues. She will not work in any shows after September. Yvonne's Fall plans are indefinite, but she will give her own consent if she can get a season. If "King + I" does go on, it will resolve many problems for this year. We finally got our Certificate of Occupancy and the \$1000 cost wasn't too bad with all things considered. Anyway, we seem to be managing nicely this year. (The psychologist says Journe is extremely bright and private school is a must. His picture illustrates a Bad Book story in 5/14/60 Saturday Evening Post.) If you come to city soon, let's get together. Sincerely, Charlie.

K

August 9, 1960

Mr. Charles Kiluchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Charlie:

Yes, of course you may have the original of your diary for 1942-45, if I have it. But I have to check to see where the original is; isn't it probable that it was deposited with the University of California files? In any case, I'm sure there are two typed sets around.

Don reneged on the job and sent everything he had back to me. I've been busy launching a new project, and haven't got my bearings yet. I think Tanforan plus Introduction and Notes could be published, as cut. But I'm not sure that would satisfy the Press. I'd like to get someone fresh to work on it; but we have no money, so it would have to be a highly motivated person who would do it for glory. Any ideas? How would Lillian Ota be, if she were interested.

I'll be in New York for the American Sociological Society meetings at the Statler Hilton on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 29 and 30. Is there any chance we could have dinner one of those days.

Love to Yuriko and the children.

As ever,

Dorothy S. Thomas
Research Professor of Sociology

DST/fs

C
O
P
Y

1/16/61

Dear Dorothy:

Yuriko has to go on some kind of theater panel discussion in New Jersey on Saturday night, February 4, so we will not be able to come down that weekend. She has been busy trying to line up some kind of work as her unemployment insurance runs out this month but so far nothing definite has developed.

Jawara had a double hernia and hydrocele operation after X was but he came through this experience nicely and he seems to have recovered with no ill effects.

We have kept pretty much at home this winter because of the situation, except for a trip to D.C. to visit Yaron. I did not discuss with him about the Liomy yet, but I hope to drop him a note soon.

Perhaps we can have a joint meeting one of these weekends when schedules are free. Time seems to go by so rapidly that we can hardly keep up with all of the activities we had contemplated. This spring I am going to try to get up to Block Island to get the house we bought up there for summer use - it needs stove, hot water system, refrigerator, etc. It's quite livable - a nice colonial house of 12 rooms. I guess we told you about this before. We have to keep the renovation down to a minimum until you're get settled with some kind of work and we must save up for the school tuition before anything else. However, I'm sure something will work out.

Sincerely
Charles.

January 19, 1961

Dr. Charles Kikuchi
239 East 78 Street
New York, New York

Dear Charlie:

I was glad to get your letter and to hear that Lawrence came through his operation so successfully.

I should very much like to have a joint meeting with you and Warren. As far as I know now, I am pretty free on weekends but it would be better to talk to me before making specific plans. I do wish we could get the Diary published and I think that if Warren would give it a fresh view now it could be whipped into shape in no time at all.

As you know, I can conveniently put up 4 people overnight. If you wanted to bring Susan along I am sure we could arrange to have her stay at the Fitts' as little Barbara asks for her frequently.

Give my regards to the family.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/dr

239 E 78 St
NYC 21
February 28, 1961

Dear Dorothy:

I am sorry that we could not make plans recently to visit because several things came up. Now, there is an additional delay as I broke my ankle two weeks ago and I am confined to the house with a cast. In early March I will get a walker cast and then I will be able to go back to work. I should be out of the cast entirely by mid-April. It was a skiing accident. We were learning and Yuriko and the children did well but I goofed.

As a result, I have not been able to plan on going to Philadelphia, nor have I communicated with Warren. However, I think that he might be a very good person for the annotations.

Nothing much else has happened. As a result of my enforced idleness, I did do my income tax reports and we hope to get enough refund to pay for half of the tuition for the children next year. It has been a problem as our income has dropped due to Yuriko's concentration on concert work. She is hoping to get some kind of work soon, unless Pres. Kennedy get the extension on the unemployment benefits extended and then she can draw 13 more checks. Once we get the school tuition problem worked out, we will manage nicely I think. It costs \$2400 a year for the two of them, but the school gives us a half scholarship. Each grade goes up in fees and it hit us at a bad time. Yet I feel that overall we are way ahead since we have the house and now a summer house. We hope to spend a lot of time there this summer as we can cook outdoors until we are able to put in a stove. You must plan to spend a vacation on Block Island this year as it is pleasant!

Maybe around Easter I can come unless you are off on worldtravels are something.

Sincerely,

Charlie

March 30, 1961

Dr. Charles Kikuchi
239 East 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Charley:

You must certainly wonder why I never answered your nice letter but I have been running back and forth to Washington and other places and still have a heavy schedule ahead for April. I have been trying to figure when would be a good time to invite you for the weekend. I have to be in New York to some Population Association meetings on May 4, 5, and 6 and will be staying at the Barbizon-Plaza. Could we plan to have dinner on May 6 and then we can discuss our later arrangements.

I was certainly sorry to hear that you had broken your foot and I trust that you are now completely recovered. These sports are certainly dangerous things! I managed to break my wrist last summer on the golf course but it healed up very quickly. I certainly would not try skiing!

Love to all of the family.

As ever,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/dr

May 26, 1961

Dear Dorothy:

I had alot of complications with my fractured ankle, and other things came up so that by the time we thought to contact you it was too late. We did leave amessage at the Barbizon Plaza but I guess you did not get it. I developed some calcium deposit on my ankle and this slowed down my recovery. I still use a cane and I cannot put full weight on my leg yet, but it is improving rapidly and I hope that I will be able to get around and do house repairs, etc. soon.

Vaille's is within walking distance from our house, but it would be silly for you to get a reservation there as you can always pay a golf fee to get on the course, I'm sure. You can stay with us even though we may not have as many comforts as a hotel, but it will be a lot more fun. If you plan to come with someone, we can accomodate them too. We have a 12 room house so there is space. We are going up there tomorrow and get it opened up. I bought a nice refrigerator for \$10.00 and we will haul it us in a station wagon of a friend. I will buy a used stove up there. It's an old New England sort of house, but very sturdy. Nothing modern about it and we will not change it much as it mainly for summer use. Block Island is very nice and peaceful and I think you will like it there. We will set aside a room for you for permanent use and you can go up anytime, any year.

Yuriko will be going up about mid June and she will be there most of the summer. I will plan on a few long weekends, and I think July 4th will be the next one. Then on August 12 I will go up there and stay until September 10th. You can come up at anytime. If you plan on August, I am driving up and I have made my reservations on the Ferry. Otherwise you take a train to New London, cross over to the Ferry and it's a two

hour boat ride. There are a lot of taxi's and you just ask to be taken to the old Mitchell house on ~~Risk~~ Pilot Hill Road. We are on the wide end of the island, overlooking the ocean, but about a quarter mile inland. Vaille's is perhaps a half mile down a dirt road. If you can ride a bike, you could get there in 10 minutes. We think it is a marvelous idea that you are planning a vacation this year instead of a work trip. All you need is informal clothes, your golf bags, and perhaps some Philadelphia gin for a late afternoon martini! And, we have no phone there so it can be relaxing.

The Ferry boats run in late morning so if you go by train you should plan on this. However, if you go around August, then you can ride with me. But, you should go sooner and maybe you could even get a few long weekends in before your vacation. Dorothy, we would be very upset if you did not stay with us as we have plenty of room and you do not need a hotel room. The only disadvantage is that we won't have running hot water for a bath but we will work out something.

Sincerely,

Charlie.

July 6, 1961

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 East 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Charley:

My plans are now somewhat settled and I would like very much to come to Block Island for a couple of days either at the very end of July or the beginning of August. You suggested cordially that I bring anyone with me that I wanted and I am, therefore, proposing that I bring the Sakoda family. We would not stay more than two nights since we have all sorts of obligations. You told me that you were taking your vacation in August and it would be nice if we could be there when you are around. So let me know just as soon as you can the specific dates that you will arrive and also tell me whether this would be too much of an imposition. I shall probably fly up to Providence to see the Goldsteins for a day before joining the Sakodas. Is it more convenient to get the ferry boat from New London or from Providence? Do we have to make a special reservation for the automobile?

Looking forward so much to seeing all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Thomas

DST/dr

July 13, 1961

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Charlie,

As far as I'm concerned, August is okay and seems to suit you much better. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Sakodas to see what their plans are. We wouldn't have to come for a weekend, since neither Jimmy nor I is teaching. Actually, some time during the week beginning August 21 would be best for me, if it suits the Sakodas.

No, of course, we don't need a car (and I didn't realize taking a car was so expensive on the ferry).

Presumably we would leave from New London, so please send us a copy of the boat schedule.

Sincerely,

DST/dr
cc: The Sakodas

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

September 27, 1961

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, New York

C
O
P
Y
Dear Charlie:

I was so glad to hear from you. I think you realize how much all of us enjoyed our stay with you at Block Island and I do look forward to you and Yuriko and the children coming up for a weekend.

The reason I have taken so long to write is that I had to get a couple of short trips settled. It looks now as though the weekend beginning either the 20th or 22nd of October would be best. Would you please choose and let me know as soon as possible. Congratulations re GM!

I have looked over again the Tanforan manuscript and see no reason why it should not be sent to press with a longer introduction, and perhaps, a postscript. The postscript should perhaps give a short follow-up covering the Gila situation, Chicago and so on. Let us see whether we can get it accepted on this basis. I think I will have it read here and questions raised about things that are not readily comprehensible. The only further annotations that need to be made are to clarify some of the camp and historical situations. Hattie could do that for us, but it is actually possible that not much more is needed. Your help would certainly be necessary on the postscript. A good many annotations were made for the Gila period and also for Chicago, but I am more and more inclined to think that this book should be limited to Tanforan.

I thought that we had dreamed up a good title but I cannot seem to recall it. Do you remember what we did have in mind? We could call it the "Kikuchi Diary" as a main title but it should have some sort of sub-title. Anyway, let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/dr

October 30, 1961
239 E. 78 St.
NYC 21, N.Y.

Dear Dorothy:

I have gone carefully through the Tanforan material in the uncut version, and I think that I should return it to you at this time rather than go through a second time for additional cuts or to restore sections which I felt was pertinent. It may be that we will have to go through it again once it is typed up in the present version. I do not know if this would be feasible or not as it would become a big job to type and retype. Perhaps the decision should be made beforehand about what to put back in before it is typed. If necessary, I could go down again to go over the material with a fresh view. However, I think that it would not involve too many major decisions.

Before I forget: The red brackets [] encloses material previously cut which I think should be restored in view of our decision to use only the Tanforan section. Therefore, I put a lot of individual reactions of others back in and perhaps they can be identified by initials only, or a first Japanese name. This is in line with our thinking that we could expand on the Kent-Fitts abridgement since we are limiting to book to Tanforan. In my going through the uncut version, I found that these were often the most revealing and interesting items.

The small marks < > indicates sentences I feel needs to be deleted and most of this is within the red brackets parts.

I don't know if the restoration of some of the cut material will need more annotations. I don't think that it would be extensive, although we may have to define such terms as "YD" (Young Democrats--a group of young Nisei artists and writers in the Bay Area who were greatly concerned about the political implications of an impending war.) Or, Korematsu case--was this a test case? Do we need to annotate what happens subsequently to some of the people or issues mentioned? It's things like this which we may have to handle in the revised annotations, but I suspect that it will not be too much.

The uncut version read through very easily and I found it interesting as this is the first time in years, the very first time in fact, that I have read the entire sections? I also went on to some of the Gila material and found it the same and I agree that the cut version takes too much meaning out of it. However, we need not worry about this since it does not concern publication plans: I was just curious. Whether, the contemplated abridgement will be interesting for others to read, I can't say. I think the whole thing won't come to much more than 300 typed pages as there was roughly 150 pages in the Kent-Fitts abridgement on Tanforan, and I doubt if the parts I thought should go back in will amount to more than 100 pages.

I think that part II of the Introduction, "Charles Kikuchi and his Family", needs extensive revision as it just does not read right to me. I think it can be tightened up and high lighted in a more impersonal and detached style. I think that the Adamic book can be referred to without all those quotes and all the details. We do not need to explain that much about what came before any more than we need a postscript to tell what came after the war, etc. I think that section is more "journalistic" than "academic" but I may be wrong.

On the whole, I agree that the work should be completed

without further major revisions, and the main work now is to decide what and how much to put back in. I only ran through it once and it was not the most selective choice but it is difficult to tell when I don't see it in the full sequence. I might suggest that you instruct your typist not to erase any of the pencil marks or my red marks until we are sure: otherwise we won't know what has been cut and what left in.

I could not find pages 450 to 450 in the uncut copy I am returning, but it concerns family history which might well be left in. I think Don might have removed it for purposes of his introduction. Also I don't know what happened to that section I wrote you while in Chicago, I think, which covered from Pearl Harbor to Evacuation, but Don might also have used that for the introduction and it may be with the notes he returned.

I cannot recall the title we thought of. How about "An American Concentration Camp, 1942--a personal record of the Japanese American evacuation." Too corny? Or "Diary of an American Concentration Camp, 1942" If I think of something, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Charlie.

November 1, 1961

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78 Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Charlie:

The Tanforan material arrived safely and we will get to it just as soon as we can and will communicate with you about it. I agree with you that part II of the Introduction needs revision and that it is too journalistic. I am sure we will find pages from 450 to 454 in the copy that you need here. I have the document that you wrote for me which covered the period from the Adamic book to evacuation. I will have it copied and will send you a copy.

Keep on thinking about a title. I am still not happy about what we have come up with.

Best regards to the family.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/dr

October 30, 1961
239 E. 78 St.
NYC 21, N.Y.

Dear Dorothy:

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I don't know if the restoration of some of the cut material will need more annotations. I don't think that it would be extensive, although we may have to define such terms as "YD" (Young Democrats--a group of young Nisei artists and writers in the Bay Area who were greatly concerned about the political implications of an impending war.) Or, Korematsu case--was this a test case? Do we need to annotate what happens subsequently to some of the people or issues mentioned? It's things like this which we may have to handle in the revised annotations, but I suspect that it will not be too much.

The uncut version read through very easily and I found it interesting as this is the first time in years, the very first time in fact, that I have read the entire sections? I also went on to some of the Gila material and found it the same and I agree that the cut version takes too much meaning out of it. However, we need not worry about this since it does not concern publication plans: I was just curious. Whether, the contemplated abridgement will be interesting for others to read, I can't say. I think the whole thing won't come to much more than 300 typed pages as there was roughly 150 pages in the Kent-Fitts abridgement on Tanforan, and I doubt if the parts I thought should go back in will amount to more than 100 pages.

I think that part III of the Introduction, "Charles Kikuchi and his Family", needs extensive revision as it just does not read right to me. I think it can be tightened up and high lighted in a more impersonal and detached style. I think that the Adamic book can be referred to without all those quotes and all the details. We do not need to explain that much about what came before any more than we need a postscript to tell what came after the war, etc. I think that section is more "journalistic" than "academic" but I may be wrong.

On the whole, I agree that the work should be completed

without further major revisions, and the main work now is to decide what and how much to put back in. I only ran through it once and it was not the most selective choice but it is difficult to tell when I don't see it in the full sequence. I might suggest that you instruct your typist not to erase any of the pencil marks or my red marks until we are sure: otherwise we won't know what has been cut and what left in.

I could not find pages 450 to 450 in the uncut copy I am returning, but it concerns family history which might well be left in. I think Don might have removed it for purposes of his introduction. Also I don't know what happened to that section I wrote you while in Chicago, I think, which covered from Pearl Harbor to Evacuation, but Don might also have used that for the introduction and it may be with the notes he returned.

I cannot recall the title we thought of. How about "An American Concentration Camp, 1942--a personal record of the Japanese American evacuation." Too corny? Or "Diary of an American Concentration Camp, 1942" If I think of something, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Charlie
Charlie.

November 3, 1961

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, New York

Dear Charlie:

Under separate cover I am sending you the pages that I wrote concerning the changes between 1940 and 1950 as shown by census materials. In regard to pages 450 and 454, of your Diary, obviously you will have to look in the set that you took back since the two volumes I have here are the ones that complete my set. Check on it and send the pages to us and we will have a copy made.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/dr

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
U. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Penn.

239 East 78 Street
NYC 21, New York
December 26, 1961

Dear Dorothy:

I am sorry that I will be unable to go with you this week to see Mr. Johnson of Doubleday to discuss their possible interest in the publication of the diary. I have, of course, examined from time to time the ~~abridge~~ment and annotations that Dr. Kent and Mrs. Fitts made and I think they are excellent.

At your suggestion I recently reexamined the entire Tanforan material and I have suggested some additions from the original diary on the assumption that the Tanforan data might be published as a separate book. I realize that some changes will have to be made if the Gila and Chicago material is to be included. I am willing to delegate complete responsibility to you in this matter, but you have indicated that you would like me to have a conference with Mr. Johnson if he wished to go ahead with the publication. Due to my heavy work schedule at the Brooklyn VA Hospital, however, it is extremely difficult for me to get away during the day. I would be available some late afternoon if arranged in advance. I can be contacted at home evenings after 5:30 PM at UN 1-1455, or at work during the day, Terrace 6-6600, ext. 349.

I have the copy of the complete original diary of some 20 volumes at home which will be available, and you have the other copy in your office. Either of these will be available for examination by a representative of the Doubleday company if they wish.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Kikuchi

Charles Kikuchi,

Clinical Social worker
Brooklyn VA Hospital.



February 5, 1962

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
3935 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4,
Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Thomas:

As I told you on the phone the other day, we've been checking around to see if there is any interest beyond my own for the Kikuchi diary -- as a trade book or as a paperback for courses in sociology, etc.

The latter possibility you yourself have ruled out and I am afraid I cannot drum up any trade-book interest. So I am returning under separate cover to you the four manuscript volumes, plus The Salvage.

Thank you very much for letting me see this material. I found it most interesting and, I must say, rather disturbing. I wish you every success in getting it published.

Yours sincerely,

James K. Page, Jr.
James K. Page, Jr.
Editor, Anchor Books

JKP:nd

16 April 1962

Mr. Melvin Arnold
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Thank you for your letter of 9 April 1962.

Under separate cover I am sending you, by registered mail, the following four items:

1. An introduction which I wrote several years ago and with parts of which I am not satisfied at present. The rewriting, however, would be a simple matter. I question now whether we should include the quotations from the Louis Adamic volume since Adamic rewrote, in his own style, what Kikuchi told him and wrote for him. It is a little too much on the "purple prose" side, I think, to be included in this book. The facts that Adamic presents are, however, essentially correct.

2. The abridged diary covering experiences in the Assembly Center, Tanforan. There are two other sections which have been abridged and annotated, (which I am not sending you). The one deals with the WRA Center, Gila; and the other with resettlement in Chicago. Tanforan has been cut relatively little compared to the other sections and my feeling on re-reading the three is that the Chicago section has been so extensively cut as to lose the real flavor of the document. We cannot re-work the Chicago part, but we could either (a) plan to publish the Tanforan section by itself, which has considerable merit because of the freshness of the observations, or (b) include along with Tanforan the Gila section and end the whole thing with Kikuchi's departure for Chicago. In any case, as soon as your readers have gone over

Mr. Arnold

- 2 -

16 April 1962

the first section, a conference might be desirable. I am leaving for Europe on 22 May and would be grateful for a tentative decision before that date.

3. Annotations on the Tanforan section prepared by Dr. Kent and Mrs. Fitts.

4. A brief glossary.

To give you some background, the author, Charles Kikuchi, worked for me as Research Assistant on studies sponsored by the University of California and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. He kept the diary literally daily from May, 1942 until he was drafted into the United States Army a few days before or after V.J. Day in August, 1945. In the Army he served as a psychiatric social worker. He later went to the New York School of Social Work and obtained his Master's degree. He is at present Senior Social Worker in the Veterans Administration in Brooklyn. He lives in Manhattan with his wife (Yuriko, the dancer) and his two children. Kikuchi was a junior author of the second volume of the Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement Study, published by the University of California Press in 1952 under the title "The Salvage". I was the senior author of that volume.

Kikuchi has given me an unqualified release for use of the materials. He would be available for an interview in New York at any time. If (as I hope you will) you decide to go ahead with publication, arrangements for royalties should provide the larger share for Kikuchi with lesser shares for Dr. Kent and Mrs. Fitts. I do not myself want any share.

Dr. Kent, formerly Professor of Sociology at the University of Connecticut, is now on Secretary Ribicoff's staff. Mrs. Fitts lives in Philadelphia and was associated with my work for quite a period. The work done by Dr. Kent and Mrs. Fitts was financed in part, by a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Research Professor of Sociology

DST/jhh
cc: C. Kikuchi

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817



49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

April 9, 1962

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of March 29. I would like one or two of my colleagues to have a chance to go over this material. How about your sending, by registered mail, two or three representative chapters? We then could get an appraisal and report back to you. We will make a photographic copy of the material that you send us as soon as it comes in, and return the originals to you by registered mail.

Yours sincerely,

Melvin Arnold

HARPER & BROTHERS

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49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 9-1900 • CABLE: HARPSAM

May 24, 1962

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Mel Arnold turned over to us in the Trade Department the revised manuscript of The Kikuchi Diary and other materials relating to it. We have given it several readings and careful consideration, but I am sorry to say that we have come to the conclusion that it is not a project with which we can expect to have much commercial success. An interesting and important social document, to be sure, but perhaps one better suited to a university press.

Thank you for letting us see the material which goes back to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

M. S. Wyeth, Jr.

M. S. Wyeth, Jr.
Managing Editor

Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas
University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

MSW:np

264

MSW. not 5/31



GRAND CENTRAL
STATION



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas
University of Pennsylvania'
3935 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

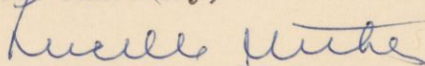
49 East 33d Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Prof. Thomas:

April 18, 1962

Your letter of April 16 followed by the manuscript reached us today. Mr. Arnold will be in touch with you soon regarding it.

Yours sincerely,



Lucille Withers

29 March 1962

Pending

Mr. Melvin Arnold
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Professor Thomas Cochran kindly
sent your note to me for reply.

I have the completed manuscript
on the Japanese diary in hand and
I think it has been sufficiently
edited and annotated to be consid-
ered for publication (actually, the
only editing that has been done is
in the way of cutting). I should
like very much to have you look at
it but unfortunately I have only
one complete copy. Could I bring
it in to you some day in the near
future, or do you have any other
suggestions?

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Research Professor of Sociology

DST/jhh

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817



49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

March 26, 1962

Professor Thomas C. Cochran
University of Pennsylvania
Department of History
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Professor Cochran:

Many thanks for your letter of March 20. We would be happy to learn more about the diary. Shall I write directly to Dorothy Thomas? If so, you might jot her address on the attached card.

With appreciation for your thoughtfulness,

Yours sincerely,

Melvin Arnold

encl

File
Under
Kikuchi

Sept 21, 1962
239 E 78 St
NYC

Dear Dorothy -

The summer has gone by and we assume that the long silence was due to your travels in Europe. We had a wonderful summer at Block Island + I was able to get there almost every weekend in addition to a full month vacation. We had quite a few new friends up there this year, and our feeling is that the island investment was one of the best decisions we ever made even though it's a strain to keep up with two houses and all the rest of it. However, as you said years ago, the thing to do is to enjoy the right now + not worry too much about future expenses like college education for the children. I do believe all of this will eventually be worked out. I think you could do a very interesting project on the sociological

structure of B.I. The big issue this summer was whether gambling should be legalized there or not. It's usually a tight knit community of 400 people in the off season and there is more integration of social function among the three churches than on the mainland. I think you should set up a B.I. project next year! Yvonne & the children did take 3 weeks off to do "King + 9" in D.C. in August for the sake of making school tuition money. Susan did one of the adult dance parts (Little Eva) in the Baller & she was good. Lawrence, as usual, charmed everyone & this experience didn't turn his head.

It's difficult to settle back to the routine; but the children do it with the greatest ease as they are already involved in school. Susan is planning a birthday party for about 30 of her new high school friends (at New Jerusalem School), and

they will gather as our house to do
Roll + Roll + other Zen Age activities
(like smoking in our Japanese Room) I
feel we can't please other people
children, but I don't know if this
permissive attitude is good. As
my real friend goes the reputation of
giving the best party last year so
she was urged to be the best this
season. Last year she went through
the conformity bid of serving hot
dogs like everyone else because she
didn't want to be "different" but
when her friends made such a fuss
over the Japanese room, she decided to
really be different + serve Japanese
foods this time (and it's on Roll
Hashmah!)

Yvonne is busy rehearsing + she will
leave for Israel, Greece, Poland,
Denmark, Norway + other countries
in mid' October + be gone until
the 23rd with the Ashmun Co
under State Dept sponsorship. I

had hoped to go for as long a month but
this wasn't possible. A.14. looks
for over this summer & she has
currently returned to our household;
but so far her attitude has shifted
to a more healthy level so that
former tension or not so evident.
The main concession, I believe, has
been to recognize my role as the
head of the household after 16
years of non recognition!

In the meanwhile we got rid of our
tenant & her house, a Negro, and a
3rd young man whom I never could
figure out as belonging to which one of
the other two. The issue was the
girl's bad living habits which resulted
in destruction of the apartment; but
they viewed it as anti Negro bias
(after 18 months) It's all rather
hilarious. Even the psychiatrist couldn't
help her face reality. In rehabilitation
they took everything in the apartment
with them, including all the lights

bulbs are Japanese objects & generally
ruined unless they didn't rot. But it
was a cheap price as that. It took me a
month to redwood & make it into a
very nice Japanese apartment. We
got over a dozen responses to a small
notice sent up on Equity Bulletin
Board, and we select a young
model & her cousin who seem
nice. Some day we may be in a
position new to me, but we need
the vision from until now, so it
is important for us to have nice
travels. It worked out well over
the past 6 years except for this
one situation.

I suppose nothing more has happened
on the journal. Somebody mentions
attention P on as a possibility.
Since time is not a factor, I guess the
matter need not be pressed too
much.

Sincerely,
Charlie.

239 East 78 St
New York City 10021
July 10, 1967

Dear Dorothy:

I am sending the Gila and Chicago abridgments under separate cover. I think that we did decide last that the Tanforen unit was a unit in itself and I believe that in one of the copies I had gone through it again to restore the cuts which were pertinent but not repetitive with this in mind. I would be able to work upon an epilogue if possible publication does materialize. I am taking a months vacation from August 12th and my only project is to paint the bottom of the house so I hope you will be able to come in that period. You could take a boat from Newport on the way down from Cape Cod as the boat there stops on the way from Providence and it is a much shorter ride. The name of the boat is the Yankee and it leaves at 11:00 AM daily. The boat is run by the Interstate Navigation Company.

Yu riko left for Germany for two weeks on Saturday and she will be on B.I. the rest of the summer. She went to Japan from Europe in May and stayed a month after arranging for the burial of her mother. In the Fall she will be doing her own concert work as she got the Guggenheim award to help pay for the expenses. Rest of family fine and now on B.I. I go up about every weekend.

Sincerely,

Charlie
Charlie

(Kikuchi)

July 14, 1967

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

Mr. Bernheim of the University Press telephoned today. He is delighted to know that I have received from you the two missing volumes. He is leaving for two weeks vacation today but will see me when he comes back. I can't make any plans until I have had a chance to talk to him.

Give my best to the family.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

January 10, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N.Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

Thanks for your Christmas card. As you will see from the enclosed, there is a real revival of interest in the Japanese evacuation, and I hope we can make some progress in getting parts of your diary published.

Under separate cover, I am sending you my copy of Kitagawa's book. It is certainly not one of the best that has been published on the subject, but please return this to me as soon as you have read it, as I should like to keep it in my library.

With warm regards to the family.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

April 11, 1968

Dear Dorothy -

As I told you I applied
for civil service retirement credits but it
was denied & I am appealing it. The
enclosed letters will explain this petition.

Perhaps you can help me if you
recall any of this information. It is
almost impossible for me to get any
written documentation. No money
is involved in my claim; I'm just
asking for 6 years retirement credit
in the same way I got credit for army
service. My problem is that the Civil
Service Commission interprets Public Law 86
literally & technically & forgets the
feeling of the time. If the feeling of
the 1939-45 period is considered, my
~~case~~ petition makes sense. If I
can get this credit, it just means I
could retire in 3 more years instead of
9 more years & my pension would be
based upon my actual civil service

work since 1948, but I would gain a
time if I ~~was~~ win my point. I
would appreciate it if you could
send some kind of supporting
letter to Mr. Popperman of the
Civil Service Commission (in print 1939-45,
or as much of it as possible)

I mailed the original document & I do
not have any copies so can you
return?

Sincerely
Charlie-

May 2, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

I have been in and out-of-town ever since I talked to you. I'm enclosing photographic copies of your documents and will write a letter as soon as I can. I'm also enclosing Milton Chernin's record from Who's Who in America. You will note that he has been Dean of the School of Social Welfare since 1946. He would be your most useful contact. I should also point out to you that Morton Godzins, who died several years ago, wrote a book on the political aspects of the evacuation called "American Betrayed". You will find this in the library and also a book by Jacobus ten Broek and Edgar Barnhart called "Prejudice, War and the Constitution". Ten Broek died recently, but I'm sure that Barnhart is around and would be glad to correspond with you. He inherited all of the files of the Japanese-American evacuation and resettlement study.

I telephoned Mr. Bernheim about your visit, and he will hold himself available.

I would prefer to have you stay at my house and then we can make arrangements to go out to see him or have him and his wife come in.

Let me know exactly when you plan to arrive and when you have to leave.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

P.S. I'm also enclosing Karl Bendetsen and Tom Holland's records.

Encls.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings, possibly from the reverse side or due to age. The right edge of the page is dark, indicating the binding or the next page.

CHENOWETH, J. Edgar (chén-ô-wêth), congressman; b. Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 17, 1897; s. Thomas Beaseman and Esther Rebecca (Shamberger) C.; student U. of Colo., 1915-16; m. Ruth Olivia Crews, Dec. 25, 1919; children—William Beaseman, Wanda Elizabeth, John Edgar, James Richard, Ruth Anne. Admitted to Colo. bar, 1925, and began practice of law; storehouse, Colo. & Southern Ry. Co., 1916-17; Continental Oil Co., 1917-20; Colo. Supply Co., 1920-26; police magistrate, Trinidad, 1925-27; ass't. dist. atty., 3d Judicial Dist. of Colo., 1929-33; county judge, Las Animas Co., 1933-41; mem. 77th-80th, 82d to 88th U.S. Congresses, from 3d Colo. Dist. Chmn. Rep. State Congress, Colo., 1937-40. Trustee Colorado Woman's Coll. Republican. Baptist. Mason. Eagle. Elk. Club: Trinidad Rotary. Home: 315 Alta St., Trinidad, Colo.

CHENOWETH, Russell M., tobacco co. exec.; b. St. Louis, Mar. 9, 1909; s. Paul R. and Louise W. (Jennemann) C.; student U. Mo., 1928-31; Washington U. St. Louis, 1932; m. Evelyn L. Frobeck, Apr. 3, 1932; children—Russell M., Maury P. (Mrs. David Denniston). With Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 1936—, asst. sec., 1948-60, sec., 1960—. Mem. Am. Soc. Corp. Secs., Sigma Phi Epsilon, Episcopalian. Home: The Colony House, 1050 George St., New Brunswick, N.J. Office: 630 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. 20.

CHENOWETH, Tom, city manager; b. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11, 1908; s. Edwin Wilson and Carrie (Murray) C.; B.S. in Civil Engng., U. Kan., 1930; m. Lois Mildred, Nov. 8, 1939; children—Don Wilson, Richard Edwin. Asst. to city mgr., Kansas City, Mo., 1945-51; city mgr., Hutchinson, Kan., 1951-55; St. Louis Park, Minn., 1955-60; Springfield, Mo., 1960-64, Des Moines, 1964—. Pres. Kan. Local Gov. Research Corp., 1954. Mo. Assn. City Mgrs., 1962; v.p. Internat. City Mgrs. Assn., 1963—. Mem. Am. Soc. Pub. Adminstr., Municipal Finance Officers Assn., Am. Pub. Works Assn., Am. Soc. C.E., Am. Soc. Planning Offcls. Home: 1911 Willowmere Dr., Des Moines 50315. Office: Municipal Bldg., Des Moines 50309.

CHEN YI, Chinese govt. ofcl.; b. nr. Chongtu, Szechwan, China, 1902; student U. Communications, Shanghai; govt. scholarship for study chemistry in France; married, 2 children. While student in France, assisted formation Paris fr. Chinese Communist Party, regular mem. Communist Party, 1923—, now mem. central com. of Chinese Communist Party, asst. to city mgr., founder Chungking newspaper; mem. polit. fr. Chinese Army, 1927, comdr. 1st detachment New Fourth Army, 1939-41, acting comdr., 1941-46, comdr., 1946; head People's Liberation Army of Eastern China, 1947, reorganized forces as Third Field Army, 1949, comdr., 1949, also comdg. gen. East China Mil. Area; mayor of Shanghai, 1949-58; mem. Chinese Communist delegation 19th Soviet Party Congress, 1952; marshal, mem. Nat. People's Congress, 1955, later vice premier of the republic; delivered policy speech 8th Party Congress of Chinese Communists, 1956, full mem. Politburo, 1956; dep. chmn. Nat. Def. Council, 1956-58; gen. minster for eliminating illiteracy in China, 1956. Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, China.*

CHERBERG, John Andrew, lt. gen. Wash.; b. Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 17, 1910; s. Frank and Annie (Rand) C.; B.A., U. Wash., 1933; m. Elizabeth Ann Walker, Aug. 17, 1935; children—Kay Elizabeth (Mrs. Ray Cochr), Barbara Jean (Mrs. Dean Tonkin), James Walker. High sch. tchr., athletic coach, 1934-46; football coach U. Wash., 1946-50; account exec. sta. KIRO-TV, Seattle, 1958; lt. gen., Wash., 1957—. Mem. Sigma Nu, Elk. Eagle, Moose. Home: 505 Howe St., Seattle 98109. Office: Legislative Bldg., Olympia, Wash. 98502.

CHERENKOV, Pavel A., Soviet physicist; b. 1904; ed. Voronesh U. Discover of Cherenkov effect. Received Stalin prize, 1946, Nobel prize in physics (with Tamm and Frank), 1958. Address: care U.S.S.R. Acad. Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*

CHERRINGTON, Charles Richards, educator; b. Montclair, N.J., July 14, 1913; s. Paul Terry and Marie Louise (Richards) C.; grad. Phillips Exeter Acad., 1936; B.S., Harvard, 1940, D.B.A., 1946; 1946; m. Mary Wright, June 24, 1936; children—Joel Richards, Reed, Davis. Admitted to Mass. bar, 1938; practiced law, Boston, 1938-40; instr. Harvard, 1939-44, asst. prof., 1945-48, asst. prof., 1948-53, prof. govt. since 1953. Mem. N.E. Polit. Sci. Assn. (pres. 1950), Am. Bar Assn., Am. Polit. Sci. Assn., Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Soc. for Pub. Adminstr. Unitarian. Contrib. articles to various publs. Home: 94 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

CHERRINGTON, Paul W. (Hites), educator; b. Cambridge, Mass., June 16, 1918; s. Paul Terry and Marie Louise (Richards) C.; grad. Phillips Exeter Acad., 1936; B.S., Harvard, 1940, D.B.A., 1946; grad. student Columbia, 1940-41; m. Rita Mary Van Dusen, Jan. 20, 1945; children—Charlotte Lund, Alexander Whitton, Paul Van Dusen, With Pan Am. Airways Africa, Ltd., Brit. West Africa, 1942; econ. analyst, surplus property sub-com. U.S. Senate Mil. Affairs Com., 1946; liaison officer Civil Aero. Bd., Washington, 1947-48, exec. asst. to chmn., 1948-50; asst. prof. Harvard Bus. Sch., 1950-53, asso. prof., 1953-58, prof., 1958-63, James J. Hill professor trans., 1963—; dir. research Aero. Research Found., 1956-58; dir., cons. United from search, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., 1958—. Served from 2d lt. to maj., USAF, 1943-45. Mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Stat. Assn., Sismet Soc. Author: Airline Price Policy, 1958; (with Ralph Gillen) The Business Research Institute in Washington, 1962. Clubs: Cosmos, National Aviation (Washington); Harvard (N.Y.C.). Home: 9 Coolidge Hill Rd., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

CHERKASKY, Martin, physician; b. Phila., Oct. 6, 1911; s. Samuel and Sarah (Kosharsky) C.; M.D., Temple U., 1936; m. Sarah Griffin, Feb. 3, 1941; children—Karl, Marny, Michael. Prit. med. practice, Phila., 1938-39; exec. home care dept. Montefiore Hosp., 1947, dir. Med. Group, 1948-51, chief dir. social medicine, 1950, hosp. dir., 1951—; clin. prof. adminstr. medicine Columbia, 1953—; asso. prof. State U. N.Y. Coll. Medicine, 1956—; prof. social medicine Albert Einstein Coll. Medicine, Cons. N.Y. State Joint Hosp. Survey and Planning Council, cons. to commr. hosps. N.Y.C. Dept. of Hosps., 1961—; mem. adv. com. on devel. and expansion psychiat. services in gen. hosps. N.Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene; mem. Gov.'s Com. to Employ Handicapped; director Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. Served as lieut. col., M.C., AUS, 1940-46. Diplomate Bd. Radiology Medicine and Pub. Health. Fellow N.

Am., Greater N.Y. (v.p. 1962—) hosp. assns., Am. Heart Assn. Editorial Bd. Jour. Chronic Diseases; 1957—. Commonwealth and Internat. Library Sci. Tech. and Engng. Conth. articles to various publs. Lectr. Home: 150 E. 210th St. Office: E. 210th St. and Bainbridge Av., N.Y.C. 67.

CHERKASSKY, Shura, pianist; b. Odessa, Russia, Oct. 7, 1911; s. Isaac and Lydia (Schlemenson) C.; brought to U.S., 1922, naturalized, 1928; grad. Curtis Inst. Music, Phila., 1936; m. Genia Ganz, Jan. 1946 (div. Jan. 1948). Debut in music at age 12, Balt.; concert tours abroad, 1927—, Australia, 1928, South Africa, 1929, 31, 56, Germany, other European countries, 1946, Singapore, 1959; concert tour U.S., 1960; appearance Salzburg Festival, 1960, 63, 65; world tour, 1963, S. Africa tour, 1963; recording artist. Address: care Ibbs & Tillett, Ltd., 124 Wigmore St., London W. 1, Eng.

CHERMAYEFF, Ivan, graphic designer; b. London, June 6, 1932; s. Serge Ivan and Barbara Maitland (May) C.; grad. Phillips Acad., Andover, 1950; student Harvard, 1950-52, Ill. Inst. Tech., 1952-54; B.F.A., Yale, 1955; m. Sara Anne Duffy, July 15, 1956; children—Catherine, Alexandra, Maro. Asst. to Alvin Lustig, designer, 1955; asst. dir. Columbia Records, 1956; partner Brown-John, Chermayeff & Gelsmar Assos., 1956-59, Chermayeff & Gelsmar Assos., N.Y.C., 1959—. Recipient awards Art Directors Club N.Y., Am. Inst. Graphic Arts, Type Directors Club, Mem. Am. Inst. Graphic Arts (pres. 1963-64). Clubs: Harvard (N.Y.C.); SPEE (Cambridge, Mass.). Home: 347 E. 62d St., N.Y.C. 21. Office: 59 E. 54th St., N.Y.C. 22.

CHERMAYEFF, Serge, architect, artist; born Caucasus, Oct. 8, 1900; ed. Harrow Sch., Cambridge (Eng.), m. Barbara M. May, Mar. 28, 1928; children—Ivan, Peter. Came to U.S., 1940, naturalized, 1946—Archit. practice, Eng., 1928-40, in U.S. since 1940; pres. chmn. dept. of design, Chgo., 1946-51; prof. architecture Harvard, 1953-62; professor architecture Yale, 1963—. Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects, Royal Soc. Arts. Paintings exhibited at Art Inst. Chgo., Met. Mus., etc. Author: (with C. Alexander) Community and Privacy, 1963. Home: New Haven.

CHERMOCK, Ralph Lucien, museum dir., biologist; b. Pitts., Aug. 25, 1918; s. Hugo L. and Barbara (Merhaut) C.; B.S., U. Pitts., 1939; M.S., Duquesne U., 1941; Ph.D., Cornell U., 1947; m. Ottilie D. Cheney, Aug. 11, 1943; 1 dau., Claudia D. Grad. asst. Duquesne U., 1939-41; instr., Beaver (Pa.) Coll., 1941-42; mem. faculty U. Ala., 1947—, prof. biology, 1957—, dir. Mus. Natural History, 1961—. Mem. panels NSF, 1961, 62, 65. Active Black Warrior council Boy Scouts Am. Served with USAF, 1942-46. Fellow NRC, 1946-47. Mem. Ala. Acad. Sci. (pres. 1955-56), Collembocae, Entom. Soc. Washington, Lepidopterists Soc., Lepidoptera Found., Am. Assn. Museums, Southeastern Mus. Conf., Sigma Xi, Pi Tau Phi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Epsilon Delta. Home: Box 1927, University, Ala. 35486.

CHERN, Shing-Shen, mathematician, educator; b. Kashing, Chekiang, China, Oct. 26, 1911; s. Lien-Ching and Mei (Han) C.; B.S., Nankai U., Tientsin, China, 1930; M.S., Tsing Hua U., Peking, 1934; D.Sc., U. Hamburg, Germany, 1938; m. Shih-ning Chern, July 28, 1939; children—Paul, May, Prof. mathematics Nat. Tsing Hua U., China, 1937-43; mem. Inst. Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., 1943-45; acting dir. Inst. Mathematics, Academia Sinica, China, 1946-48; prof. mathematics U. Chgo., 1949-60, U. Cal. at Berkeley, 1960—. Mem. Am. Math. Soc., Nat. Acad. Scis., Am. Acad. Arts and Scis., Academia Sinica. Home: 8336 Kent Ct., El Cerrito, Cal.

CHERNE, Leo (chôr-ne), economist; b. N.Y.C., Sept. 8, 1912; s. Max and Dora (Ballin) C.; New York U., Sept. 1931; LL.B., New York Law Sch., 1934; LL.D., Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia., 1951; m. Julia Rodriguez Lopez, June 1, 1938; 1 dau., Gall Stephanie. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1934; executive dir. The Research Inst. Am., Inc. Lectr. U.S. Mil. Acad., 1940—, Army Indul. Coll., 1939—, faculty Sch. Fgn. Service, Georgetown U., 1939-41; lectr. New Sch. for Social Research, 1946-52; chmn. bd. dirs. Internat. Rescue Com., 1953-52; chmn. bd. dirs. Internat. Rescue Com., 1953-52; advisor on taxation and fiscal policy to Gen. MacArthur, 1946. Dir. Am. Arbitration Assn., 1944—, Wilkie Memorial; director, chairman of the executive committee Freedom House, 1946—, Decorated Comdr.'s Cross of Order of Merit (Fed. Republic of Germany) Kim Khanh Medal (Vietnam); Nat. Order of Legion of Honor (French Republic). Mem. Inst. World Policy, Hudson Inst. (pub. m.). Author: Adjusting Your Business to War, 1939; M-Day and What It Means to You, 1940; The Rest of Your Life, 1944. Editor publs. of Research Inst. Sculptor; represented in collections Smithsonian Instn., White House, Phoenix Art Mus., Sibelius Mus., Helsinki, U. Cal. at Los Angeles, Fairleigh Dickinson U., Coll. of La., U. Bahia (Brazil), Lincoln Mus., Washington, Presidl. Palaces, New Delhi, India, Mexico City, U.S. Pavilions, N.Y. World's Fair, 1964-65, Winston Churchill Meml., Fulton, Mo. Office: 589 Fifth Av., N.Y.C. 10017.

CHERNIACK, Nathan (chér'n'ack), transportation economist; b. Odessa, Russia, Dec. 12, 1897; s. Abraham (rabbi) and Jenny (Levine) C.; B.Sc., Mass. Inst. Tech., 1922; M.B.A., N.Y.U., 1934; m. Claire I. Miller, July 31, 1931; children—Phyllis Joyce (dec.), Armand Earl. Came to U.S., 1906, naturalized, 1915. Engaged in transportation, econ. studies of self-liquidating vehicular toll bridges, tunnels, passenger and freight terminal facilities, since 1923; staff Port of N.Y. Authority since 1923; traffic and cons. N.Y.C. Tunnel Authority, Queens Midtown and Battery, Hamilton Av. vehicular toll tunnels, 1936-37; spl. cons. Balt. arterial routes, 1944, Louisville Area Development Assn. on Union Motor Truck Terminal, 1946, Union Motor Truck Terminal, Atlanta, 1947; with Ammann & Whitney on plans and preliminary design Milw. Expressway System, 1952; spl. lectr. Yale, Rutgers U., Columbia; mem. adv. com. econ. research Yale Bur. for Street Traffic Research. Command. aide Coast and Geodetic Survey, World War I. Recipient D.S.M., Comms. of Port of N.Y. Authority, 1954, Howard S. Cullman Distinguished Service medal, 1960; Theodore M. Watson Memorial award, 1963. Fellow Am. Soc. C.E.; mem. Soc. Terminal Engrs. (pres. 1952), Am. Bar Association (adv. to nat. committee on urban transportation), Am. Stat. Assn. (adv. to nat. committee on urban transportation). Author: Use of Motor Trucks in Transportation within Terminal Markets, 1938; Methods of Estimating Vehicular Traffic Volume with the Aid of Traffic Patterns,

Districts of the Future, 1940; Measuring the Potential Traffic of a Proposed Vehicular Crossing, 1940; A Statement of the Parking Problem, 1946; others. Home: 117-01 Park Lane South, Kew Gardens, L.I., N.Y. Office: 111 Eighth Av., N.Y.C. 11.

CHERNIN, Milton (chér'nin), educator; b. Mar. 9, 1910; s. Max and Pearl (Dickman) C.; student Columbia Coll., 1925-26; A.B., U. Cal. at Los Angeles, 1929; M.A., U. Cal. at Berkeley, 1930, Ph.D., 1937; m. Gertrude Chemnick, May 8, 1935. Research asst. Bur. of Pub. Adminstr., U. Cal., 1933-35, research asst., 1936-39; research staff State Relief Adminstr. of Cal., 1935-36, dir. planning and research, 1939; asst. prof. U. Cal. at Berkeley, 1940-42, asso. prof., prof., dean sch. social welfare, 1946—, asst. to chancellor, 1958-60; visiting professor University of Bologna, Italy 1958. Acting director of the Bureau of Public Administration, 1955-57; asst. chief, western hemisphere div. Bd. Econ. Warfare, Washington, 1942. Office Fgn. Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, 1943; member California State Board Social Welfare. Served from pvt. to 1st lt. AUS, 1943-46. Decorated Legion of Merit. Mem. Nat. Assn. Social Workers, Nat. Conf. Social Work, Am. Soc. Pub. Adminstr., Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha. Club: Faculty. Home: 1835 San Ramon Av., Berkeley 7, Cal.

CHERNISS, Harold F., prof.; b. St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 11, 1904; s. David B. and Theresa (Hart) C.; A.B. U. of Calif., 1925, Ph.D., 1928; student U. of Göttingen, Berlin, 1927-28; L.H.D., U. Chgo., 1951, Johns Hopkins U., 1965; m. Ruth Meyer, Jan. 1, 1929. Asst. in Greek U. of Calif., 1928-29; instr. in classics, Cornell U., 1930-33; asso. in Greek, Johns Hopkins U., 1933-36, asso. prof., 1936-42; prof. of Greek U. of Calif., 1946-48; prof., inst. for Advanced Study, Princeton since 1948; lecturer in Greek, Johns Hopkins U., 1932; lecturer on Sather Foundation, U. of Calif., 1942; mem. managing com. Am. Sch. of Classical Studies, Athens. Served as pvt., to capt., AUS, 1942-46. Corr. fellow Brit. Acad. Royal Acad. Arts and Scis. of Göteborg, mem. Am. Philol. Assn., Am. Philosophical Society, Classical Association (Great Britain). Author books. Asst. editor Am. Jour. of Philology, 1936-40, editor, 1940-42. Contrib. articles to prof. journals. Address: Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. ☆ at

CHERNOW, David A., distillery exec.; b. N.Y.C., Mar. 10, 1922; s. James and Rose (Rothstein) C.; A.B., Coll. City N.Y., 1941; M.B.A., Harvard, 1946; m. Shirley Kalman, Apr. 11, 1948. Faculty Suprl. econs. Coll. City N.Y., 1941-42; sec. treas. Sunrise Curtain Co., Inc., 1946-50; sec. Kentucky Distilling Co., Inc., 1950-54; with Schenley Industries, Inc., 1954—, v.p., 1958—. Grad. adv. bd. Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Adminstr., College City New York. Served to lt. USNR, 1942-46; lt. comdr. Res., retired. Member of American Finance Association, American Mgmt. Assn., Phi Beta Kappa, Club: Harvard (N.Y.C.). Home: 440 E. 23d St., N.Y.C. 10. Office: 1290 Av. of the Americas, N.Y.C. 19.

CHERRIER, James Fuller, newspaper syndicate exec.; b. Sherbrooke, Que., Can., July 6, 1930; s. Adolphe George and Lois Marguerite (Fuller) C.; student Carleton U. Ottawa, Can., 1948-50; 1 dau., Marilyn G. Ireland, June 9, 1956; 1 dau., Kimberly Ann, with FAO of UN, Rome, Italy, 1950-52; prodn. controller Torrington Mfg. Co. Can., 1953-55; sales rep. Toronto Star Syndicate, 1955-59, mgr., 1959—. Capt., Canadian Militia Res. Mem. Anglican Ch. Home: 307 8th Line, Oakville, Ont. Office: 80 King St. W., Toronto 1 Ont., Can.

CHERRINGTON, Ben Mark, educator; b. Gibbon, Neb., Nov. 1, 1885; s. George Whittington and Laura Ida (Frick) C.; A.B., U. Neb., 1911, LL.D., 1946; M.A., U. Cal., 1922; Ph.D., Columbia, 1934; Ps.D. U. Denver, 1953; m. Edith Mary Harper, June 28, 1924; children—Anne Mary Stevens, Benjamin Mark. Gen. sec. U. Cal. YMCA, 1911-17; coach, U. Cal., 1915-17; nat. sec. student YMCA, 1919-26; dir. Social Sci. Found., U. Denver, 1926-31, prof. internat. relations, 1926—, chancellor, 1943-46; dir. Denver regional office Internat. Edn., 1951—. Adviser to U.S. del. 8th Internat. Conf. of Am. States, Lima, Peru, 1938; chief Div. of Cultural Relations, Dept. of State, 1938-40; asso. cons. to U.S. delegation UN Conf., San Francisco, 1945; mem. U.S. Nat. Comm., UNESCO matters, 1946-51, vice chmn., 1951. Trustee Carnegie Endowment for Internat. Peace, 1943—. Made hon. mem. Order Brit. Empire, 1956. Fellow Colo. Wyo. Acad. Sci. (pres. 1949-50); mem. Am. Polit. Sci. Assn. (exec. council, 1948-50), Colo. Wyo. Social Sci. Assn., Council Fgn. Relations, Am. Acad. Polit. Sci., N.E.A., Am. Assn. for Adult Edn. (pres. 1950-51), Delta Sigma Rho, Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, Congliss. Clubs: Mile High Country, University, Rotary (Denver); Cosmos (Washington). Author: The British Labor Movement, 1921; Methods of Education in International Attitudes, 1933. Co-author: Role of Higher Education in World Affairs—1926-1951; others. Contrib. to religious, social sci. and ednl. journals. Home: 631 Vine St., Denver. ☆

CHERRINGTON, Ernest Hurst, Jr., educator, astronomer; b. Westerville, O., Sept. 10, 1909; s. Ernest Hurst and Betty Clifford (Denny) C.; A.B. magna cum laude, Ohio Wesleyan U., 1931, M.S., 1932; Ph.D., U. Cal., 1935; m. Ann McAfee Naylor, June 25, 1933; children—Robert Naylor, Ernest Hurst, Lab. asst. (astronomy) Ohio Wesleyan U., 1928-31, teaching fellow, 1931-32; teaching fellow U. Calif., 1932-33; Liek Obs. research fellow U. Calif., 1933-35, Alexander F. Morrison research fellow, 1935-36; instr. mathematics and astronomy Syracuse U., 1935-36; asst. astronomer Perkins Obs., 1936-48; instr. astronomy and physics Ohio State and Ohio Wesleyan univs., 1936-40, asst. prof., 1940-46 (mil. leave, 1942-46); asst. dean of coll. and asso. prof. physics Centenary Coll. of La., 1946-47, dean of coll. also prof. and head dept. physics and astronomy, 1947-48; dean Buchtel Coll. of Liberal Arts, U. Akron, 1948-60, prof. astronomy, 1948—, dir. grad. studies, 1955-60, dean grad. div., 1960—. Chairman of Boy Scouts of America, 1959-61. Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, 1959-61. Served with U.S. A.A.F. 1942-46; disch. as maj. Gen. 1961-62. Sci. (chmn. trustees of research fund 1961-62), Am. Astron. Soc., Astron. Soc. Pacific, Am. Phys. Soc., Royal Astron. Soc. Can., Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Sigma Pi Sigma, Pi Mu Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Republican. Presby. Club: Torch (pres. 1960-61) (Akron, O.). Author 77 monographs, tech. papers, popular articles. Home: 3570 Birdland Av., Akron, O. 44319. ☆

239 East 78 Street
New York City
May 7, 1968

Dear Dorothy:

I have not been able to plan a trip to Philadelphia because of conflicting schedules, and it now looks like it may have to be postponed. That is, I may have to come down alone as I do not think that it will be possible for Yuriko to come. She is just starting the King and I rehearsals for City Center, it opens about May 23, and the only day she will have off is Monday. However, Lawrence is also in the show as a child and as understudy to the Prince, but he will have school on Mondays. We do not have a girl with us to help out anymore so that Yuriko could not leave Lawrence to shift for himself on a schoolday. Since he only has a few more weeks of school left, we would not want him to miss a day.

Under the circumstances, I think that perhaps I should come down and spend a weekend at your place and meet with Mr. Bernheim if it can be arranged. I could come down on a Saturday morning and return here early Sunday afternoon. This weekend would be too short notice, but I could come on Saturday May 18th. On the 25th and June 1st weekend, I have other commitments, and June 8th weekend Yuriko leaves for Utah. I will have Lawrence with me the following week, but he will be going to Block Island with friends on the June 15 weekend so I could come then. Or the 22nd weekend. I don't know how this fits into your schedule. The next possible time for Yuriko to come would be after summer. The May 18th weekend would seem to be best for me, can you let me know if okay with you? I would probably not bother with driving but come by train. If you think that it would be better to hold off until Yuriko can go with me in the Fall, I could start some of the work on the Journal if you sent me suggestion on what is needed. I assume that you will be able to come to Block Island sometime in August as I will be there for a month after August 12. I could come down to Philadelphia some weekend in July if our plans for Lawrence's care at B.I. work out.

The King and I opens on May 23 and it runs until June 9.

I hope that we will be able to work out this schedule soon. I have not had time to do anything more about the civil service thing but this is not urgent as government matters have a way of dragging on and my petition has been pending since last November.

Sincerely,
Charlie
Charlie

Will you let me know if I should come on May 18 or one of the other alternative dates?

May 9, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Papperman. I note that in our letter of May 2, we misspelled Morton Grodzins. I hope that you will be able to find the other books in the library, for I think they will be useful to you.

I'm afraid it's going to be impossible to get specific documents on the civil service matter unless you can possibly find Dekki; but I hope you have followed through on writing to Chernin and possibly Tom Holland. It is, by no means, improbable that Chief Justice, Earl Warren, might be willing to write you a letter; and it is also not impossible that Bendetsen would. Their records during the war were bad, but changes of heart do occur and they may be willing to testify as to facts.

Jimmy Sakoda's son, Billy, received a National Merit Scholarship and a special award from M.I.T. He ranked in the upper one percent of all applicants to graduate students in the whole United States. Naturally, we are very pleased at this record of success. If you want to drop a note of congratulations to Jimmy, his address is Professor James Sakoda, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

I note that I forgot to return your original records. Here they are and I am keeping a photographic copy for myself. I wonder whether Toga Tanaka might be able to help you. His address is 1001 South Victoria, Los Angeles, California, 90019.

Your letter of May 7th just arrived, and I have talked to Mr. Bernheim. There are some complications about the 18th of May, therefore, we both prefer the June 15th weekend. Please confirm this immediately. I'm, of course, sorry that Yuriko cannot come, but we'll have all of you down here again at the end of the summer.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

P.S. If you want to telephone me collect, put in a person-to-person call during the day at Area Code 215 - 594-7409-7410 or in the evening at LO-4-5292.

Enclos

May 9, 1968

Reference: RL:MAC:meo

Mr. Solomon Papperman
Chief, Contracts & Instructions Division
United States Civil Service Commission
Bureau of Retirement and Insurance
Washington, D. C., 20415

Dear Mr. Papperman:

I served as Lecturer in Sociology, Professor of Rural Sociology, and Director of a study on the Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement at the University of California in Berkeley from 1940 until 1948 when I assumed my present position in the University of Pennsylvania. I met Charles Kikuchi early in 1941 and was in close contact with him during the whole war period. I employed him as a research assistant, as noted in his letter, under funds made available to me by the Rockefeller Foundation and the University of California.

I can testify firmly that the report that Mr. Kikuchi makes in his letter of April 5, 1968, in which he is appealing for civil service credit during the period of restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry, is an accurate and unbiased statement; and I recommend strongly that he be given retirement credit for the period 1939-1945.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a brief summary that I wrote on the basis of our research indicating the situation in which the Japanese-Americans were involved. In the University of California library, we have voluminous files documenting the evacuation and resettlement.

Mr. Kikuchi is a person of absolute integrity whose record attests to his loyalty. Any consideration that you can give to his claim will do much to mitigate the injustice done to people of his calibre during this difficult period.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Research Professor of Sociology
and Co-Director of Population
Studies Center

DST:amb

cc: Mr. Charles Kikuchi

Encl.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF RETIREMENT AND INSURANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

RL:MAC:meo

YOUR REFERENCE

MAR 21 1968

Mr. B. Fuca, Personnel Officer
Veterans Administration Hospital
Brooklyn, New York 11209

Dear Mr. Fuca:

This refers to your letter of November 28, 1967 (527(135)) in the case of Mr. Charles Kikuchi (date of birth January 18, 1916). I regret the delay occasioned in responding to your request.

Public Law 86-782, approved September 14, 1960, extends to the area of retirement and leave the provisions of Public Law 82-545 enacted July 15, 1952. This law granted special benefits for pay purposes to Federal employees of Japanese ancestry serving on July 15, 1952 in the postal field or classified service subject to the Classification Act of 1949 who, at any time during the period December 7, 1941 to September 3, 1945 by reason of the policy or program of the United States or for purposes of entering the Armed Forces, (1) was separated from the service, (2) lost opportunity for or was denied probational appointment from a civil service register, or (3) was denied reinstatement to such position. Eligible employees were given the grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation which they would have attained automatically if such program or policy had not been in effect. Items (1) and (3), above, necessarily require that an individual have Government service prior to interment. Only item (2) does not and is the item involved in Mr. Kikuchi's case.

It is our opinion that the evidence presented contains no basis for a conclusion that Mr. Kikuchi lost opportunity for or was denied probational appointment from a civil service register during the period 1939 to 1945 as claimed. While the evidence reflects he received notices of ratings, there is no showing that, as result of such ratings, he received any inquiries from Federal agencies concerning his availability to accept a probational appointment. Therefore, credit for purposes of the retirement law may not be allowed for the period 1939 to 1945.

We will be glad, of course, to consider any other official evidence Mr. Kikuchi may care to submit to establish his claim.

Sincerely yours,

Solomon Papperman, Chief
Contracts and Instructions Division

THE MERIT SYSTEM—A GOOD INVESTMENT IN GOOD GOVERNMENT

THRU : Chief, Social Work Service (122)
Chief, Personnel Division (135)

April 5, 1968

Social Worker

Request Review of 3/21/68 Opinion to Consider Further Evidence.

1. I request that my 11/28/67 petition, along with this further evidence, be reviewed and considered as applicable to PL 86-782, Part 2, (lost opportunity for probationary Federal appointment during period September, 1939 to August, 1945). I have located and asked Professor D. S. Thomas of the Population Center, University of Pennsylvania, to verify aspects of my statements as she was Director of the University of California, Evacuation and Resettlement Study during the wartime years. I am not able to locate any of the other individuals mentioned in this statement. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary for me to submit an expanded petition for review of the opinion of 3/21/68 which stated that I did not give sufficient evidence to support a claim that I had actually lost opportunity for appointment.
2. I feel that a technical interpretation of Public Law 86-782 of 1960, places the burden of proof unfairly upon me, and after 25 years it was purely accidental that I retained the attached further evidence. I do not feel that this law was intended to place such a burden on the claimant, but it was to provide justice for a very small percentage of potentially eligible Japanese Americans who were not given probationary appointment because of the wartime atmosphere. There is no way for me to establish, for example, that my name was suspended from several Federal Eligibility Lists because I was not available due to the military proclamations, official and unofficial. I point to the 1946 Supreme Court Decision which indicated that it was unconstitutional for citizens to be interred without due process and loyalty hearings, and I lost many opportunities to get appointed because of reasons of ancestry during the period mentioned.
3. It was not possible for me to get letters of probationary appointment when the military arm of government was not giving any security clearance to Japanese Americans and this declared policy of exclusion did cause Federal agencies to find that I was not available for placement. I was only able to save a few of the over 30 various Federal Civil Service ratings I had from 1939 on and the only reason for not being available was ancestry as far as I know.
4. I feel that PL 86-782 was passed to correct this inequity and restore the merit system criteria, for all citizens regardless of ancestry. I request that further opinion of the review board will consider this sentiment along with the additional evidence which follows:

A. ITEM: As a result of evacuation, I lost most of my personal papers and it was an impossible alternative to now be asked to provide full documentation of every part of my petition. I can only describe the circumstances which led to the lost opportunity. In my original petition, I described what happened to my Navy Yard rating of 2/2/41. I have lost the ratings that I had from 2/2/39 and 2/2/40 as I was on an eligible list for all that period and never called until mid-1941 when I petitioned, but I was removed after one day's work before I completed my physical examination. I wrote in protest to the Labor Board as I did not think that the Western Defense Command had jurisdiction over the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and on June 21, 1941 I received an answer from a Lt. Commander A. G. Geisenhoff informing me that I should not expect to be picked among the three eligibles and I need not wait for any offer of employment. (See Attachment "A"). No reference was made to the fact that I had actually been waiting for a physical examination when removed from Mare Island by a military representative. Much later, I learned through Dr. D. S. Thomas that a Colonel Bendetesen of Western Defense Command, had informed her verbally that my name had been suspended from all Mare Island eligible lists because of security regulations and that an Army Intelligence dossier of my family existed because all Japanese families living near any national defense facility were invested as potentially dangerous to the U.S. interests. It was further considered to be highly suspicious why I tried so desperately to get a job on Mare Island in laborer classification, much below my educational level. There was never any formal charge or hearing and the fact that my father was a U.S. Navy veteran did not reverse the January 1942 Army order which removed my family from Vallejo before any mass evacuation order was announced. This was on 24 hour notice with considerable loss of personal property and no claim was ever made for compensation. There has never been any doubt on my part, that the denial of the Mare Island job and the removal of my family by military proclamation was for reasons of ancestry despite other reasons given by the Western Defense Command. After mid-1941, I never got another notice to report as an eligible for any Mare Island job, and to my knowledge no Japanese American was successful in doing this during the war years. No written letter was ever sent to me stating that I could not have the Mare Island job due to military policy, but I do not doubt that opportunity for probationary appointment was denied because of ancestry and not merit or physical qualification.

B. ITEM: However, I do not rest my petition solely on the basis of the above incident. The fact that I actually did get some bonafide Federal Civil Service offers is remarkable in itself; but unfortunately I cannot document verbal offers after 25 years and I had no way of knowing that eventually it could support a retirement credit petition in 1968. Therefore, I can only repeat

that the entire episode regarding my status with the NYA and the California (later U.S.) Employment Service in 1939-41, which I described before was related to the unofficial pre-war policy of the Western Defense Command, not to allow any Japanese American in an Employment Office which held data on sensitive defense industries as this might endanger national security in event of espionage; and this was further compounded by the long term discriminatory pattern of the California State Personnel Board which was fearful of the "Yellow Peril" from the early 1920's. As a result, I was appointed to the NYA and assigned to the Jr. Counseling Service of the California State Employment Service in San Francisco, while waiting to get cleared for a state eligible list, and my salary was brought up to parity with the junior interviewer salary through private subsidy of several Japanese American organizations which were anxious to have the proposed study on Nisei in the Labor Market done. From 4/18/41, I got on a new state rating list and after 12/7/41 this list was turned over to the US Employment Service but my name was withheld from the eligibles by the California State Personnel Board until after 3/25/42 pending loyalty clearance which the state applied only to "descendants of nationals of countries with which we are at war". (Euphemism for Japanese American only). (See attachments # "B" and "C" and # 1-5 of earlier evidence). By the time I did get cleared for the Federal eligible list; the opportunity for placement disappeared as the Army was then announcing interment policy. I waited from 12/7/41 to 4/8/42 for the State to clear my name for transfer to the Federal list and I was dropped several hundred positions on the waiting list during a period when the U.S. Employment Service was rapidly expanding personnel. However, Dr. Barbara Mayer of the US Employment Service was sending me to meetings (see attachment 6 of previous petition) and continuously offering me a placement as Interviewer or research analyst in her unit through her Employment Manager or in the same capacity with the Farm Security Agency as late as 5/28/42 when I was already interred at Tanforan (attachment # "D"), but the Western Defense Command would not change its 4/11/42 denial of curfew exemption for any Federal job (see attachment #8 of original petition). Although I did the research work for the US Employment Service and US Farm Security Agency while paid by NYA and from private sources from September, 1939 through August, 1941, I could not get Civil Service appointment in April, 1942 for this same work because of interment and inability to get curfew regulations suspended so another opportunity was lost.

C. ITEM: There was even another probationary Federal Civil Service opportunity denied in this period. I had passed a test for Federal Jr. Professional Assistant (#193 assembled in 1941, and my optional subject was Junior Public Welfare Assistant (see "E") which required one year graduate social work. When the University of California conferred this graduate certificate upon me in March, 1942 (I took early finals because of interment policy), the US Em-

GRADZINS
(deceased)

ployment Service immediately attempted to place me with a Federal agency and my file was selected by the Social Security Board in San Francisco for appointment in the Alien Evacuation Program (see attachment # "F": dated 3/24/42). Two days later the US Employment Service cancelled my eligibility but this turned out to be a poison pen letter by somebody in that office. I gave this letter to Dr. Morton Goddins of the U.C. Evacuation and Resettlement Study as an example of inflammatory propaganda but I kept the sticker which came in that envelope dated 3/27/42 (see attached # "g"). I was then interviewed in San Francisco and told that I would be placed within a month.

N (deceased)

In March, 1942, the President issued an Executive Order establishing the Wartime Civilian Control Agency under the direct jurisdiction of the Western Defense Command, and it was charged with the orderly evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Americans (down to 1/16 blood) and including all non-Japanese married to Japanese or Japanese Americans, to the temporary interment camps until the War Relocation Authority under jurisdiction of the Executive Office could remove these evacuees to inland relocation camps. (Euphemism for concentration camps). The WCCA was staffed with US Employment Service and Federal Security Agency personnel and a strong recruitment drive was made on the existing registry. I was therefore called into the office of Dr. H. Cassidy, Director of the University of California School of Social Work, along with Miss Hideko Nakagawa (who was the only other Nisei graduate student in the department) and we were interviewed and offered a job as Public Welfare Assistant to be "on loan" from Federal Security Agency to WCCA. Since we were the only two trained social workers in the San Francisco Bay area at that time, we were told that Western Defense Command would suspend curfew regulations on the WCCA assignment as we moved around the state to assist in the mass interment process. Miss Nakagawa accepted the job but I declined on principle (I didn't feel I should help with the evacuation when I felt it was illegal) and, more, because I wanted the Western Defense Command to clear me for the US Employment Service job offered me in San Francisco through Mr. Mayer as I mistakenly thought this would exempt me from interment permanently but this was denied (see #B previously referred to). Therefore, I was evacuated to Tanforan Interment Center at the end of April, 1942 and immediately assigned as interviewer in the Dept. of Employment there at \$16 per month. At that time I was not aware about lost Civil Service opportunity as it was an unknown issue then.

C. ITEM: At the end of May, 1942, Dr. Cassidy informed me by letter (see attachment "H") that the War Relocation Authority would hire me as social worker, and I went to Gila Arizona Relocation Camp in August, 1942, believing that I would get a Civil Service appointment through the Public Welfare Assistant list as I was at the very top of this register by then and the location was out of Army juris-

diction, but I learned upon arrival that the WRA could only hire a caucasian for the chief social worker job so I took the evacuee supervisor in social work job at \$10 per month. Mr. Wm. Tuttle, the Chief Social Worker, later transferred to the Federal Security Agency in Oakland and I was offered a job there but I could not enter until the exclusion order was rescinded in California. During this entire period I also held a second job as research assistant for the Univ. of California Evacuation & Resettlement Study.

D. ITEM: In February, 1943, I determined to leave the WRA Center and make a test case for defense job clearance at Mare Island (attachment # "I"), but the Director of the U.C. study had learned from an Army Colonel that I could never get exemption to re-enter California and I learned about the dossier on me and my family at that time. I was then offered a full time job with the study to go to Chicago. After I was reclassified 4C (See Attachment "J") by the Selective Service Board (I was not allowed to enlist into Navy as early as fall, 1939), I went to Chicago on 3/20/43 (see attachment "K"). After that I expected to be cleared for the US Employment Service job or Federal Security agency job as soon as the exclusion order from California was suspended, but I went into the Army instead.

5. CONCLUSION:

From September, 1939 to August, 1945, I feel I lost many opportunities for Civil Service probationary appointments as a result of the wartime policy in all of the instances cited. This was a result of denial of due process of constitutional rights and that this total wartime situation prevented me from getting a probationary appointment as I was simply not called in for interviews on at least 20 of the job lists I was on as the Federal agencies were aware that I was not available after 12/7/41. For those job offers before and after that date, I submit this additional evidence and again request retirement credit be considered for the period mentioned.

CHARLES KIKUCHI

Att:

A

LABOR BOARD
UNITED STATES NAVY YARD
MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

ACG:W1
#145451-50
Cl. Lab.

21 June 1941

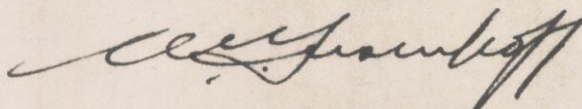
Mr. Charles T. Kikuchi
216 Branciforte St.
Vallejo, California

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of 18 June 1941 regarding your eligibility as a Classified Laborer at this Navy Yard.

Under the rules of the United States Civil Service Commission, it is the prerogative of the appointing officer to select any one of the three highest eligibles on the list to fill a position at this Navy Yard or any activity under the jurisdiction of the United States Civil Service Commission. Therefore, inasmuch as you have not received an offer of employment, evidently the appointing officer has not seen fit to select your name for employment, and it is problematical whether or not you will receive an offer of employment.

Very truly yours



A. C. GEISENHOF
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.R.

BENJAMIN E. MALLARY
President
E. H. CHRISTIAN
ARTHUR J. BROWN
HARRY LUTGENS
IVAN C. SPERBECK
E. VAYNE MILLER
Secretary

CULBERT L. OLSON

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

1015 L STREET

SACRAMENTO

March 25, 1942

Executive Staff

NOVA J. BEAL
Principal Personnel Examiner
WILLIAM K. SMITH
Principal Personnel Technician

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
2119 Haste Street
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Kikuchi:

You are correct in your understanding that the recently established list for Junior Interviewer has been referred to the United States Employment Service. This list is maintained in the office of the United States Civil Service Commission in San Francisco and has been used in filling vacancies in the Junior Interviewer classification in the federal service. This list is still maintained for use in certifying eligibles for state employment. As the majority of the Junior Interviewer positions are now in the federal service, however, new appointments will be made from the state civil service eligible list.

An investigation is now being conducted of descendants of nationals of countries with which we are now at war. The names of such persons on eligible lists will not be certified to agencies pending an investigation of their loyalty to the Government of the United States and to the State of California. You have no doubt already received the questionnaire sent to your old address in San Francisco. This should be immediately filled out and returned to this office.

Very truly yours,

William K. Smith
WILLIAM K. SMITH
Acting Executive Officer

LOS ANGELES
DOROTHY DUSTMAN
401 State Building

SAN FRANCISCO
FRANCES ELLIOTT
108 State Building

58:263

ANNOUNCEMENT

With Regard To

A COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN STUDENTS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1942

On January 27, all County and City employees of Japanese parentage in Los Angeles were discharged for the duration of the war. Similar action is being contemplated in the Bay Region where many U. C. graduates are employed. Furthermore, all State civil service positions have been closed to the Nisei, for no new appointments are being made.

Powerful interests and numerous super-patriots, such as, John B. Hughes and Henry McLemore, have been advocating the removal of all Japanese from the Coastal States. All these movements in some way affect the Nisei students, their friends, and their relatives. Machinery must be set up now to cope with these and future situations.

It was the unanimous decision of the students present at the general meeting called on Sunday, January 25, to set up an Advisory Committee to work toward this end. On January 28, a committee chosen from among those present at the first meeting, completed arrangements for the following general plan:

I. Organization

- A. There will be an all-Caucasian advisory board, consisting of representatives from the Office of the Dean of Undergraduates, International House, Y.M.W.C.A., American Civil Liberties Union, University Faculty, and some specialist in race problems.
- B. A student committee, working in close collaboration with the Advisory Committee and tentatively set up as follows:

1. Chairman and Vice Chairman
2. Three staffs of workers: Secretarial, Financial and Public Relations.

and

This committee is made up of voluntary workers, official representatives of Nisei student organizations on or near the campus, i.e., J.S.C., J.W.S.C., Fellowship, Buddhist Group, etc. It is not a closed group and any student may sign up for work on any of the staffs.

II. Functions

- A. Facilitate any action students may wish to take. For example, protests against statements by men like Hughes on the radio and McLemore in the press would be ineffective if brought up by students alone. The committee, through contacts with influential men and organizations, can make their protests felt or perhaps even bring pressure upon authorities to invoke the Espionage Act which provides heavy penalties for anyone found guilty of spreading race hatred during war.
- B. Advise individuals and student groups as to types of activities in which they can be most helpful or in which they can avoid trouble.
- C. Contact influential Caucasians to speak in behalf of the Nisei. For example, Nisei who are in the Army or Civilian Defense are in no position to advertise their contributions.
- D. To provide information to the Nisei to prevent the underestimation of the gravity of the situation.

III. Method of Contact: Any student may contact the committee through any of the following organizations or individuals:

- A. Student Chairman or Vice Chairman
- B. Official representatives of any of the Nisei campus groups
- C. Any member of the A.S.U.C. Student Relations Committee
- D. Information Bureau at International House

This council is not an exclusive group and will cooperate with any existing organization concerned with the welfare of racial minorities, such as, the International Institute, the J. A. C. L., and the Northern California Committee for Fair Play.

A meeting of the student committee will be held in the very near future. Those who are interested in attending are requested to contact any individual or organization listed under section III.

D

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE
LOCAL MANAGER

1696 Mission Street
San Francisco

May 28, 1942

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
Building 10, Stable 5
Tanforan Race Tracks
San Bruno, California

Dear Charles:

I was so glad to hear from you for I had been wondering where you were and what was happening. Prior to receiving your letter I had had one from the Student Relocation Center concerning you, and I hope it meant that something will be worked out for you. I included a copy of that letter in a requested report concerning someone else to the Employment Manager, and hope again there will be an opportunity for you to do the work for which you have trained. Did you get your certificate from the School of Social Welfare?

I heard through Miss Eckstein the other day that Mrs. Chernin had seen you and said that you were very active, very busy, and in the thick of things, as I would have been able to predict. It sounds as though you are not only making a large place for yourself but are doing a valuable piece of work in contribution to the general morale of the center. That must certainly be most satisfying to you.

How are visiting arrangements? I should like very much to have a chance to visit you, if it is encouraged. I don't know just when I can manage it, but if you will let me know about it I shall certainly aim to.

I was tremendously interested in what you had to say about the process of adjustment there, and your participation in it. Do write again when you can and keep us up to date on your progress. We have not yet had an opportunity to have an extra copy of your survey typed off, inasmuch as the Farm Security Agency is still digesting it and making use of it, but as soon as it is returned to us we will make every effort to have it copied and send it to you.

Mrs. McClelland sends you best regards, as do I.

Cordially,

W. Lee Sandberg, Manager
San Francisco Offices

By *Barbara A. Mayer*
Barbara A. Mayer
Supervisor, Counseling Service

BAM:jm

Soc. Sec. Board
Charles Kikuchi-2X
Brownlee-2
Sandberg-2

March 24, 1942

Social Workers Placement Service
154 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California

Miss Phoebe Hannister
Assistant Regional Representative
Division of Public Assistance
Social Security Board
785 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Miss Hannister:

Today we received a preliminary application for registration in the Service from Mr. Charles Kikuchi, an American-born Japanese who will receive the Certificate in Social Welfare in May at the University of California.

Mr. Kikuchi's supervised field work has been in the United States Employment Service, San Francisco, and the San Francisco Public Welfare Department. When Mr. Kikuchi was a student at San Francisco State College he wrote a report for the Junior Counseling Service entitled "Occupational Adjustments of Japanese-American Youth in San Francisco and their Social-Economic Background." He is the "Young American with Japanese Face" in Louis Adamic's "From Many Lands."

Will you let me know if any openings occur in the Alien Evacuation program for which Mr. Kikuchi could be considered? I wonder if his qualifications should be reported immediately to any other Federal Agencies participating in the program?

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
W. Lee Sandberg, Manager, San Francisco Office

By

(Mrs.) Nellie Shalton, Supervisor
Social Workers Placement Service

25:1b

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE

154 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENAL
PAY

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
2119 Haste Street
Berkeley, California

Send All Japs BACK TO JAPAN

March 28, 1942
Note - For your U.C. Question Study on 2/19/42.
Note: Received above in U.S. Employment Service
envelope on March 27, 1942 with a duty Note
letter not signed, but saying I was
disqualified as a civil worker. Too true &
Miss Meyer trying to turn staff member who
sent this junk. Chas.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

May 29, 1942

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
Tanforan Race Track
Stable 10, Stall 5
Tanforan, California

My dear Kikuchi:

Thank you very much for your extremely interesting letter of May 26th. I am sorry to hear that some difficulties have occurred. However, I continue to admire the spirit in which you face up to them.

I am sending notes to Mr. Lawson and to Mr. Thomas Holland who is in charge of the employment division of the war re-allocation authority to advise them of your availability for a social work job.

With all good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Cassidy

H. M. Cassidy

HMC r

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

#9

EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT STUDY
207 GIANNINI HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

February 23, 1943

Dear Charlie,

I have just finished reading Bob's letter in which he tells me of your final decision to leave the Relocation Center with Bette and Emiko. Bob tells me you want to get a job in a defense industry. Since I last wrote you, I have carefully examined the budget, and I can now make you a definite offer of a full time job on the Evacuation and Resettlement Study for outside-the-camp work.

An important part of the study is a follow-up on what happens to the Japanese when they become "permanently" relocated. We want to find out to what extent they become assimilated into normal life; to what extent they become segregated and discriminated against; their success in getting jobs and establishing themselves financially; the family conflicts; the position of the Nisei, etc. At the beginning, this study must take place in areas to which the Japanese are moving in considerable numbers. At present, as far as I know, there are only three such areas, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Chicago. Of the three, Chicago is by far the best place for us to begin. In the first place, we have excellent contacts there both with the University people and with Mr Shirrell of WRA. In the second place, WRA is loath to issue any more permits for Salt Lake or for Denver. In the third place, Chicago offers a far more diversified occupational pattern into which the Japanese could fit, and this, incidentally, offers an important consideration for the relocation of your own family.

Bob tells me, however, that you do not want to go to Chicago ~~for~~ because of personal reasons. I wish you would take the facts above into careful consideration and see whether the advantages I have mentioned do not really outweigh these personal difficulties. If they don't, I will be happy to receive your suggestions about any other places at which you think an outside-the-camp study could be carried on to advantage. I am pretty sure we will meet strenuous objections from WRA if we propose either Salt Lake or Denver.

Therefore, it seems to me that you have two decisions to make. 1. Will you go to Chicago if we decide it is the only suitable locus for the study? 2. Can you afford to accept the non-defense-scale wages of \$125.00 monthly, which is all we can offer you? We, of course, would pay your fare to Chicago and all ~~other~~ traveling and other extra expenses that you might incur doing the work. I assume that Emiko, at least, could get a job, and Chicago is the one place where I really

might be able to help through professional and personal contacts that I have there.

I want you to know that you are one of the three people whom, above anybody else, I want to ~~keep~~ retain on the study. Your work has been eminently satisfactory and you should have absolutely no doubts about that. In other words, I want you to continue, ~~and~~ and want you very badly. However, you must feel perfectly free to look out for your ~~own~~ own and your family's interest. If anything, from the point of view of general security seems to offer itself, you must not feel yourself bound ~~to us~~ to us. *better*

This is a rather hasty note, written mainly for the purpose of getting your ideas. I will be glad to answer any questions you have or to clarify any points that are not clear. I would appreciate your writing and telling me of your reaction and letting me know how things are with Kikuchi and family.

Sincerely yours,

Dowling

J

CORRESPONDENCE POSTAL CARD

Your Order No. is 3068, Serial No. _____

Always refer to these numbers when writing.

*Your classification is HC.
until further notice -*

A. Goodman (mistake)

D. S. S. Form No. 359 (Revised) GPO 16-19715-1 (Signature)

November 28, 1967

Mr. Kikuchi
122
527(135)
KIKUCHI, Charles

U. S. Civil Service Commission
Bureau of Retirement and Insurance
Washington, DC 20425

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to paragraph 53-3k of Subchapter 53 (Creditable Service) of FPM Supplement 831-1. Mr. Charles Kikuchi, date of birth 01-12-16, with current SCB of 11-04-46, is applying for special retirement credit from September 23, 1939, to August 1945, for the reasons mentioned in the attached letter. We are also enclosing the application (SF-67) filed by Mr. Kikuchi at the time of his federal appointment in 1948, as well as a letter dated April 29, 1948, from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Advice is requested as to whether or not Mr. Kikuchi may be granted retirement credit for any of the service he is claiming between 1939 and 1945.

Sincerely yours,

B. FUCA
Personnel Officer

Enclosures (3)

FBaron:dr

11-28-67

(135)

THRU : Chief, Social Work Service (122)
Chief, Personnel Division (135)

November 21, 1967

Social Worker

Request Opinion on Possible Six Years of Credit for "Uncovered Federal Service", September 28, 1939 to August 10, 1945.

1. In accordance with Paragraph k of S 3-3, FPM Supplement 831-1 of sub-chapter 253, Creditable Service, I would like to receive special retirement credit under Civil Service for the above mentioned period for the reason that I was denied opportunity to accept a number of Federal Civil Service appointments because the Western Defense Command refused to give me a security clearance under its blanket exclusion, later ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court in 1946. Unfortunately, most of my correspondence and tentative appointments to jobs offered by U.S. Civil Service Commission in S.F. were lost during the rush of the mass evacuation, but some of the job ratings which explain my case are attached. The facts are as follows:

a. When I graduated from college in June, 1939, the economic political situation in California had an aggravated anti-Oriental atmosphere because of approaching war, and one of the minor consequences was that Japanese Americans found a closed job market. One of the many Federal Civil Service tests I passed was for interviewer in US Dept. of Labor, and I was to be assigned to a special research unit which was housed in the California State Employment Service Office for the purpose of making a study of the vocational adjustment of Japanese Americans in the S.F. Bay area, but the Western Defense Command would not give me security clearance to go into so-called defense zones so I could not complete the process of placement. The proposed study was then shifted to the Youth Counselling Service under Dr. Barbara Meyer, California State Employment Service (Federalized after Pearl Harbor), but the California State Personnel Board did not make me eligible (for reasons unknown to me at the time) until early 1941. It was then arranged that I start the study under NYA appointment until a transfer to Federal or State Civil Service was cleared so on 9/28/39, IO 0475-10212 (see attachment No.1). I was assigned to Youth Counselling Service. I received \$18.40 per week and the co-sponsors of this study gave me an additional \$16.60 per week, making it \$35 per week. When I completed the study which was later published as a monograph: Japanese American Youths in the Labor Market by USES, I decided to qualify myself further by doing graduate work (started September, 1941) in social work, but periodically I called US Civil Service Commission to find

out about clearance for the original job offered in September, 1939, but it did not materialize. Concurrently, I passed California State Employment Service for a rating and I did get it on 4/18/41 at 76.44 (attachment No.2) but again no military clearance. At that time I was 114 on list, but after Pearl Harbor, despite my graduate work, the California State Personnel Board lowered my rating to 74.44 and put me 727 on the list (see attachment No.3). When the Employment Service was Federalized, I was given this rating by US Civil Service Commission (see attachment No.4) and again offered placement but clearance was again denied by Army. No charges were ever made against me, but with the Western Defense Command and the California State Personnel Board questioning loyalty (see attachment No.5), I could not be certified for jobs offered by US Civil Service because of lack of security clearance and the Western Defense Command's blanket curfews and other restrictions issued in the name of military necessity. I learned much later that the military took exception to some of the remarks I had made during a Vocational Guidance Association meeting in San Francisco in February, 1942 (attachment No.6) when I discussed the additional problem of Civil Service clearance for Japanese Americans job market, when General Dewitt of the Western Defense Command was making public remarks such as "A Jap down to 1/16 blood is a Jap and they are all disloyal".

b. In this same interval from September, 1939 to April 1942, I had high ratings on other Federal Civil Service jobs but never could get certified because of lack of security clearance. One example to illustrate: on 2/2/41 I got a 80% rating for More Island Shipyard (Naval) as a classified laborer #148451 (attachment No.7). Since I was born across the channel in Vallejo and since most of my high school friends who had not gone to college were getting jobs, there on an unofficial priority basis, I expected to be called. This was the period when thousands of dustbowl migrants, Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans and Mexican Americans were certified every day but no Japanese Americans. I kept getting excuses from the Labor Board on More Island. I finally appealed to the Naval Commander of More Island who happened to know of my father when he served in US Navy but he wanted me to withdraw my application because 1) I should not do laborer work with a college degree; and 2) for patriotic reasons. I persisted so the Naval Board of Review gave me clearance and I was certified and reported for work in June, 1941 after taking leave of absence from NYA. I was assigned to a maintenance crew and I lifted metal plates the first day. The following morning an Army Colonel personally escorted me off More Island and declared it off limits to me "for the duration". I had no money for legal representation to find out why I never got paid for the one day's work and I later learned that no record existed of my job rating or placement as they just disappeared. (Attachment No.7 is proof of my rating).

I immediately went back to work for NYA without a break in service until that fall when I went to U.C. (September, 1941).

c. Before I completed my graduate year, the war broke out and mass exclusion began in March, 1942. I took early finals in April, 1942 and USCSC again offered me a job as social worker in US Employment Service to aid Japanese American students stranded in college but no exemption from evacuation was being granted by Western Defense Command so I could not take this job and it was given to one of my caucasian classmates in the graduate school. This refusal of curfew exemption (attachment No.8) prevented me from accepting several other US Employment Service jobs in California until August, 1945 when I went into the Army.

d. After I was evacuated, I worked May 1, 1942 to August 1, 1942 in the employment office in Tanforan Camp at \$16 per month plus room and board and \$3 a month clothing ticket, until I was sent to Gila Arizona Relocation Center. This was administered by a civilian agency created under Executive Order, and I was employed by the War Relocation Authority as social worker at \$19 per month plus room and board from August 2, 1942 to April 1, 1943. I was the only evacuee supervisor in the Social Welfare Department and I worked with three other caucasian social worker supervisors under Civil Service appointment at \$5200/year. When I got loyalty clearance from Western Defense Command in April, 1943, I found I was excluded from California so I went to Chicago and I was on 90 day trial leave and discharged from WRA employment as of August, 1943. I took a research job with U. of California Evacuation and Resettlement Study while waiting for the Army to "unfreeze" California so that I could return and accept US Civil Service job in San Francisco, but Army instead reclassified me from 1E to 1A and I went into the Army in August 10, 1945 and the entire evacuation and exclusion program was ruled unconstitutional in 1946, but I never sought compensation as I went on to graduate school at Columbia University, and got my MA and appointed to Brooklyn VAM in March, 1948 without further difficulty about loyalty clearance.

2. However, I feel that as a matter of justice and principle, I earned the above mentioned 6 years "uncovered Federal Service" under very unusual circumstances which resulted in NYA pay for US Employment Service work and no pay for Civil Service laborer job on More Island in June, 1941, and I would like to get retirement credit for the period mentioned as this seems to come under the provision of being denied opportunity to accept Civil Service job for reasons which were unconstitutional and a violation of my civil rights from 1939 to 1945.

CHARLES KIKUCHI

cc: Chief, Fiscal Div. (141)

Att: 8

239 E 78 St
May 13, 1968

Dear Dorothy-

Assuming that the June 15 weekend will be convenient, can you at your leisure tell me what R. R. station I should get off on in Philadelphia as I seem to remember several. I have to return on Sunday because of the dog, but I think we might be able to get more of our work done before then. Is there something I should do now to prepare for this meeting (??)

I don't need all of the original copies of my documents on the civil service matter, but it would ease my mind at ease if I knew that you had them among your Xerox copies. Specifically, I got back the original + Xerox copies of A Appendix A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J. The missing original one as follows + I know I sent Civil Service copies back in November, and I believe I did and then on to you with my

this letter as I cannot find either the
original or copies in any of my
papers:

missing -

Attachment #1 National Youth Admin slip
dated Sept 1939 & notice to report to work.

Attachment #2 California State Employment Service
noting of 8/18/41

#3 Calif. State Employment noting Jan 1942.

#4 U.S. Employment Service noting Jan 1942

#5 Calif State Personnel Bd letter re: work
for loyalty clearance.

#6 Letter from a man to Dr. B. Maynard
U.S. Employment Service re: my record card.

#7 New Labor Index noting 2/2/41

#8 Western Defense Council letter of
April 1942 denying exemption from Service.

I assume that these items were sent to
you because I don't have them. If not,
the Civil Service Commission may have
asked to see the original anyway.

Sincerely,
Chad

May 15, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, New York, 10021

Dear Charlie:

I am delighted that you will arrive on June 15th, and I will inform Mr. Bernheim who will assemble the things that I have given him and we will work out a plan. There is nothing for you to do in the meantime.

I do not have a recent timetable from New York, but I think you can get a train at about eight o'clock in the morning, get off at 30th Street Station here and take a taxi to my house at 118 S. Van Pelt Street. I think you can get a special weekend rate on your ticket, so ask about it.

I returned to you all of the documents that you sent me concerning the civil service matter. I brought them in their original envelope to the office and had everything xeroxed here.

Looking forward greatly to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

cc: Mr. Bernheim

239 East 78 Street
May 18, 1968
NYC

Dear Dorothy:

I have goofed about the civil service papers as I am not able to find the original or a copy of some of them anywhere and I can't figure out how I lost them. I hope that I will not have to produce any of the originals which I do not have. I did send a full copy of the entire set to the Civil Service Commission. I thought I put them all in the envelope I sent on to you, and I am hoping that by good fortune they might be in some of the papers around your office. If not, I suppose there is not much I can do about it. In my set, I have the original and a copy of the following:

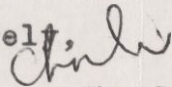
A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J. (E is missing and this is just the 1942 announcement of Federal Jr. Assistant job.)

I do not have either the original or copy of the following:

- #1 NYA slip which instructed me to report to work in 1939
(It was a pink slip and stapled to a white sheet of paper.)
- #2 Calif. State Employment Office rating 4/18/68. It was a card stapled to a sheet this size.
- #3 Calif. State Employment Office rating Jan 1942 Same
- #4 U S Employment Service rating Jan 1942
- #5 Calif. State Personnel Bd letter re: loyalty procedures.
- #6 Letter to Dr. Barbara Mayer of U.S. Employment Service 1941
- #7 Mare Island laborer rating 2/2/4 stapled on white sheet
- #8 Letter from Western Defense Command March 1942 denying exemption from curfew.

If you have even a copy of the above, perhaps I can get copy from you when I come down. June 15. I will take vacation August 10 to Sept 12 so you may want to plan on a visit.

Sincerely,



Charlie

May 21, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

In reply to your letter of May 18, we certainly do not have any copy of the documents you mentioned. We sent you copies of everything that, to the best of our knowledge, we received. I assure you that there are no loose documents either in my office or at the house, and I am very sorry that you cannot find them.

Looking forward to seeing you on June 15.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

Oct. 25, 1968
239 E 78 St.
NYC

Dear Dorothy -

After a busy summer and a recent series of treatments for an internal infection which seems now to be clearing up, I feel a little more energetic about doing some work on the diary as all of the material has been sitting on the shelf all summer. This was prodded on when Warren Jannick mentioned that he had met Eleanor Schell today at some SSRC meeting on political science which he was attending and she had asked him in passing if all of the manuscripts got located.

Referring to the fact that she had hand carried my original copy of the Tarfon thing & brought back the worked copy from your office.

Now this is when my memory gets fuzzy. I brought out the box with

the marked up T or form thing to
show Warren, but I decided that
I don't have the abridged bound copy.
Now I don't remember if I brought
this book from Philadelphia or
did Mr. Bernstein keep it? I
remember that we were looking all
over for it, and you finally found the
abridged copy in your office &
then at your party Mr. Bernstein
asked to see it again. After that, it
disappeared & the uncut copy came up
& it was located & brought back by
Eleanor. My feeling therefore is that
I never did get the abridged copy.
I do have the abridged copy
on the Gila and Chicago sections.

I hope there is another copy of the
abridged section on T or form
somewhere. I will need it to
work against the unbridged copy
to decide on what section I
think should be restored. I will
also eventually need that pre-

evocation note which I sent you
in case we decided to reorganize some
of this (Paul Hahn notes, etc.)
There was also a section I over-
saw to Don to cover the pre-war
period but I don't know what
happened to that as we did look
in the class as the regulation office
& didn't find it in the box but
you thought your secretary would
know where it was filed.

I thought that I could at least try to
re-assemble the Tanform section to
see how it would look after I
put back some of the section which
had been cut. I'm not sure how
I can do this until I get the
stuff all together & look at it. And,
if there are not more than 1 copy
of the various units, it
would pose another problem as
I then wouldn't be able to put
and post section from the
unbridged to the bridged volumes.

I thought you might have some idea about this as Lin not very efficient on such matters & Lin I had absolutely no practice. I will be very relieved if it does turn over to Mr. Bunkin for the abridged Tanform copy (I remember you mentioned the next day that Mr. Bunkin had taken the copy to work to come. He probably had not done so before); but I can't understand why there would be only one copy of it. Does Mr. Bunkin have one? or Barbara? or your file?

I suppose I could do another abridgement from the volume you sent me and cut it up if necessary as you do have my original copy of the same material but I would hesitate doing this until I get further advice from you. I don't even know how soon I will do this but I am

thinking that it should be done soon. As for the epilogue, I now think it can be very brief but no decision has to be made about this or the introduction section you will be doing until we can do the new abridgement on Telford, which really would be a compromise between what Don & Barbara did & the original. (I also don't have any of Don's glossary, but I may have a copy of part of the introduction he did as one point for which I'm unsatisfied) anyway, I think I am ready to work on this so please advise re: next steps.

Sincerely,
Charles.

P.S. Civil Service Commission turned me down on other matter. I think they are wrong when they do so at the end of a series of supporting letters but I don't plan to appeal again. Also, did I tell

you that I did get back all of the
attached bits which I thought I had
sent to you as it came back in the
mail which I had incorrectly
coloured as 3530. I must make
of 3935, I must?

Yvonne sends regards. She is not
doing much this year as she
thinks she needs a semi sabbatical
to think about her own future,
and besides she ran out of money
for current work this year. We
are still sitting on the floor as
soon as it works up to over
50 from it next 37 we will
sell. For the summer, we don't
want to sell the year anyway. We
have Susan + Susan's school
money settles for the year.
(Susan's estimate of \$4500 for on
you as 4 of Rochester but she
loves it there.)

C

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

Population Studies Center

3935 LOCUST STREET

October 29, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

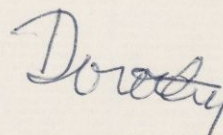
Dear Charlie,

I received your letter of October 25th and was both shocked and surprised that you do not have the abridged volume. I do not have it and neither does Mr. John Bernheim. As far as I know, there is no other copy of the abridged edition around. I know that Barbara does not have one. If you want to check with Don Kent, he is Professor of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. I do have your unabridged copy and that is all. You, in turn, have my unabridged copy. To jog your memory a bit, you packed up a box containing a lot of letters from your family members, and I think you also put the bound copy in that box, so look among your things and see if you cannot find it.

I am enclosing Tanforan Notes and Glossary. I do have copies of both of these. We are making a copy of the pre-evacuation material. I think it is quite good. Telephone me or write me immediately if you find the missing volume.

You will be amused to know that the enclosed note was in between the first pages of your unabridged volume, and that I just read it today when it turned up. I, therefore, did not know that you had found all of your civil service papers. I am naturally greatly relieved that this is true.

Sincerely yours,



Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

*I have several versions of the Introduction,
Also, most of what you wrote in it*

netsu Fever.

Nihongo Japanese language.

Nihonmachi Japanese town; Japanese section of large cities.

Nisei Second generation Japanese in America.

Oseibo The O is an honorific in Japanese. Seibo is literally end of year.
CK uses it to refer to an end of year gift.

pakdai or pakdai Sweet and sour spare ribs.

Romaji Japanese written in Roman alphabet.

sake Rice wine.

Sansei Third generation in America.

sukiyaki A Japanese dish composed of chopped meat and vegetables.

sumo Japanese wrestling.

yabos Lit. rustic, uncouth; derogatory for Japanese.

Yamato Damashii Japanese spirit.

yogores Rowdies; zoot suiters (slang, derogatory).

1-3 Copy

1

GLOSSARY

- anī Oldest son.
- baishakunin A "go-between" in marriage arrangements.
- banzai Cheers; long live; long life to.
- boco [baka] Stupid; dumb bell.
- Bon odori A dance performed at the Buddhist festival honoring spirits of departed ancestors.
- Dai Nihon Great Japan.
- daikon A large white radish.
- eta An outcast class in Japan.
- goh A Japanese game similar to checkers.
- gomen kudasai Excuse me.
- hakujin A Caucasian; white person.
- hana A Japanese card game.
- Issei First generation Japanese in America.
- joro Prostitute.
- ken Prefecture in Japan.
- kendo Japanese fencing.
- keto White (derogatory).
- Kibei Literally "returned to America"; Nisei educated in Japan.
- kifu Cash gift collection.
- Kimigayo Japanese national anthem.
- kurombo Negro (slang).
- mochi Rice cake used to celebrate the New Year.
- namaiki (nei maki per CK) Fresh; impudent.
- ne or neh An ending used for emphasis or to signify a question; corresponds to you see, you know, or I dare say.
- netzu Fever.

November 7, 1968

Dear Dorothy:

Enclosed is copy of letter to Don Kent. I have looked everywhere but cannot find a copy of the abridged Tanforan section. You are right as I did pack a box to bring back and I had the abridged copy in it. I remember we went to your celler and I found a string to tie up the box. Then you had the party and my mind gets unclear at this point but I seem to think that Mr. Bernheim asked if he could again see the copy (we had spent the previous say looking in his office for it and you found it in your office and brought it home.) so I went up and untied it and gave it to him, and then I put the box of other material in the airline bag and brought it home in one package as it fitted when I took the bound Tanforan copy out of the box. To my knowledge I do not recall seeing this copy here but I have checked my bookcase and desk thoroughly without success. I hope that Don Kent has a copy as it will mean that I will have to do an entire abridgement otherwise. I will keep looking here.

Sincerely,

Charlie

Copy

239 East 78 Street
NYC 10021
November 7, 1968

Dr. Donald Kent
Sociology Department
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Penn

Dear Don:

After many years of neglect, we decided to try and do something about the Diary. However, we thought we would concentrate upon the Tanforan section to start but found to our surprise that we do not have an abridged copy of this unit. Dorothy doesn't have one, Barbara doesn't have one, and we have not been able to locate a single copy. Would you by chance have a copy of the Tanforan section? I would greatly appreciate it if I could borrow it if you do have a copy as we may otherwise have to redo the entire section. There is no definite publication plans but we thought that with all of the civil rights problems in the country, it might be a timely book. We just have not been able to locate the Tanforan unit.

Otherwise things have gone well for us. Susan now is a Junior at the University of Rochester and Lawrence is in 8th grade in private school. Yuriko still does a lot of dancing and she now has own company. Last year she won Guggenheim and gave several concerts. She goes to Europe frequently, but I have not been there for two years. We spend most of our vacation time in our home on Block Island and you must stop in and visit us if you come this way. I am still working for the Veterans Administration. I rarely see the people from Penn. anymore as everyone is so busy these days.

Regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Charles Kikuchi

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

Population Studies Center

3935 LOCUST STREET

November 7, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

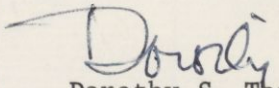
Dear Charlie,

I am sending the things that we have copied. You will note that the section relating to the pre-evacuation period has some missing pages at the end. Is there anything else that you think you want at the moment?

In reply to a question in your earlier letter, it would be most undesirable to cut and paste the volume that you have now. It is best if you simply continue marking in a colored pencil the things that you think should now be included which were omitted from the version that we already abridged.

Let me know how things are going.

Sincerely yours,


Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

Encls.

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

The University Press

3933 WALNUT STREET

November 8, 1968

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 East 78th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Mr. Kikuchi:

We have located the missing abridged portion of The Kikuchi Diary, the section entitled "Tanforan." I'm sorry to have caused you and Dorothy Thomas some inconvenience and confusion, and of course she had no way of knowing that it was temporarily mislaid here.

I am having "Tanforan" sent to you by insured first class mail.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Bernheim", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

John Bernheim
Editor

Dorothy—

In looking at my notes on first reading Kikuchi's Mss, I find that I ~~marked~~ was especially annoyed that the footnotes acted as if the diary was about relocation rather than about marginality. I think that the point holds true, both from the point of view of footnotes included, that needn't be, and footnotes not included, that perhaps should have been—what we want is to see more about how Kikuchi came to fare as he did in the assembly centers, rather than how the race got snared.

Looking at the matter of what the book needs in addition to text and foreword (and assuming that the introduction, despite inadequacies, will stand more or less as written), we can probably reason ~~via~~ via a consideration of what kind of an audience it will have. I should think:

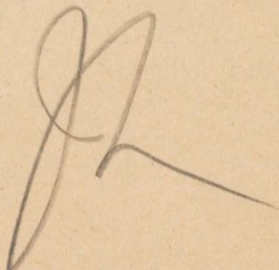
- 1) Japanese Americans, primarily Nisei
- 2) Relocation buffs
- 3) Students of ethnicity in America.

As for the first two, little more than the chronology of events is needed. For the third, the problem is more complicated, since what is needed is not so much what the government did in 1941-42, but what anti-Japanese had done for the previous few decades. I myself doubt that any reasonable length appendix could do that job—your "Social Aspects," for this purpose, for example, is off the point. So I think that the best thing you could do here is have maybe a page of recommended reading; and maybe that is such a trite and obvious thing, that it isn't worth the page.

But I do strongly think that there are many footnotes, especially those that talk about Kikuchi himself in the past, or about his family, and secondarily those that identify people in their former relationship with Kikuchi, that must stay in, plus one or two reflective notes that I noted. I would, however, say that as before what I want is more of the same—the diary is so good. Perhaps he could be convinced to go through the remaining volumes and extract a few more chunks for use in crucial spots as footnotes, or appendices?? Or maybe all I want is another volume. For the most part I definitely agree that the historical footnotes should go.

I remembered the source of the chronology I meant the other day:

WRA, WRA: ^A~~The~~ Story of Human Conservation /which was their final self-approving report. I think its chronology goes back before their own creation, but I'm not sure./



March 24, 1969

Dear Dorothy -

I have been working pretty steadily on the Tonforn abridgement and now after many months it actually is taking shape. I went through the Tonforn section again completely and it comes out about twice as long as the Kent-Fitt abridgement but we agreed on most of what to keep in. They, of course, were trying to abridge the total diary so that their task was to cut drastically whereas my effort was to try and make the Tonforn unit as cohesive as possible. Since I could not cut up the original copy I went through it twice and marked sections I thought should go back in and then I read it through once more to edit it as a total entity. Since I could not cut up the original and the first abridgement, I retyped the entire abridgement in its present form. I also did

a brief introduction as I could not
use the original one, and it may
need more pre-war particulars on
the Japanese social structure etc.
However, I didn't want to stick
on this as I thought that a
historical account of the Kidochi
family (pre-war) was the main
thing needed, & the general inform-
ation could come out in the
annotation. It seems to work
fairly well. Since my document on
lif history is a contemporary story I
didn't think an epilogue was
necessary. The Chapter headings
on script: Pre-Evacuation,
May 1942, June 1942, July 1942,
and August 1942. Your Foreword
& the Introduction come in front.

Jim spends a lot of time on the
annotations because it seemed to
me that the abridgment would
not make much sense without
these detailed notes. Jim used

many of the references which Kent-Fitt
used, but often elaborated on it.
Some I've left in whole e.g. The
Endo Case - you have a very full
footnote on this in Spivoge.
The thing which struck me was that
the footnote could pretty well tell
the story of the innovation in bits &
pieces & it fit in nicely with
the body of the Tarform story - a
case of the end working the dog!

I have numbered the annotations
in red pencil in the abridgement,
and put each one on a 5x8
paper. I typeset a duplicate of
the annotation & the abridgement.
You will have to decide if each
annotation should go on bottom of
the page in the Tarform story or
in unit as end of each chapter or
all together as end of book. I
think it might be better if we
run the notes as the bottom of
the pages.

I am not a good typist so I
will have to go through the
abridgments & pencil correct all of
the typing mistakes. Then you will
have to look at it & decide if you
want to send it on to U of Penn
press for a decision, or rework it
some more, or forget all about it.

I really had you doing it this
time as the full responsibility
for editing it rests with me &
this made me concentrate more
until interest in itself took over.
Whether it will have interest for
others is something I don't
know about but Mr. Benham
did sound interested. How about
U of Calif. Press to make it adjunctive
to the ~~old~~ main books in the series
on Evolution & Rethinking?

Sincerely,

Charlie.
I will have the material & work some more on it
& will get your further suggestions. It will
follow your other suggestions pretty much & I will

Toujour Henry (Japanese American Emigrants
1942)

Edited & Annotated by Charles K. Luchini
with assistance of David R. & Bryan F. Luchini
Foreword by Dorothy S. Thomas.

you will have to decide on what &
how to recognize their earlier
effort.

March 27, 1969

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N. Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

I am completely delighted to hear of your progress on the Tanforan Diary. Mr. Bernheim is definitely interested and does not want you to approach the University of California Press until he has had time to consider the matter seriously.

If you are available, he will come to see you in New York either on Good Friday or Saturday (April 4th or 5th). He would like you to have lunch with him. Please telephone me collect if it is possible for you to see him then.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

cc: Mr. John Bernheim

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4025 Chestnut St.

June 6, 1969

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N.Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

You must wonder why you have not heard from me. John Bernheim was very pleased to get your diary, but I thought we might try to have it retyped before submitting it to a reader. We are about half finished on this but will not have a great deal of time this summer. I, therefore, may have to submit the copy you sent for the second half. I assume that, of course, you have kept a copy yourself. Is this true? The annotations seem to me to be excellent.

As you will note, we have moved. Our office has been a source of great confusion. Do plan to come to Philadelphia during the summer if you can.

My warm regards to all of the family.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

Answered

Oct 1, 1969

Dear Dorothy - Another fine summer has past and Jim back at work. The stock market that, however, was not so pleasant but we will struggle along. Yuriko getting ready for a brief concert tour around the Pittsburgh area. Susan is back at the U of Rochester to finish her senior year and she is interested in our history for her graduate work along with modern dancing. Lawrence has started high school and he has a passion for football but he is really not large enough for it. I hope everything goes smoothly for you.

I haven't heard anymore from Mr. Beinheim since I gave him the journal last spring but you

did say something in a note
subsequently that it was
being retyped but that it
might be necessary for me to
send the second copy but I
heard nothing more so I assume
that thing I am at a state
quo. (In my copy I did
not insert the footnote as I
went along but I could do
the copy if necessary.) Mr.
Bernheim had said something
about his Board meeting in
the fall to decide on what to
publish. I think that I have
completed things from my end & your
foreword was the last item to
be done. Anyway, I was
mostly writing to find out if
U of Penn Press was still going to
consider the journal.

Sincerely
Charlie

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4025 Chestnut St.

December 23, 1969

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th Street
New York, N.Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

Just a hasty note. I have just finished up the Manual I was doing for United Nations and am taking off for a few days, first in Providence, then in Georgia.

Re the Diary: I have re-read it and have also had a colleague read it. The Diary itself holds up beautifully, but we both think it is now somewhat overannotated. I'll do something about that right away.

I have rewritten your Introduction, which must now be in the first person, and by you. My foreword will simply tell about the Study and your role in it.

I have an appointment with Bernheim on January 6th.

All good wishes and love to the family.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4025 Chestnut St.

January 19, 1970

Mr. Charles Kikuchi
239 E. 78th St.
New York, N.Y., 10021

Dear Charlie,

I've had another talk with Mr. Bernheim, who wanted me to do a long Introduction but finally agreed that this is not called for. He and I both feel, however, that the annotations are not quite in the form that can be submitted to the Press. Incidentally, there is now a new Manager of the Press who has a number of rules that will have to be observed before sending the thing out officially to a reader. I have rewritten the Introduction putting it in the first person, which is now more appropriate, since we have dropped the Introduction by Barbara, Don, and myself. Many of the annotations that will be preserved have also got to be put into the first person. Quite a number of them will have to be dropped and some added but more of a personal sort rather than dealing with relocation as such, which is certainly amply documented now in books to which we can give reference in a selected bibliography.

I'm enclosing my rewriting of the Introduction, which I think reads quite well but still needs some additions. I want to send my young colleague, Dr. John Modell, to have a talk with you and to get a few things on a tape recorder. To quote him, "the diary is magnificent" and he really would like to see more of the same published. This, of course, is quite impractical now, and we must get Tanforan off our chests. Would you be able to see John Modell in New York for a fairly prolonged interview on a weekend of January 31 or February 1, or February 14 or February 15. I think you will like John enormously and vice-versa; and I hope we can get this thing settled once and for all. If you agree, John will telephone you from here and confirm the appointment. Let us know whether he should telephone your office or your home.

With every good wish for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST:amb

Encl.

The Pennsylvania Gazette

ALUMNI MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1/30

Dear Dr. Thomas,

Here are two copies of
the February issue of
the Gazette, which I think
you'll find of interest for
obvious reasons.

What a wonderful thing
it was you did to get
Charles Kikuchi to record
this for all of us.

Sincerely,

Tony Lytle



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

CENTER FOR
POPULATION RESEARCH

February 3, 1974

Dear Mr. Lyle,

To follow up your letter of 1/30,
what a wonderful thing you did to
give such excellent treatment of the
Kikuchi-Modell opus.

I have only two minor objections:

- (1) On page 2 l. 13, it is implied that
W. J. Thomas and I "paid" Kikuchi. Not
only did we not have the money, but
also I'm sure it would not have been
permitted. The University of California
paid him and ~~other~~ ^{our} other assistants from
funds that I had obtained from the
Rockefeller and the Columbia Foundations
and later subsidized our publications
- (2) On page 28, ^{footnote} I forgot Modell
"demography", not "demographics".

With appreciation, and cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dwight S. Thomas

They were called relocation centers—they were concentration camps



Evacuees: Mother and child . . .

Nisei

The Quiet Americans.
By Bill Hosokawa.
522 pp. Illustrated. New York:
William Morrow & Co.
\$8.95 to Feb. 1, then \$10.95.

The Great Betrayal

The Evacuation of the Japanese-Americans During World War II.
By Audrie Girdner and Anne Loftis.
562 pp. New York:
The Macmillan Co. \$12.50.

By GLADWIN HILL

As you drive up U.S. 395 along the east side of the Sierras, through the foothill slopes shadowed by Mount Whitney, there appears a sudden anomaly in the landscape. Just beyond the town of Lone Pine, the lava-strewn, scrub-dotted desert on the left side of the highway is punctuated for a mile or more by rows and clusters of stately green trees.

They are a natural monument to one of the more lamentable stanzas of American history. The trees were planted by Japanese-American internees in 1942, in an effort to make the bleak terrain more habitable. What has now generally returned to desert was then the site of Manzanar, first of 10 "relocation centers" in seven Western states to which some 110,000 persons of Japanese extraction were forcibly removed during the hysteria that followed Pearl Harbor.

"Relocation center" was a euphemism for concentration camp—lacking the ovens and calculated brutalities of Buchenwald, to be sure, but replete with the fences, armed guards, harsh garrison life, and the internees' constant gnawing knowledge that their rights, like those of the Jews in Europe, were being abused for ethnic reasons.

Mr. Hill, a national correspondent for *The Times*, covered the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Los Angeles in 1942.

Internment of some aliens is routine in wartime, but the majority of these people were United States citizens, with superior records of civic deportment. Legally, there were no more grounds for confining them than there were for interning President Franklin Roosevelt or Gen. George S. Patton Jr. As it turned out, the loyalty to the United States of Japanese-Americans, both citizens and aliens, compared favorably with any other segment of the population. Their rights were abridged and their lives disrupted simply because of public hysteria and racism.

This moral atrocity lasted three years. As V-E Day approached, the camps were closed and the Japanese-Americans, although scantily recompensed for their losses and abuse, went forth into a new era of first-class citizenship. The persisting enigma has been how this grotesque deviation from national standards of right and justice ever came about—a question especially worth probing at this moment when the abridgment of civil rights is an even more pervasive issue.

Of these two books—both of them excellent, and remarkably similar, reconstructions of the Japanese-American experience—Bill Hosokawa's makes the most searching and dramatic inquiry into the genesis of the evacuation program. We have heard it variously and haphazardly ascribed to the Army; General DeWitt, the military zone commander; President Roosevelt; and even Earl Warren, then California's Attorney General. All had a part in it. But so did



. . . World War I U.S. Navy veteran.

other people. The record has remained hazy.

Hosokawa cuts through the haze and, without any special pleading, in stark dispassionate reporting limns a classic laboratory case of governmental and human fallibilities suddenly converging in monstrous injustice. In the manner of a once-honest bank teller rationalizing his embezzlements, the deed was perpetrated one subtle, imperceptible misstep at a time.

Japan was our enemy, the chain of illogic went, therefore Japanese in the United States were suspect. Sure, many of them were American-born United States citizens (Nisei), but many, despite decades of residence here, were still citizens of Japan. (The fact that this was because discriminatory laws prevented their becoming United States citizens, was widely ignored.) The aliens had presumptive allegiance to their fatherland. And—the utterly sophistical conclusion went—it was impossible to sort out the loyal from the disloyal. Therefore they all had to be locked up.

The panic immediately after Pearl Harbor, when there were fears of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast, might have excused these foolish notions as temporary aberrations; however, they persisted long after the "clear and present danger" had passed. No less a personage than Earl Warren sank to the level of fallacy later favored by the John Birch Society: the absence of any domestic sabotage committed by Japanese, Warren said, showed just how devious their plotting was.

"Opinion among law enforcement officers of this state," he went on, "is that there is more potential danger among the group of Japanese who were born in this country than from the alien Japanese."

The former Chief Justice down the years has avoided any post-mortems of his bald misjudgment. His recent biographers, Leo Katcher and John D. Weaver, both simply put it down to one of those mistakes that even great men make.

The main ingredients of the evacuation program, Hosokawa makes plain, were public prejudice, greed, military confusion, demagoguery, and Congressional myopia and bigotry. United States Attorney General Francis Biddle and even J. Edgar Hoover opposed any wholesale evacuation. So, initially, did Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the Ninth Corps Area headquartered in San Francisco. But DeWitt was soon stampeded by public pressures into joining in the clamor that "a Jap's a Jap." (After his retirement, as if in atonement, he became an ardent member of the Japan-America Society.)

What became the ultimate evacuation plan was drawn up by the head of the Army's Aliens Division, Maj. Karl R. Bendetsen—a postwar business executive who, Hosokawa found, pointedly softened his version of his role between the 1948-49 and 1950-51 editions of "Who's Who in America," notwithstanding the official Army history.

Pressure for removal of all ethnic Japanese welled up unabashedly from competitive farming and commercial interests. Voices were raised on behalf of the Japanese by the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Service Committee, religious and labor organizations and many courageous individuals. But they were drowned out. Even Walter Lippmann spoke for mass evacuation. He was raucously joined by such unfrocked pundits as Westbrook Pegler, Damon Runyon and Henry McLeMORE.

Grim-lipped West Coast Congressmen, egged on by such white supremacists as Tennessee's Senator Thomas Stewart, Mississippi's Representative John Rankin, and Texas's Martin Dies, two months after Pearl Harbor rewrote a generalized resolution for coastal protection to explicitly exclude from the area Japanese-American citizens.

Secretary of War Stimson, with the Bendetsen plan before him, asked a preoccupied President Roosevelt whether he would authorize the evacuation of citizens as well as aliens. Mr. Roosevelt told him to use his own judgment. Stimson drew up an all-inclusive order—noting later in his diary that although widely criticized, it was eventually "approved" by the Supreme Court as a legitimate exercise of Presidential power.

Stimson's (Continued on Page 18)

Russian—Eugenia Semyonovna Ginsburg's "Journey into the Whirlwind," an unforgettable record of a loyal Communist's many years in Stalin's jails. And of one of the most piercing documentaries by an American reporter of what we are doing to the Vietnamese people, Daniel Lang's "Casualties of War." [See Page 16 of this issue.]

History has become more important than ever because of the unprecedented ability of the historical sciences to take in man's life on earth as a whole. The writing of history has also special urgency at a time when the inherent conservatism of all national cultures does not seem to impede the destructiveness of technological "progress." History as a science is at the peak of technical efficiency but as a form of literature is in a bind. Can one still believe in "history" as a form of truth? How much can one count on an interest in tradition in a society where more and more intelligent people believe that history is nothing but the blind exercise of power? Even Edmund Wilson's best book, "Patriotic Gore," on the literature that came out of the Civil War, has an introduction so bitterly critical of the United States as constantly expansionist that the love of certain American leaders that makes the book beautiful is at war with Wilson's grim thesis. Yet this same period has seen the most exciting new thinking about ancient texts—as in the late E. A. Speiser's translation

and interpretation of Genesis for the Anchor Bible.

The university presses have come fully into their own and have justified themselves as never before—not least in making so many important scholarly works available in paperback. The superb edition of the Adams family papers being put out by the Harvard University Press is the most exciting recent example of necessary concern with historical documents. Yet it comes at a time when there is also more skepticism than ever of traditional academic perspectives on history. The 1960's have seen so much official lying that the radical temper among the best younger historians—Martin Duberman, Christopher Lasch, Eugene Genovese, Barrington Moore Jr.—is striking.

History is indeed all too much with us just now. Though the now faded triumphs against Hitler still make up book after book, the horrors have never faded from the endless reminders of Hitler's war. As Kurt Vonnegut said in "Slaughterhouse-Five," his self-mocking book about witnessing the destruction of Dresden and being unable to write a "novel" about it, World War II "certainly made everyone very tough." But lately there has been a conjunction of this unforgettable legacy with the long agony of the Vietnam war, the American fear of revolution, the guilt of direct complicity that so many are bringing back from Vietnam. There have been so many mass murders, racial murders,

seemingly meaningless murders, that a prominent literary device has become the all-too-dramatic "treatment" of actual crimes. Books like Truman Capote's "In Cold Blood" and John Hersey's "The Algiers Motel Incident" are meant to bring home to us the unprecedented danger in the air, the duplicity and theatricality of the human personality in the spell of violence.

The key crimes of our time are those committed "senselessly," sometimes by men who do not even see their victims. These crimes cry out to be brought down to scale, to be made "meaningful." Hannah Arendt's "Eichmann in Jerusalem" was actually more concerned with putting Eichmann on trial before the whole Western moral tradition. But as was shown by the bitter controversy over the book, "real" events, because they go on being real, are open to the most violent disagreement even among people who suffered them together. The fictionality of our world sometimes seems all too extreme because certain things remain unbelievable. So there is a literary passion for documentation, a striking need to push us to that knowledge of evil which our literature in particular has long repressed.

I don't think that fiction is less capable of dealing with evil than is history—certainly not less capable than instant history or what Capote shrewdly called the nonfiction novel. But the problem of the novelist is the single person still, while "history" does deal in public events. In a

period dominated by the pressure of numbers, in which public, national, tribal, racial questions terrorize even those readers who just want "a good story," we can see not that the novelist has been left behind but why the gifted novelist, like Truman Capote or Norman Mailer, capable of dramatizing public "facts," will draw a lot of attention.

Not all the gifted writers of the new fact literature are novelists, but they have all been influenced by fiction. The anthropologist Oscar Lewis, in the striking family histories by usually illiterate Latin Americans he puts together from tapes—"Pedro Martinez," "The Children of Sanchez," "La Vida"—insists that nowhere in middle-class fiction is there a record of lives so deeply sunk below anything we know as "the culture of poverty." Lewis is himself in competition with fiction, so to speak—a markedly gifted writer with a passionate determination to push into our middle-class minds unwelcome facts about other human beings, and his books are fascinating literary constructions.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who in some respects must be the only living heir of the New Deal, has been steadily celebrating it in brilliantly partisan works of history, first about Jackson, then about F.D.R., then about Kennedy, that illustrate in their literary intelligence, their dramatic workmanship reminiscent of many novels, their unalloyed President worship, how "history" (Continued on Page 18)



John Updike.



J. P. Donleavy.



Saul Bellow.



Truman Capote.

Nisei

Continued from Page 4

assistant, John J. McCloy, telephoned Bendetsen in San Francisco and said: "We have carte blanche to do what we want as far as the President's concerned." General DeWitt mailed a total-evacuation recommendation to the War Department, which was approved. Yet six days later, on Feb. 14, 1942, Attorney General Biddle sent the President a memorandum urging caution on the matter and saying "the Army has not yet advised me of its conclusions in the matter."

Twenty years later Biddle said in his memoirs: "If Stimson had stood firm, had insisted, as he apparently suspected, that this wholesale evacuation was needless, the President would have followed his advice. And if...I had urged the Secretary to resist the pressure of his subordinates, the result might have been different. But I was new to the cabinet, and disinclined to insist on my view to an elder statesman."

The resulting tragic story has

been emerging in chunks, through the ensuing years, in a score of books and monographs, as memoirs of principals and other records become available. Now, coincidentally, there appear these two comprehensive recapitulations of the ordeal. Both are splendid, and their objectivity and documentation are of comparable quality.

Mrs. Loftis (daughter of the historian Allan Nevins) and Mrs. Girdner are northern Californians who, as ethnic outsiders, have done a tremendous job of research. They have meticulously synthesized the story and employed much primary-source illustrative material.

Bill Hosokawa, a Denver Post editor, went through the evacuation experience, yet, remarkably, eschews first-person commentary entirely and covers the subject with a similar detachment.

The chief differences in the books are in emphasis. "Betrayal" devotes only 66 pages to the pre-Pearl Harbor history of the Japanese in America,

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

"Nisei," 218 pages. "Betrayal" devotes 442 pages to the evacuation and internment phase, "Nisei," 168 pages — supplemented by a fine account of the Nisei's service in World War II. Both books have the same amount of text, 75 pages, on the postwar period. "Betrayal" has an extensive bibliography; Hosokawa confines himself to references in the text.

Both books, despite their overlap, could be called essential for anyone with a special interest in the subject. For general readers, either is an absorbing chronicle of this important slice of history. ■



Gary Solin.

Americans interned: The Nisei tragedy

By Anstiss Drake

FAREWELL TO MANZANAR, by Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James D. Houston (Houghton Mifflin, \$5.95).

THE KIKUCHI DIARY, by Charles Kikuchi (University of Illinois, \$8.95).

ON FEB. 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which gave the War Department power to herd West Coast Japanese into "relocation centers" — a euphemism for concentration camps. In the panic of war, this measure was accepted as reasonable, and in later years it was guiltily pushed into historical obscurity. Three decades later, people are remembering.

"Farewell to Manzanar" is Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston's very personal memoir of her family's three years in the camp at Manzanar in California when she was just entering adolescence. It is short, simple and to the point because it seems to be a catharsis.

For years she had blotted out the searing experience; in writing the book she relived it and came to grips with its pain. The pain was not physical but psychological; it caused deep damage to a people's national identity and sense of importance.

Though Charles Kikuchi experienced the same pain, his approach is different and his book is longer. "The Kikuchi Diary" is a journal he kept as a young man for a project of the Japanese Evacuation and Relocation Study at Berkeley, where he had studied social welfare.

BOTH AUTHORS DEVELOP two issues — one sociological, the other personal. The first is the difference between the Issei (Japanese-

A Japanese-American is tagged for internment in 1942, in a photograph by Dorothea Lange.

born immigrants) and the Nisei (children of the Issei, born in America). Both writers are Nisei, and all their lives have felt American. To be incarcerated as enemies pained and confused their strong loyalty.

This pain and confusion was best expressed by the reply of Mrs. Houston's father (although an Issei) to an Army Officer's query, "Who do you want to win the war?"

"When your mother and father are having a fight," he answered, "do you want them to kill each other? Or do you just want them to stop fighting?"

The personal issue was the decline of the father's authority. Although camp life often pulled a family together — especially the Kikuchis — it placed the former breadwinner in a precarious position. No longer working, with food and shelter being provided by the government, many a Japanese father's pride was shattered.

As Mrs. Houston says, her father's life ended at Manzanar, but hers began there; "the camp was where our lifelines intersected."

KIKUCHI'S PORTRAIT of himself is less emotional but more fascinating. John Modell's rewarding introduction stresses the ambivalence a Nisei felt in being caught between two worlds.

Kikuchi had spent 10 years of his youth in an American orphanage, and so never learned Japanese. Even when he returned to his family, he always felt separate from it.

A cool character who keeps his emotions hidden but expresses himself well, Kikuchi was an outsider to his family, a man no nation would claim. But he was unquestionably American, with an almost idealistic faith in democracy. Nisei did not consider themselves prisoners of war but rather victims of unfortunate circumstances.

Kikuchi determined to make the most of it. Besides working on the camp newspaper, he held his family together, often using them as a testing ground for his social work. Kikuchi himself was accused of intolerance towards the Issei — of being a Japanese who hated Japanese — and it is in these torn loyalties that the real conflict emerges. Apart from the huge unfairness of Executive Order 9066, it brought to a head a cultural clash: the birth pangs of the Japanese-American.

Both books display the dichotomy of camp life. It was peaceful to the point of monotony, and the children lived much as did those in the rest of America: jitterbugging, studying, playing baseball — all in the midst of war, changing family structure and a profound identity crisis.

KIKUCHI HAD doubts about his perspective or ability to record anything of value. He didn't realize that his tough mind and spirit would speak out across the years with such immediacy.

One night he lay in bed and thought: "The injustices of evacuation will some day come to light. It is a blot upon our national life — like the Negro problem, the way labor gets mixed around, the unequal distribution of wealth, the sad plight of the farmers, the slums of our large cities and a multitude of things. It would make me dizzy just to think about them now."

It makes us all dizzy, but both books do more than stun — they bring a historical tragedy out of obscurity, and they teach understanding of a personal and ethnic dilemma that has plagued this nation of immigrants: What is an American? The answer is obvious — we all are.

Anstiss Drake, a Chicago writer and critic, contributes frequently to these pages.