

Bette and Jack made such a noise getting up this morning that I aroused myself early and I got to the office much quicker than usual. Dorothy wrote a letter asking me to come to the Salt Lake City conference starting on June 8. Apparently all of the plans have been made so that it was a little difficult writing her about the unexpected problems which have come up from my point of view. I spent most of the morning writing letters to her and to the various schools to see what I could do. Now I don't particularly feel like going to Salt Lake for the conference because of the draft situation. There are still many unsolved problems and these things are beginning to worry me because I find no immediate solution.

The chances are that I may not be drafted for several months yet but one can never tell. All of the problems which I have are all contingent upon my draft status. I have given up all hopes of finishing up my work at the University since I have so many courses to do. My immediate ambition is to get at least 3 units of work completed so I can get credit for a full quarter of work. I still have a long term paper to do for my present class and I spend a lot of time worrying about it and not doing anything definite. It must be the spring weather which makes me feel lazy.

I don't have too heavy a schedule for this week because of my pre-induction physical examination. I have to report at 7 a.m. Thursday morning so I am leaving Wednesday free. The rest of the week is only tentatively scheduled at present.

Attached are copies of letters which I sent out this morning.

May 1, 1944

Dear Dorothy:

I don't wish to complicate your plans for the Salt Lake Conference, but several things beyond my control have developed and I would like to present some of these problems for your consideration. I am perfectly willing to attend the Salt Lake conference if some of these problems can be minimized in the meantime. Even if they cannot be solved, I would still be willing to attend if you so desired. However, I would like to present a few of the complicating factors which disturb me at the moment. It may be possible that these problems will solve themselves by the time of the conference. I am not taking any steps in regards to making train reservations or consulting Togo until I hear from you. I hope that I am not complicating your problems by putting you on the spot like this.

Anyway, this is the situation: (1) The conference is scheduled to begin on June 8. At that date I will be in the midst of my finals ending the quarter. I looked up the schedule and I have noted that the spring quarter officially ends on June 16, and I think that my big finals comes on the 15th. There is a possibility that I may be able to make arrangements to take it a week earlier.

(2) As you know, I am taking only one unit per quarter in the S.S.A. I realize that I will not be able to complete my work before I am drafted. However, I would like to get in at least 3 units or one full quarter's work before I am drafted. Since the summer session is broken into two six-weeks periods, I could take one unit in the second half of the quarter. That would mean that I would have to spend a little more time in class work, but I think that could be arranged without too much interference with my work. In this way, I could attend the conference if it were postponed for a week or so.

(3) But, I am scheduled to take my pre-induction physical for the Army this Thursday. This means that the draft possibilities are rather definite for me and I would almost have to expect a call in the not too distant future, unless I do get an occupational deferment, or the Army still continues to take those under 26, or I get put on the Army reserve, or I get 4-F. This is the ~~greatest~~ greatest problem and I am partly thinking in terms of my work out here.

(4) I am very anxious to finish up at least 50 case documents and I don't know how much time I have. I am beginning to worry quite a bit about my work because it does get increasingly difficult to schedule my interviews too far in advance as these unexpected problems arise and as the time for my induction into the Army gets shorter.

(5) I have been unable to help Emiko and Bette

make definite plans in regard to their education. The possibilities for Emiko are little more certain than for Bette. I would like to get this problem solved before I am drafted, although it is incidental to the Study. I really can't begin on it until Bette graduates since her transcript is necessary for many of the applications for school enrollment and also for scholarships. I have just learned that class B dependents (parents and siblings) are not eligible for an Army allotment if they are in the Center. I don't know if this is definite or not. If true, it does create another great personal problem for me. I had originally planned to provide for Bette by letting her use half of the Army allotment which the family in camp is entitled to, so she could go to school. If the family receives nothing, this means that Bette will be more dependent than ever on scholarship possibilities and I feel that it is my responsibility to work on this as much as possible. Again, the draft will be a definite limiting factor.

(6) Bette graduates from high school in the middle of June and she will get very sore if I do not attend her graduation! The reason for this is that none of the family thus far has had other members of the family attending their high school graduation. This includes Mariko, Alice, Jack, Emiko and myself. Bette therefore feels very set on having as many members of the family as possible at her graduation. This is only a minor problem for me but it is a major problem for Bette and I'm afraid that her wrath will descend upon me because I did make a promise. Seriously though, this is one of the complicating factors and it looms more important when fitted into the general problem which I had. Woe is me!

I am not trying to throw a wrench into your conference plans at all because I do agree with you that it is necessary for you to meet the staff and formulate programs for the Study. I don't want to be another one of your problem children, but I hope you can understand my hyper-excitability (a respectable word from the sociology dictionary written by Dr. Frank Miyamoto) at the moment. I don't want to add to your administrative worries and some of these problems may solve themselves, but in the meantime steps do have to be taken about train reservations, etc. I will wait until your further suggestions before doing anything.

In the last analysis, I suppose that the main problem is my draft status at present and the rest of the above problems are merely contingent to it. I don't know what you should do about the draft situation but if I did receive my occupational deferment, I am sure that the other problems would automatically be solved, almost.

Attached is my expense account for the month of April, including a sales slip for \$1.28 which Louise paid for some staples. You could put it all on my check and I will pay her. Clara's time sheet for April is also enclosed. I will send in some more of my Diary as soon as I get the number of the

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

Mon. May 1, 1944

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4907

the last page (April 14) from your office. I will return to the blue book diary entries if things become pressing for me. However, I don't find it particularly inconvenient right now. I think I will also send you CH-36 some time this week and I still have CH-37 to dictate.

I think I have more problems right now than when I was evacuated two years ago today, and I can now realize the worries you had with the Spencer crisis. Best regards to W.I.

Yours truly,

Charlie

138  
4908

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois,  
May 1, 1944

Registrar,  
University of Illinois,  
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am a student at the Hyde Park High School here in Chicago and I expect to be graduating this June. My brother, who is my legal guardian, has been a resident of this state for some time so that I also have this residence. I am interested in enrolling in your University for a pre-nursing major.

Would it be possible to send me the school bulletin and other information regarding enrollment, and an application form if possible. I would also like some information about the University so that I can make plans accordingly. I understand that the Fall term opens in September. Does the University have any arrangements for housing students? I would appreciate an early reply. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Bette Kikuchi

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4909

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois,  
May 1, 1944

Mrs. Betty Emlen,  
Student Relocation Council,  
1201 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: Bette Kikuchi

Dear Mrs. Emlen:

I am writing again in regards to clearance for Bette's enrollment in one of the large universities in the Chicago area. I understand that it is no longer necessary for the nisei to get Joint Board Clearances for defense work and I am wondering whether this would apply to enrollment in any of the Big Ten schools. I have received my orders for a pre-induction physical for the Army and both Bette and I are extremely anxious that some definite plans be made regarding to her schooling. Would it be possible for you to initiate the clearance for Bette. In addition to the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, we have also been considering the University of Illinois since it offers a good pre-nursing curriculum. I am unable to finance her full tuition but I am in hopes that some scholarship assistance may be granted after we know for sure whether Bette can enroll in one of the above-mentioned schools. I have established residence in Chicago and Bette also has this residence since she is my dependent. She will be graduating from Hyde Park High School in June and it may be that the applications for enrollment may not be acted upon until her transcripts are completed. However, I would like to do what is possible because of the impending draft.

Emiko has not received any further word on acceptance into the Cook County Hospital as her application is still pending. However, we are extremely hopeful that she will receive a favorable reply. I hope we are not imposing upon your group too much by asking for the above consideration. We are indeed grateful for all of the kind help given in the past. I feel that this matter is pressing because of the limitation of time. I hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Charles Kikuchi

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4910  
4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
May 1, 1944

Miss E. Neuman,  
Director, Cook County School of Nursing,  
1900 West Polk Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Neuman:

I hesitate to bother you at this time, but I am extremely anxious to know what my chances for acceptance into the nursing school is at the present time. I have sent in all of the requested application forms, I believe.

The reason for my anxiety is that my brother, who is supporting me, is taking his pre-induction physical for the Army this week. It would relieve his mind and mine also to know just what my status is on the application which I have made. I am extremely hopeful of enrolling in the Fall class as this would be a partial fulfillment of my life-ambition. I just know that I will be able to make a success of the nursing training when I get started and I hope that you will excuse me for being on "pins and needles" in regard to my application acceptance. If it has not been acted upon yet, would it be possible to let me know if the possibilities are hopeful from your viewpoint.

Thank you very much for all the considerations which you have shown to me.

Very truly yours,

Emiko Kikuchi

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4911

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
May 1, 1944

Mrs. George Wilson,  
Kobe College Corporation,  
Central YMCA Bldg.,  
19 La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I am writing a rather belated letter of appreciation for the kind assistance which your organization has rendered to my sisters, Emiko and Bette. I am sure that they will report their progress to you when they meet you for a discussion in the near future. Without the help of your organization my sisters would not have been able to further their educational ambitions and words cannot express our full feelings of gratitude. Emiko has made very successful adjustments at Wilson Junior College and she has been engaged in a number of extra-curricular activities. Her academic works have been most satisfactory, considering the difficulties of initial adjustment. Bette has done as well at Hyde Park High School.

It is with some hesitation that I am now making further inquiries about future financial assistance. As you know, Emiko is attempting to enroll in the Cadet Nursing Corps at Cook County Hospital. Her application is still pending but we are hopeful that the school will enroll her in the fall. The tuition costs will be borne by the government largely, and I think I may be able to take care of the other expenses which will be necessary for her to enroll.

My biggest problem and worry at the present moment is in regard to Bette. She is extremely anxious to continue her education at a large university for a pre-nursing course. She feels that she will benefit mostly if she is able to get a liberal foundation for her nursing work. I have been supporting both of my sisters to date, but with a limited salary of only \$140 a month, I have been unable to save up money for Bette's future tuition needs. The situation is complicated because of the fact that I may in all possibilities be drafted in the very near future. I would like to make some arrangements for Bette so that she will be able to fulfill her ambitions. We are attempting to get her enrolled in the University of Chicago, Northwestern or the University of Illinois since these schools offer the pre-nursing curriculum. Unfortunately the tuition charges are rather high and I do not have any appreciable savings in my account. I have been forced to cancel the resettlement of the rest of my family from the center for this reason.

I would be indeed unfortunate if Bette were

not able to enroll in the regular college courses in the fall. It would be almost an impossibility for her to earn much money during the summer time.

Do you think that there is a possibility for some further financial assistance by your group for Bette? We have not been able to get definite acceptance for Bette in any of the schools mentioned because of some Army restrictions in the past. However, she is now a resident of Illinois and I feel that the opportunity for enrollment is rather favorable right now. In the event that Bette is accepted by one of the schools I have mentioned, would it be possible for her to make an application for a scholarship from your group again? The tuition cost for a year is \$300 and incidental expenses would be an additional \$100. This is quite a large sum and if Bette could get any part of it, she would be extremely grateful. Otherwise, it would mean that she would have to stay out of school for a year or so in order to save up money. I would not like to leave her stranded in Chicago in a situation of this sort if I am drafted. I would appreciate your opinion on this matter. Again thanking you for all of the kind assistance rendered in the past. I remain,

Yours very truly,

Charles Kikuchi

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois,  
May 2, 1944

Registrar,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am a student at the Hyde Park High School here in Chicago and I expect to be graduating this June. My brother, who is my legal guardian, has been a resident of this state for some time so that I also have this residence. I am interested in enrolling in your University for a pre-nursing major.

Would it be possible to send me the school bulletin and other information regarding enrollment, and an application form if possible. I would also like some information about the University so that I can make plans accordingly. I understand that the Fall term opens in September. Does the University have any arrangements for housing students? I would appreciate an early reply. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Bette Kikuchi

139  
4914

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois,  
May 2, 1944

Registrar,  
Northwestern University,  
Evanston, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am a student at the Hyde Park High School here in Chicago and I expect to be graduating this June. My brother, who is my legal guardian, has been a resident of this state for some time so that I also have this residence. I am interested in enrolling in your University for a pre-nursing major.

Would it be possible to send me the school bulletin and other information regarding enrollment, and an application form if possible. I would also like some information about the University so that I can make plans accordingly. I understand that the Fall term opens in September. Does the University have any arrangements for housing students? I would appreciate an early reply. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Bette Kikuchi

The sultry weather has started and it makes one feel rather listless. I felt so lazy this morning that I didn't get up until quite late. In fact I didn't get to the office until after lunch. Last night I went over to interview Dorothy again (CH-39). She has a cold so that I only interviewed her for two or three hours. It was quite warm anyway and I didn't feel like staying in a stuffy room too long.

I was quite surprised by some of the comments which Dorothy made and I had always imagined her as one of the more pro-American type. Evidently Dorothy has been quite bitter about the whole evacuation, but a lot of it is due to personal frustrations. In regards to Pearl Harbor, she felt that Japan was entirely justified and it will go down in history as one of the greatest military feats in history rather than a stab in the back. She said that at the time of evacuation she wished that Japan would beat the United States and teach it a lesson. On the other hand, Dorothy feels that she doesn't say these things because of the fact that she is a Japanese. She feels caught in-between because she cannot say that she is completely an American either. She feels a part of this country but she doesn't think she will be accepted as one of the majority. She blames the evacuation on the people of California because they felt that the Japanese were too aggressive and making too much of a success. Dorothy feels that the nisei will never be held down because it is an ambitious group and "we are clean and conscientious workers and cannot be kept down."

In spite of this she is patriotic to this country and she would never raise a finger to do anything detrimental to it. She

is quite mixed up in her attitudes because her opinions are more emotional than rational. She feels that Japan is justified for taking an aggressive position because the U.S. and England did the same thing in the past. I asked her whether two wrongs necessarily made a right and then Dorothy admitted that she hated war and that it was a tragic and unnecessary thing. She felt that the U.S. and Japan could have arrived at a peaceful solution if the U.S. had been willing to make a few concessions. Altho she wanted Japan to beat the devil out of U.S. at the time of evacuation she said this was the result of her feelings of bitterness and because she felt that she should not have been kicked around. The thing that made her the most bitter was the fact that her mother was interned. She admitted that even if Japan did ever invade this country, "the Japanese soldiers would spit on us nisei."

Dorothy is not really clear in her thinking and the process is not logical. At one moment she blasts at the U.S. and the next moment she is talking of her patriotism. It seems to be a matter of a lack of definition of terms. I was quite surprised to hear these viewpoints from Dorothy as I figured that she would be much more outspoken for American than the majority to the nisei due to her background in Montana. However, she came to California at an early age and she grew up in the nisei circle in Pasadena, notably conservative in their views. This may be the reason for the difference of opinion of her and Albert. Thus it seems to come down to an environmental basis in determining a person's convictions regarding loyalty and patriotism. This certainly is true in the case of the families where one member was sent to Japan for an

education and it also follows that the type of Japanese community in California helped to mold the nisei's attitude. It is true that many Japanese communities in California were much more conservative than others. In Dorothy's case I rather suspect that she tends to personalize the whole issue. When she first came to California, she was rejected by the nisei group and she had to prove to herself that she could break into the inner circles. She was able to do this but she still did not feel a part of the group. The evacuation made her determine to identify herself more with the Japanese community into which she was drawn and she has tended to take on some of the camp viewpoints because of personal maladjustments. From her story I gathered that her life at Tulare and Manzanar was rather unhappy altho she tended to pass it off as a good "experience". She also had some interesting comments to make about the Manzanar riot and again she expresses the viewpoints of the community. On the other hand, she is quite American in her other aspects of living. It is hard to figure a person like her out and the only explanation seems to lie in personal maladjustments. Dorothy would be the last person in the world to ever admit this because she has come to the point where she actually believes in her rationalization. It may be that she is making very suitable adjustments out here, but we didn't get to her resettlement phase. It is quite surprising to find such a difference in attitudes within one family though. >

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Jack got a letter from the express company saying that his baggage was a total loss. He put in a claim for \$277 but the company is only willing to give insurance up to \$200. Jack is

undecided on whether to press the claim for \$277 or let it go for the \$200. I urged him to write another letter just to see what would happen but he wants me to write it. On thinking it over Jack concluded that he actually gained by the \$200 since the only valuable things in his grips were a Hawaiian ukelele, a camera and the quit which mom sent out to Emiko and Bette. The other things in his baggage were miscellaneous. Jack took it quite philosophically and he said that after considering the thing, he actually got a break. He started out for San Francisco with only the \$125 which I loaned him. After a six weeks' vacation, he still will come out ahead since the insurance money will give him \$75 in cash more than what he actually had at the start. In addition he got the WRA transportation money back to Chicago plus \$25, and he will also get a refund on the unused portion of his original train ticket. Thus, his six weeks' vacation actually cost him a guitar and the other item for which he will get some compensation. From the point of view of dollars and cents, he actually comes out ahead in cash.

W 4924  
Jack started to attend the trade school last night. When I got home Emiko and Bette were out. They came in around midnight. They had gone to mail some letters and suddenly decided to go to the show. I guess I spoke to them sort of gruffly about going out like that at night and they are a little mad at me now. Emiko feels that it is all right to stay out late as long as Bette is with her, but I couldn't see the logic in that argument. She made me a jam sandwich afterwards so I guess she will forget about it soon. She still appears to be rather resentful of things I say to her. But I didn't want to start any argument so I let the whole drop. (Attached letter from Ken who went overseas.)

Dear Charlie:

Have been intending to write for the longest time (over a year in fact, since I left Gila on March 9th) but army life which began on 4-15-43 for me and various other limited activities have taken up most of that period. Yesterday was my 38th birthday, and I don't feel a helluva lot different.

You've heard that I went home last September. My friend Moriyama must have told you something about army life and my life here, my reactions, impressions, etc. so will skip that till I see you again.

I was booked to go to Camp Savage in January, but the W.D. has frozen all transfers from this outfit because of some impending movement. Tough, when I had looked forward to transfer to work that I consider myself better suited for, but moaning does no good.

I know that I could still pull enough strings to go there but I have many young friends here and perhaps it is better if I stay. I have often debated the question in my mind, but I'd always have a chicken shit feeling if they should go without me and something should snafu and I would have that to think about as long as I live. Not that my presence is indispensable, but my age seems to have a steadying influence on them, except of course on hikes when I am the one perhaps who could do with a little steadying.

Nevertheless, in the basic training period, I made every march. Those tramps over the desert with Williamson helped a good deal. You know he is a naval Lt. don't you?

I note by the Courier that Nakamura went to Washington. He gained much confidence in himself, I judge. Some of his editorials were well written, P.C. style, but knowing the man, I often wonder who much conviction lay behind the words, regardless of the conviction they carried to the reader. Wonder what type of work he is doing there.

Your work must be dam interesting. Some of our staff are in Chicago now.

I feel discontent despite the rating I deserved and received, for I know that there are so many other things that I could do better. Also, I feel for scores of other nisei privates who are taking orders from draftee non-coms (who were sent here and set up before our arrival) obviously less intelligent, less capable than themselves. Efficiency is an often repeated word here, but a rare quality.

My wife has chosen to remain in the center for another year since our infant daughter will be better able to stand the trip and climatic change at a later date.

Letters from my son indicate that he is well balanced and anxious to become a good American.

If ~~xx~~ I am granted another furlough will look you up. As you know, two of my sisters-in-law and Mickey are in Chicago too.

Nisei are undergoing radical social changes aren't they? Many a fledgling will be clipped, and many a cherry will be nipped in the process. If this outfit's casualty lists follow the ratio set by the 100th Inf. the nisei girls will have to look farther afield for spouses.

I have been doing my bit to equalize things by carrying on with a former resident of Gila. A nisei girl whose company I have enjoyed very much.

Read of the memorial erected at Gila for us. Reminded of a bit in one of Morley's books wherein it is proposed to erect a memorial to "The women who fell in the War."

Taro K. was bookd for Savage too, but is frozen with the rest of us. Another misplacement, altho' he too has a corporal's rating.

The letters from home and the G.F. are high lites in an otherwise very dull life.

The youngsters here drink, buy women, both at exorbitant rates for the inferior type of merchandise offered.

Many hitherto staid soldiers are going for broke as training goes into the final stages.

My age and what sense of good taste I have attained, after long years of trial and error, have kept me confined to the company I mention. I do hope that it has proven, will prove so beneficial to her as it has to me.

Not a helluva lot said after such a long silence. Anything I can do for you here, let me know. Am sending this care of WRA since I haven't your address.

What do you think of Ed Shimano and his group? I hear from him once in a while. Write.

Ken

An American transport was announced sunk in the Mediterranean and 400 American soldiers were lost. A rumor is going around that the 442nd was on this transport because they have recently been shipped out, or they are waiting to go. I doubt if the Army would announce the ~~skipping~~ sinking of a transport so soon after it happened so that the unfortunate tragedy must have occurred several months ago.

The papers and radio are daily expecting the start of the invasion so that it is in the air and it may start this month. A lot of the Nisei may see action in Europe, even those now being drafted. It may take quite a while before Germany falls. I don't know what the Army will do with all the Nisei soldiers after that as it has announced that the Nisei will not be used in combat against Japan. The War Department does not believe that it is segregating the Nisei and its only reason for a Nisei combat team is because of the increasing hazards of enemy infiltration. It also said that a Nisei captured by Japanese troops would be subject to extreme torture. I can't quite believe this argument since there is just as much of a chance that German soldiers could put on American uniforms and infiltrate into the allied lines. War is no picnic. If I am drafted, I still would want to take my chances and go in on an equal basis. Tomorrow is the day for my physical, and I shall soon know my exact status.

Bette is worried quite a bit these days. She said last night that she has been having disturbing thoughts ever since I got my pre induction notice. It is mostly in terms of her college education, altho she said she would miss me too. She would be willing to go to any kind of a college now as she does not think that she is prepared for any kind of work. I told her

not to worry too much about it as something would come up and I would see her through. I had quite a talk with Bette as we had a chance to discuss things privately. Bette said that she has always told me things that were on her mind and that she had full confidence in me. She said that my word carried the most weight and she was sure that I was worrying a lot about her future and that was why I have been ~~smkax~~ so serious for the past few days. Gad, I wish I could solve this school business tho.

Jack worked overtime yesterday so that he did not come home for dinner until 7:00. He said that the plant was much busier these days. He goes to trade school every other night. Emiko did not come home for dinner as she went over to help Yoshie do something. She had Bette have tests this week so that they will have to do a lot of studying the next few evenings. Emiko thinks that some of her finals come at the end of this month. I read until two last night after I came home from the interview, but I seem to be getting so far behind in my class. It is sort of getting me down. It is humanly impossible to do even half of all the reading which is assigned to us.

I interviewed Helen (ch-41) for about three hours last night. The weather has been quite sultry in the past few days so that I was not too ambitious. Helen is one of these more reserved girls so that it was a little difficult to lead the interview. I was mentally and physically exhausted afterwards. One of the things I can't figure out is these Nisei who tell me that they do not have any of the Japanese cultural influences upon them. They want to dissociate themselves from all aspects of the Japanese influences and I really believe that they are sincere when they think that it has not affected them in the least. This is a hard thing to measure since it is almost impossible to get

at the less concrete things. Most of these Nisei do not really realize that their thinking has been influenced by their background training. I can pin some of the more concrete things down like knowing the language, food habits, family training, etc; but when it comes to the more abstract influences, it is difficult to pin down. One would almost have to infer it from the things which are said. I am getting the impression that the Pasadena Nisei were a very conservation lot, but it is not the same type of conservatism such as was in existence in the Santa Maria area. The Pasadena Nisei did have quite a few contacts with the caucasians, yet there was more or less of a segregated sort of life in the Japanese community. I suspect that the Nisei as a whole are extremely anxious to cast aside all things Japanese so that they do not want to admit that they have been influenced by the Japanese culture. The trouble is that they identify the Japanese culture pattern with the political system so that they tend to reject everything en masse. This is certainly true in Helen's case. Yet, I find indications of a lot of Japanese influences upon her. One cannot grow up in a Japanese community without taking on part of the ways. I suspect that most of the Nisei, in their present state of rebellion, are unable to realize that the things of the former family training which they want to discard now are really a part of the Japanese culture.

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I slept late this morning as I expected to be gone all afternoon for an interview. However, Sumi phoned and said that she still has laryngitis so I postponed the interview until next week. I plan to do one of my class assignments this afternoon, but it is so warm. I must have spring fever!

p. 1136

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Later. >

*tonight from interviewing*

When I got home Emiko was in bed and Bette announced that the Cook County Hospital had written her a letter saying that she was rejected on the basis that the psychometric test indicated that she could not carry a course in nursing. Emiko was so disappointed that she got a headache. All she could say was, "Oh, gee". Then she got pretty sore about the whole thing. The letter seems a little phony to me and I just can't figure it out. It is quite disappointing to me also because it will mean that we will have to start all over again and apply to another school. It is rather late now and I certainly hope that all of the schools are not closed. There are a limited number of hospitals who will take students. We should not put all our eggs in one basket.

I got pretty sore about the whole thing too and I helped Emiko write a letter questioning the validity of the psychometric test. I felt that this test was quite subjective in nature and it should not have been weighted to heavily. Emiko is determined to keep pushing this matter and she will go up for an interview as soon as possible and have them explain exactly why she was rejected. Jack told her not to take it too hard as life was always full of these unexpected disappointments and that the real test for a person was to keep coming back for more. Emiko then became very determined and she will see what she can do, altho the news most certainly was shocking to her. It creates a helluva lot of problem and it will also complicate things if she cannot get into any nursing school. If Emiko doesn't get in this

this year, it is going to make things very difficult. I just can't understand how the Cook County hospital could possibly reject a person on the basis of a subjective test like the psychometric test. Emiko said that she was too truthful in answering and that may have been the reason why she did not do so well in it. I cannot get rid of the suspicion that the "quota" which the hospital had for nisei students might not have had something to do with the decision with the board of admission. There isn't much time to start working on other nursing schools and we will have to push it as much as possible very soon. The whole thing is rather upsetting.

Jack went to defense school again this evening. He said that he has to put in about 250 hours at Tilden Tech but he is only getting about 8 hours a week in now so he may have to go every night. He is learning about machinist work and he seems to like it very much. He said that the instructor had taken him under his wing and he will probably get a good recommendation. The trailer factory is giving him 8 hours a day work now.

Tomorrow I have to go for my physical examination and Bette is forcing me to go to bed early. She wants me to pass the test as she said she would disown me if I got a 4-F. Bette is the most concerned about me and I suppose she is worried quite a bit. I'm glad somebody will miss me, even if it is reasons of dependency. The draft itself does not bother me so much as the problems connected with it. What a headache!

through 4930  
Attached are some letters from Alice and Jack Satow (OH-33):

April 22, 1944

Dear Emi: (Keeko!)

Your letter was the only one I received yesterday so I suppose I'll have to answer it. Sent Jackie your comminque (letter to you) and knew what was in it before I even opened it (I mean - Jack opened it) You see, I am a detective and I knew there wasn't a St. Aloyisious St. in Chicago - and that Jack didn't know any Rev.s there. So - recognizing brother Jack's handwriting - I put two and two together and remembered what you had said about the letter. Smart - no?

By the way, how do you like this one - "Sharp as a cracker and twice as crummy!" Sorry....

Think we're going to a victory dance at Camp Savage tonight as Mark is chairman of the decorating committee. He wanted them to decorate in purple - but they gave him red, yellow, blue and green instead - and so he's going to put some cellophane around the lights to give it a "purple" effect. They have chartered several buses to take the USO hostesses out there - and I received an invitation by mail - so it should be good. The Company "E" basketball team won the League - ~~xx~~ or something so they are giving this dance. John Yoshino is chairman of the whole thing - and he repays Mark for an invitation to dinner at our place with the biggest job of giving a dance.

Sunday we're invited to a party in Chidori's honor as she's leaving on May 8th for the Air Wacs - and the party is given by someone I don't even know - but she knew I was a friend of Chidori's so she called me up at the office. She said so far ~~x~~ 34 people were going to attend so it should be fun - if Mark

will go. Sometimes he gets anti-social -- if it's my friends.

Haven't seen much of Tamio, May, Yuri or Charlotte as keeping house and working takes too much of my time. May has entered nite training at the hospital - I think. Yuri's husband didn't pass his paratrooping test - so he's going to go back to Camp Savage to go to school again. He didn't like it before - so he joined the paratroopers. Out of 27 - about 25 passed and the army officials were quite....

Hardly see Helen now that she's moved in upstairs - but that's life!

If you see Yoshi ask her how about the pictures she was to have developed for me (I paid her already) and tell her I would like them as soon as possible as Mark may go to Gila soon -- not that he is - he may go around June, July or Aug. for a few days furlough trip though - but maybe that'll bring quicker action.

Saw "A Guy Called Joe", "Standing Room Only", "Lady in the Dark", "Fighting Seebies", "Princess O'Rourke", "Tarzan's Desert Adventure" and a few others lately. We sure got a kick out of Cheetah. Mark laughed and laughed so much I was surprised - but it was funny!

Must close now - hello to the family, Toshi and Al and Lucy, Otto (swoon!) Eileen and Betty Jean and the rest. Write soon and tell Bette not to be so lazy!!

Love and regards

Alice & Mark.

Dearest Emi:

As I wrote Mariko and Jack already, I've been sick for the past few days, so don't expect too much of a letter. My mind is still a little weak (no remarks!)

Noticed in two of your letters that you wanted Dr. Jarvis' address - sorry to have ignored that request, but I must have missed it - both times. Here it is without further ado:

Dr. George A. Jarvis  
2319 Washington  
San Francisco, Calif.

Am here alone in the apartment as I don't think Mark could get a pass tonight - at least he isn't here as yet and it's 6:15. Guess he has to study some nights!

When are you going into the Cadet Nurses' Corps? Around September? Just think - in September you'll be 20! And Mariko 30!

Mother's Day is coming up soon isn't it and Jack and Mom's birthday - May 12 and 23 respectively. Got Mom a white slip for Mother's day and one for Mrs. Sato - don't know what to get her for her birthday.

Where is Mariko moving to and why? Is Saye moving out -- and the rent too much for her alone? Or is it because she's.....

Jack S. got a questionnaire from Savage so ~~MR~~ may be he'll be going pretty soon too. The only thing is - they may drop the lower three classes pretty soon and then maybe Mark will be transferred again. Hope not - anyway. I feel so exhausted and no "pop" -- and would like to settle down and have a baby maybe.

Well, my dinner is about cooked, so I'll close. Before I seal the envelope though, I'll look at your last 2 letter and

see if there are any questions to answer.

1. Our anniversary is May 13.
2. "Keeko" (drawing of 2 hands here) to the other person's waistline came from the picture with Merle Oberon & Melvyn Douglas. Forgot the name tho.

Mark says he's heard that quite a few of the Shelby kids went over and the last letter he received from a friend of his said he was.....

Bought me a sharp soft grey suit - for Mariko's wedding. It's a classy think with dignity man! I bought it for \$18 at Maurice Rothschilds and it's a Brucewood suit like you see advertised in the paper. It's on the order of my soldier blue suit only with a dressy effect - and a chalk stripe on the French grey. Buttons white. Zipper and 2 pleats - one in front, one in back of the skirt. I haven't got it as yet as I've only paid \$3 down on it - but if Mari's getting married in June, that's plenty of time to get it out of "hock".

I'm hungry -- and the food's about ready, so write soon.

Love,

Alice

Regards,

Mark

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

Wed. May 3, 1944

155  
4930

April 28, 1944

Dear Emi:

Thanks a lot for your prompt reply. There's really no much to write about but I'll try and bare with you as much as possible.

No, we really haven't hardly any time to fool around. Only on week-ends we have a chance to go out. That is, sometimes Friday nights & Saturday nights. We start our week on a Sunday night. There really isn't anything to do out here anyhow. They have the Weekly Saturday night dances but they're getting sadder every week. Besides that is shows and one gets tired of seeing them too. Gosh, it's too bad I haven't any girl friend I could go visit.

Speaking of Rev. R.U. Redd, I'm pretty positive that either you or Chas. knows of him cause the letter I received from him was addressed to Alice c/o Hastings Hotel & only one person still addresses it that way. (Too bad you made that error cause Alice and I figured only one person addresses letters to her 116 Oak Grove c/o Hastings Hotel.) Alice also finally confessed the handwriting did look like your brother Jack's. Say did you send one to Otto? If not please let me know & I'll do it.

No I'm not staying with Chubby but another fellow from L.A. I do see him every weekend tho. He said he was planning on going to Chicago next week or so. I'm not sure tho.

By the way, Alice was sick or maybe she still is. She got a cold & Mark is just getting over one. So excuse her if she doesn't write. I was over there the other day when Mark was in & she made him cook. Gosh, to my amazement it didn't taste bad at all!

Incidentally, speaking of the army (don't faint) I might be going in pretty darn soon. I received my 1-A & decided to volunteer for Camp Savage. In fact Mark applied for me before I even knew it. I received a bunch of papers from Savage & if I pass the test I'll probably be going in within a month. He said they're recruiting a whole new class for the starting June classes. I figured if they're going to take me soon I might as well try for Savage so I'm volunteering. (Please don't tell this to anyone especially Toshi or any of the others cause if I do get in I'm planning on going to Chicago for a short visit & I want to surprise them!! I'm depending on you now! Also if I don't pass or get rejected on my physical for any reason it might be quite embarrassing. Well, that's enough gab now so I'll say adios.

Always,  
Jack

P.S. Don't try denying about Rev. Redd. Come clean!!

What a day! After going through that physical examination, the Army has decided that I am 1-A and acceptable for induction. I will probably be getting my reclassification notice soon. My day started at 5:45 this morning. I was so sleepy that I could barely stagger out of bed and make some coffee. I didn't make any noise and disturb the other sleeping beauties either. When I got down to the induction center at 166 W. Van Buren, I was feeling dopey. There was quite a mob of fellows there but I managed to worm my way to near the head of the line. There wasn't much fresh air circulating and some of those fellows had B.C. so I got quite a headache and I haven't got rid of it yet.

We were all ushered into a large reception room on the seventh floor where a sailor kept the group in good spirits by making wisecracks over the loudspeaker. He told us that in case we got a 4-F and was rejected, to please go out into the streets before cheering because it was bad for the morale of the 1-A's. The whole group there looked rather dejected and I don't suppose many of them wanted to be drafted yet. I saw a lot of sad physical specimens around so that the Army will probably have to reject most of them. I can see why they only want those under 26.

I was stamped No. 221 but I got through the whole physical examination in about 2 hours by cutting a lot of corners. I was about the 20th person through with my examination and I swear that 8 of the first 20 were nisei. This is a credit to the nisei, I suppose because they were intelligent enough to follow directions quickly and not waste time in wandering around the corridors like so many of the other fellows did. I passed up over 200

fellows during the period of the physical examination. There were a lot of soldiers and sailors all over the place guiding the lines and many of them were impatient because a large number of the fellows were so dumb in following directions. It certainly made me feel like a better American when I compared myself to a lot of these fellows in the mob.

However, there was one nisei who pulled a crazy boner. It was during the period of getting a urine analysis. A sergeant handed him a little bottle and told him to fill it with urine. The nisei fellow didn't understand the direction and he just urinated in the toilet bowl. He brought back the empty bottle and the sergeant asked him where the urine was. The nisei fellow answered in a very surprised voice, "Oh, I thought the bottle was for a blood test and I already urinated." Everyone started to laugh and the sergeant was so mad that he made the nisei fellow go stand in the corner and wait until he could urinate in the bottle. When I went by an hour later the nisei was still standing there. What a dope!

The Army physical examination isn't too rigorous in my opinion. There were so many fellows to be examined that they rushed us right through. I had to get a recheck on my eyes as they are pretty bad. One eye is 20-70 and the other is 20-100. I could have read a couple of lines further down with the corrected vision but the doctor flashed a light into my eyes and that prevented me from seeing as well as a moment later. I also had flat feet. The Army apparently has lowered its qualifications greatly but the Navy has a higher qualification. I talked to one soldier who was a graduate of the University of California

and he said I was one of the few in my group who was a college graduate. He said that he had worked in an induction station in the south and so many fellows were illiterate. He said that a lot of the Negroes examined up here were also illiterate because they had recently come from the south. >

On my examination form, it was typed "White" in for race. After the physical examination was over, it was stamped "Army or Navy" on my form and also "For Immediate Induction". I was asked whether I wanted to go into the Army or the Navy. I said Navy and the sailor started to write it down when he noticed my name and then he looked up and very hastily said, "Oh, you have to go into the Army". He then crossed out the "For Immediate Induction" stamp, and "Japanese" was put in for race. There wasn't much I could argue about so I just let it go. While I was waiting for this final entry, I sat in a big room with a lot of other fellows. All of the nisei fellows were sent to a different room, and one fellow next to me remarked, "I wonder what all of those Japs are doing here?" I told him, "They are Americans just like you and if they get I-A, they will be fighting alongside of you." The fellow answered, "That's right, I never thought of it that way. Say, what are you, a Mexican?"

<After the physical, I went down to the Army restaurant where they fed us a free meal of eggs, bacon, fried potatoes, pie, toast and butter, coffee and orange ade. I enjoyed that very much. I was also given a slug for carfare. >

Right after that I went down to the City Hall and registered as a voter. Then I went to the Selective Service headquarters to find out whether I could get an Army allotment for my depend-

ents in camp. They told me that the Red Cross was handling it so I hiked way across the Loop to the Red Cross office. I talked to the social worker there for one hour. At first she didn't want to give me the form for dependency benefits, but when I began to explain the whole situation, she went out of the way to get the forms for me along with other information. She wasn't too encouraging about getting a family allowance because she said that the government was already supporting mom and the kids in camp. We then had quite a discussion on what is the status of a family in camp. I took the view that if a soldier's family were put into jail or on relief, it really would not be an answer to the problem and that his family would still need a family allowance. I compared this same situation to a family in a relocation center which was under "protective custody". The social worker was most sympathetic and she said that this was the first time she had heard of a case of this sort and she strongly recommended that I attach a special statement to the application form when I am inducted. It is necessary to get some documentary evidence for these forms and I want to get it cleared up now while I have the time.

The family allowance has a definite means test attached to it, whereas, a class A dependent (wife and children) automatically are eligible for a Army allotment regardless of whether they are in a relocation camp or what their income may be. The social worker thought that I should also claim the family allowance for Emiko and Bette even though they may be over 18 when I finally do get drafted, because she thought they would be eligible if they were still in school and depended upon me at that time. The

rest of the interview was spent in telling her all about the x evacuation and the psychological influences it may have on the young nisei's thinking in the future. The social worker then asked me about my work and when I told her she remarked, "I thought you had some social work training because you are doing more of the interviewing than I am." She gave me a card for one of the local chapters in case I needed any further information.

I don't know whether I will be actually able to get the family allowance but there certainly is no harm in trying. If the family were out of camp it would be an automatic thing, but so far class B dependents have not been eligible if they are living in camp on the basis that the government provides their livelihood. I might be able to make a case of it if I point out that mom has to go on relief if she does not get a family allowance. At least it is something else that I have to work on.

I then went over to the WRA office and I asked Jacoby what he could do in regards to the nursing situation. The WRA has very scanty information on schools and he passed the buck to Miss Ross who didn't know anything about it either so I decided that it was a waste of time < and I went out to have coffee with Verne Kennedy. Kennedy has just returned from the Governor's conference in Springfield. He said it was a very sad affair and the WRA was the only group which could offer any practical suggestions on how to actively work on race relations problems. He wanted me to go back to the office for a longer discussion but I had to attend to some other business so I didn't get back. >

I dropped over to see Bill McKee at the Friend's office to ask his advice on the nursing school situation. He commented

that there weren't too many nursing schools open for nisei students and he felt that the chances were getting much slimmer now because most of the hospitals were rapidly filling up their class lists. This made me quite worried and I asked him if he could not phone Miss Newman at the Cook County Hospital to see if she would give Emiko a rehearing. Bill also said he would phone to several other hospitals in the next few days to see if they will accept nisei applications. He didn't sound very optimistic about the chances now, but I am sure that we can get some results if we push the whole thing aggressively.

I then went over to the Illinois State Nursing Association office and talked to the secretary. She gave me a list of hospitals which were accepting nisei students but the quotas in many of these are already filled. It doesn't give us too much choice. I talked to the secretary for a while and she had some very reactionary opinions. She believes that there was actual sabotage at Pearl Harbor and that "we Americans" have to be careful about the Japanese Americans because they can't be entirely trusted yet. That gave me a pain in my pants and I gave her a regular talk on the whole nisei situation. < I told her about the nisei in defense plants, in the Army, at Savage, and the work of the nisei soldiers in Italy and in the South Pacific. She was quite amazed at these facts. She gave the same argument that it would be wise for nisei soldiers to be put into the South Pacific combat areas because the Jap soldiers could steal American uniforms and infiltrate. I told her German soldiers could do the same thing on the European battlefield and her answer was, "Oh, but you could tell the Germans from the Americans right away." I then reminded her

that many German immigrants were in the American Army and there wasn't such a difference in appearance between the Germans and the Americans. > The ignorance of some people continue to amaze me. The secretary was rather nice through and she promised to send further information on the nursing situation.

<sup>not</sup> By that time it was getting to be late afternoon so I rushed down out to the University and attended my class. I slept thru most of it as I had a headache and I was so tired. < When I got home Emiko and Bette said that they had gone down to the Kobe College Corporation and the woman asked them about their future school plans. She told Bette that they could probably give her some assistance for her college work if she could gain admittance. This sounds very encouraging and I hope that we will be able to follow this lead through. Emiko said that she didn't ask for anything for her own schooling because she didn't want to spoil any of Bette's chances. >

Emiko is having a very difficult time with her physical science courses. She didn't go to school at all today because of some stomach pains. It may have been only psychological because she is having a test tomorrow. She said that she had 5 absences from the physical science course and that she was going to drop it. It seems that she hasn't been studying that course at all and she just doesn't know the material. She said that it was too hard for her because she has not had the pre-requisite chemistry course. Jack looked the last examination over and he admitted that the test was much too hard for a survey course. < He said that he would be willing to bone Emiko until the rest of the year to see if she could pull through that course. Jack believes that

Emiko doesn't have the right study habits but Emiko seems to study quite a bit. She is doing very well in her other courses. I think a lot of it is just in her mind and she doesn't like the physical science course so she doesn't study it. It probably was too hard for her. Naturally I was alarmed to think that she was failing a course, but I understood her situation better after she explained it and I told her that it would be up to her to decide whether she wanted to drop that course or not. Jack said that he would teach her the elementary chemistry if she would be willing to spend a lot of time on it. He said that he would even adjust his trade school program in order to do this. Emiko was more encouraged at this and she studied until about one o'clock tonight just to bone up ~~xxx~~ on one of her other examinations. No wonder I am getting gray hairs. This is just another thing to worry about. Emiko really is very intelligent but she has a tendency to give up on certain things and she has to be pushed.

I don't think that she will give up easily on this nursing business because she really wants to take that training. I would say that a person is qualified for a field if he has the interest and ambition to do it, along with certain basic intelligence and personality qualifications. I am quite suspicious of that psychometric test because Emiko took a similar test in San Francisco at the junior counselling service and she did remarkably well in it. She does have good coordination and I am sure that she could pass any aptitude test. I strongly doubt whether a psychometric test could indicate conclusively that a person had a nervous disposition and therefore unsuited for nursing work.

(Attached Dorothy's letter.)

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

Thurs. May 4, 1944

16f  
4939

May 5, 1944

4945

Dear Charlie:

I wrote out the enclosed letter of appeal for Mr. Chaney to sign then Mr. Chaney informed me that he couldn't actually put in an appeal until you get a 1-A classification. He may, however, modify the letter and send it to the draft board, simply asking for their consideration before reclassifying you. Then if they insist on classifying you 1-A, we will immediately institute an appeal. Now, the following is very important, and please give it your close attention: the very moment you get 1-A, wire me collect and give me the date that appears on your notice of reclassification, that is, the date that appears on the certificate and not the date you get it. We have only ten days to appeal after the date on which you are reclassified in San Francisco, so it is extremely important that you do not delay at all after receiving this notice.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Dorothy S. Thomas

Enclosure

May 3, 1944

Chairman  
Local Board No. 96  
Selective Service System  
1850 Fillmore Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Re: Charles Kikuchi  
Order No. 3068

We have been informed that Mr. Kikuchi has received an order for a pre-induction physical examination for May 4, 1944. We wish to enter an appeal to have his classification be forwarded until November 1, 1944, and we request that his file be forwarded to an appropriate Board of Appeal in accordance with Section 627.13 (c) (3) of Selective Service Regulations. Our appeal is based on the following facts:

The registrant is employed by the University as a member of a research staff investigating wartime problems of evacuation and resettlement. This research project is financed in large part by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. It is directed specifically towards problems raised by the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast and towards an analysis of the nature, extent and outcome of their relocation in other parts of the country.

The registrant has been employed by the University since June, 1942, first at the Tanforan Assembly Center from June, 1942 to August, 1942; in August, 1942, he was sent to the Gila Relocation Project at our request, and in April, 1943, we had him transferred to Chicago. Thus, he has been with the project from its inception and has prepared manuscript on all phases of the evacuation from the original movement to the current resettlement. He is the only member of the staff who has had professional training in interviewing techniques, and he has collected and analyzed highly confidential information. He cannot complete the work of interviewing the resettlers in less than six months.

The registrant cannot be replaced. He is the only second generation Japanese American male that the University has been able to find who has the necessary qualifications, that is, an extensive period of professional training in social welfare interviewing techniques. For the particular cases with which he is concerned, it is absolutely essential to have a male interviewer. Wherever possible, the University is using young women, but in this particular case the data cannot be obtained except by a man.

The registrant has worked for 23 months on a project directed specifically to postwar planning. His occupational

deferment for the next six months is necessary for the completion of his important work and we are therefore requesting his classification into class 2-A for that period.

In addition to the reasons that we have submitted for his occupational deferment, there are other circumstances concerning the registrant which we are bringing to your attention in the attached letter. His family situation is such that undue hardship would result if he were immediately inducted. A representative of the University has checked on the family situation and testifies to the truth of the statements made in Kikuchi's letter.

A DSS Form 42-A is enclosed for his file.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Chaney  
University Representative  
University War Council

Enclosures 2.

Minneapolis, Minn.,  
April 29, 1944

Dearest Jack:

Being that I work in the Boy Scouts of America office I can't very well go around wasting paper so that is the reason I use all this nice empty space to answer yours received today.

The reason for such a prompt answer is due to the fact that I am just recovering from a very bad throat cold, and after taking four days off from the office thus far, I'm well enough to get up and putter around although I lost my voice completely (laryngitis) and still am at the croaking stage. Tell Emi it didn't get as bad as Mariko's last year around this time. (The time she got so mad at the tailor who fixed her Exaster suit.)

Poor Mark, in spite of all his studying at camp, he managed to get a special pass to come in ~~in the afternoon~~ yesterday and was home Wednesday as usual, so I wasn't entirely neglected. Helen was working late nights so I didn't bother her and she got mad to think of my being sick for four days and not letting her know.

Mark himself has had a sort of bronchial cold and coughs all the time. The camp grounds are so wet and muddy - it's no wonder all the boys aren't sick. I almost sank in knee deep when we went to their company dance. Paul Matsuki came up to me and asked about you and Emi - he's Emi's pal from Grant Ave. days. Also Jimmy Yamada - looking like a cute little toy soldier in his uniform. Hisako Kuroiwa, who was our Tanforan Mardi Gras queen, is now married to tall, gangly and gruesome Tad Hirota and our own dear friend Battleship says in her sweet voice, "Say hello to Jack" - now I want to know what there was

between you two.

Sunday we attended a farewell party for Chidori who leaves Tuesday. She had her picture in last night's paper as the first nisei from Hawaii to join the Air-WACS. There were about 40 people there, mostly Hawaiian nisei and a few Caucasians. It was a very successful party as there were four boys who played and sang Hawaiian songs - the hostess and Chidori did a hula and a couple of the boys did comic hulas.

Well, I'm getting a little tired. I went out today for the first time since Monday and I'm not used to it yet.

Will write more later - in the meantime, where is Mariko moving to - and why - when is she going to get married? We'll have one year to our credit May 15th - doesn't the time fly!!!

Mark sends his regards to all.

Love,

Alice

P.S. Tell Emi I'm returning her chain letter as I haven't time to be writing and sending them.

4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
May 4, 1944

Edna S. Newsman, Director  
Cook County School of Nursing  
1900 West Polk St.  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Newsman:

I was very disappointed to learn that the Committee on Admissions had turned my application for enrollment into the nursing school down. I do not quite understand on what basis I was denied entrance. It does not seem conclusive to me that refusal would be entirely on the basis of a psychometric test which "indicates that you would have difficulty carrying the course in nursing in this school."

I am not questioning the test, but obviously a psychometric test is not completely objective. There are so many uncontrollable factors that it does not seem to me that it would be possible that this test would carry the most weight, to the ~~xxxistent~~ exclusion of all of the other recommendations which have been sent into your office. The inference is that this "psychometric test" determines the fact that I could not possibly become a nurse. I think that this is quite an unfair conclusion to reach.

If at all possible, I would like to have an interview with you to go over the results of this test. I am sure that something must be wrong. I am convinced that I do have the intelligence, capacity, personality, and ambition to carry a nursing course. I gather from your letter that the committee doubts my capacity. Our country is in need of 50,000 trained nurses and I am determined to do my part, somehow, some place. In all fairness, I do hope that you will give my case a rehearing.

I understand that the Cook County School has a quota on the admission of Japanese American students. I will always have a suspicion on my mind that this might have been the determining factor for refusal, unless it is pointed out to me just where my personal failing was. For this reason, I do hope that you will grant me an interview to explain fully the situation. I know that this letter may sound a little indignant, but I certainly do not mean it in that way. It has been very disturbing to me to receive such an unexpected notice.

It is at all possible to bring my application up for a rehearing? If not, I would like to have you explain the results of the psychometric tests. I shall come down in a few days.

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

May 4, 1944

4945

Thank you very much, and I do hope that you  
can ~~reconsider~~ reconsider my application.

Very truly yours,

Emiko Catherine Kikuchi

I had a terrific headache last night but I couldn't get to sleep so I read Time magazine for several hours. { I have an idea that my recent headaches may be due to excessive reading at night for my class. I am in need of glasses and I might have been putting too much of a strain on my eyes. I don't know whether to go ahead and get glasses now or wait until I am drafted and let the Army pay for it. If my headache don't go away I might have to check and see if it is my eyes. }

*w/* I still had quite a severe headache this morning and I was exhausted from all that running around yesterday so I didn't get up until around 11 o'clock. { I wasn't in the office until after lunch so that I didn't get too much dictation done. } The problems of the past few days have sort of disrupted my work. I don't feel excited in the least, but all of these problems must be worrying me. Dorothy's special delivery letter gives me some hope that there will be an occupational deferment. There is also the possibility that I will be put on a reserve list even if drafted. Another factor which may delay the draft is that I am over 26. I won't care so much about being drafted as long as I can get Emiko's and Bette's school situation cleared up. There is also my work to consider but I don't have any hopes that I can stay with it after a period of six more months at the longest. { *to 4974* In that case I won't be able to get my 100 documents like I want to. I will be lucky to get even 50.

The weather has suddenly turned quite cold and this is a strong contrast with the sultry weather we had been having for the past few days. I expect to see headlines about the starting of the Invasion of Europe at any time. The papers are full of such talk.

The fog is beginning to lift a little on all of the complications which threatened to engulf me at any moment. I think that I will have a little breathing spell for a couple of days. Dorothy wrote a letter saying she sympathized with my present complications and she suggested that I do not come to the conference unless I got my exams put ahead a week. Frank is definitely going to the conference and he will get his reservations for the train today. The conference can't be postponed because Morton had draft uncertainties too, and Dorothy believes that there is a possibility of another fundamental change in the WR<sup>a</sup> policy by July 1 and she wants Jimmy and Rosalie around to watch the reactions.

I think that it can be arranged for me to take the final a week earlier but the pressure is going to be terrific. I have a lot of class work to catch up on and I have already started three cases this month that I would like to finish up too. I think that I may be able to finish the interviews by next week, but I don't know if I will be able to dictate them up. On top of all this, the school situation is so very indefinite and that bothers me. Emiko went down to see Bill McKee this afternoon. The Student Relocation Committee has written another letter suggesting to Bette that she enroll in the Cadet Nursing Corps right away and then finish up the BS work later. It suggests that Bette investigate this possibility. The secretary of the Illinois Nursing Association has already informed me that none of the Illinois schools have this arrangement.

I talked it over last night with Bette and she still said that she wanted to do some regular college work first. I have to ~~never~~ give her this chance if I possibly can. She said

it would be hard to get this sort of an arrangement anyway as a regular college may not give credit for work done in hospital training. The Student Relocation Committee is naturally anxious to have Bette enroll in the Cadet Nursing Corps as it does not have much money for scholarship purposes. But we have written enough letters to them and I don't feel that they should attempt to force Bette into some plan that she does not like. Bette said that she has had her mind on going to college for many years now and she at least wants to get some taste of it before taking a nursing training course. The odds are that the Cadet Nursing Corps may be closed by the time she does her pre nursing college work, but if Bette wants it that way, I am willing to take the chance. The problem now is to get her into a college with some standing. This is a vicious circle too as the colleges will not admit with a clearance from the Provost Marshall and the Provost Marshall will not give a clearing unless the college has accepted the student. There is so damn much red tape to it. The whole procedure is a lot of nonsense anyway. Bette is a resident of this state now so that all of this should not be necessary. She would like to enter the University of Chicago, but it does not have a pre nursing course. Northwestern U. does have one, but it is cool to Nisei students. I am hoping that we may be able to do something with the U. of Illinois. These things move along so slowly that I get impatient. The last resort is Wilson Jr. College for Bette, but that does not solve the problem for more than one year. What I would like to have done is to get Bette in a school where she can automatically go right on through.

The school system out here is so complicated and hard to

to get into. That was one big advantage of the California system, there were many more school opportunities open for those who wanted it. Out here, it is hard as hell to get things all in order and so many of the larger schools are closed. The Big Ten schools should not act so snooty; in a short time all of the Army schools may be closed down and then these colleges will be begging for civilian students to enroll.

I know I should not worry so much about this school business, but I feel a pressure because of the limitation of time and I won't rest easy until E and B are fixed up. I suppose that this is my final big responsibility before I am drafted.

I went to see Miss Abbott yesterday afternoon and I had about one hour of conversation with her. She was very sympathetic about the "crisis" and she said that she thought it could be arranged for me to finish up one week earlier so that I could attend the Salt Lake Conference. But there may be a lot of extra work and the whole thing is getting me down. I should be working on my term paper right now, but I just don't feel in the mood as there are other things on my mind.

Miss Abbott also had some suggestions to make about the nursing schools; she said that she would phone a friend of hers who might be able to give Emiko some leads. She felt that for Bette it did not make too much difference about what school she entered as "a good student will do well no matter how poor the school is, while a bad student could not do anything no matter if he were in a first class school."

We started to talk about the evacuation and Miss Abbott thought that the whole thing was a terrible <sup>blow</sup> on our national

record. She told of some of her experience at Hull House during the last war when the German Americans were treated so unfairly. She felt that the reason why there was not so much feeling against the Germans this time was because the real battle has not started on the continent yet; while there has been a lot of casualties in the South Pacific. She commented that it seemed that the members of minority groups were always the hardest on others in their position. She said that she was on a Immigration Board and the member who was most bitterly opposed to sending a petition in favor of the repeals of the Chinese exclusion laws was a Jewish person.

Miss Abbott was very much against the restrictions put on immigration in 1924. She mentioned that the Nisei had a very good chance for assimilation now and it would be a pity if they became segregated again. She gave me a copy of a speech she gave at the National Conference of Social Workers in ~~xxxx~~ Toronto in 1924 in which she reviewed the immigration policies of this country and the problems of assimilation. She said that the Commissioner General of Immigration was quite angry at her for taking the position she did about the value of continued immigration into this country. (Attached.)

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION AND THE PROBLEMS  
OF ASSILIMATION

Edith Abbott, Dean of the Graduate School of Social  
Service Administration, University of Chicago

You should have had as your first speaker this evening the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States, whose name appeared on the earlier program that was sent out to you. It is a matter of regret to all of us that Mr. Husband's long absence in Europe has made his presence on our program tonight impossible. I cannot attempt to fill Mr. Husband's place and present, as he would have presented so well, our government's interpretation of our new immigration law. I can only attempt to discuss from the point of view of the social worker what seem to some of us who are interested in problems of immigration in the United States the main outlines of the present situation and our duty with regard ~~xxxx~~ to it.

Never have we had a better time to examine carefully, thoughtfully, and even solemnly the immigration policies of our country. We have had for a decade what, in contrast to pre-war days, may be said to be almost a complete cessation of immigration, and by our new act of Congress this cessation of immigration is now to be prolonged. How long this policy shall be continued is a momentous question that we in common with other Americans must face. As social workers it is our peculiar obligation to study this question, since we know the immigrants as does no other group in our country, unless perhaps we except the teachers in our public schools, and it is our duty to interpret the immigrant to the communities in which we live. Croatian and

Slovenian, Ruthenian, Slovak, and Lithuanian, these names sound strange and foreign and "unassimilable" to the ordinary citizen, but to those of us who have been meeting these people day by day, week by week, and year by year as neighbors in our settlements and as people in trouble in our charity offices, they are like the rest of us except that opportunities which have always been ours are new to them.

Immigration has been throughout our history the great outstanding fact of our national life. During the period of approximately one hundred years, from the close of the Napoleonic wars to the opening of the Great War, more than thirty-five million immigrants came to the United States. It is to this vast migration of the masses from the Old World to our "brave New World" that we owe our position as the greatest and richest continent in the world. These immigrants and their children and their children's children have built our railroads and canals, opened our mines, turned the prairie sod, and followed the long trails to the new states of the West. The old frontiers disappeared before their advancing hosts. They crossed the deserts and the mountains and helped us to conquer the wilderness. In later years they ~~ix~~ furnished ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ the labor supplies needed for the development of our new industries. The last generation of the nineteenth century found us an agricultural nation and left us one of the great manufacturing countries of the world, and this vast industrial expansion would not have been possible without the labor supply furnished by the so-called "new immigration" that came from the once remote peasant districts of Eastern and Southern Europe. They have done and are doing still the heavy work in our great

basic industries that Americans are unwilling to undertake. The main facts of this movement are not disputed. Few doubts have been expressed as to the economic gains from immigration. The question that has troubled our minds and hearts has been the question of the assimilation of these alien immigrants that decade after decade have poured through our seaports and across our borders.

Were we able in the past to assimilate the vast number of immigrants from Ireland, from Germany, from the Scandinavian countries? Can we assimilate today the peasant people of Southern and Eastern Europe who wish to escape from the poverty-stricken regions in which they live? A distinguished foreign historian published in the American Historical Review some years ago an address he had delivered at one of our American universities on the share of America in civilization. It is interesting and significant that on this occasion he declared:

I would classify immigration as the greatest of all the contributions of America to civilization. You (he said to the audience) are a nation, in some respects, of a unique type.... Every other nation is, or was, composed of a race or of separate races each speaking its own language; you are a nation formed by the fusion of races of different languages, brought by superior inducements to speak only the hereditary language of the country. In other words, you are a nation formed of other nations by their own free will. You are formed by free immigration, not by conquest.... This is in my opinion the first and greatest influence of the discovery of America on civili-

zation; the appearance on earth of an immense continent destined to be the new home of the old European races, where they would meet and mix and speak the same language, while in the native soil (in the old world from which they came) their old stocks would continue separated and even belligerent. In other words, a fact never seen or imagined before, of a new mankind, a new mankind formed by self-selection.

I have quoted this opinion because it is the opinion of a thoughtful scholar, and we have need of thoughtful judgments on this subject. The problem of immigration, though often so hastily dismissed with biased and prejudiced opinions, is one of our great social questions which could be studied critically and even scientifically because the experimental method so rarely available in the social sciences may here be used. The experience of nearly three centuries awaits the judgment of the scientific observer.

Fear that immigrants might not assimilate has troubles us not only in recent years but at numerous other periods of our history. The first of these was in the colonial days, when the English settlers of Pennsylvania quarrels with their successive colonial governors because poor German emigrants were admitted in such large numbers as to endanger English supremacy in the province. The most notable of the group who feared the invasion of unassimilable German immigrants was Benjamin Franklin, who inquired, "Why should the Germans be suffered to swarm into our settlements, and, by herding together, establish their language and manners to the exclusion of ours? Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a colony of aliens, who will shortly be so numer-

could as to Germanize us instead of our Englifying them, and will never adopt our language or cutoms any more than they can acquire our complexion?"

And again, a year or two later, Franklin wrote to a friend:

I am perfectly of your mind, that measures of great temper are necessary with the Germans; and am not without apprehension that, through their indiscretion or ours, or both, great disorders may one day arise among us. Those who come hither are generally the most stupid of their own nation.... and as few of the English understand the German language, and so cannot address them either from the press or the pulpit, it is almost impossible to remove any prejudices they may entertain. Not being used to liberty, they know not how to make a modest use of it. .... Few of their children in the country know English. They import many books from Germany; and of the six printing-houses in the province, only two are entirely German. Their signs in our streets have inscriptions in both languages, and in some places only German. They begin of late to make all their bonds and other legal instruments in their own language, which are even allowed good in our courts.... where the German business so increases that there is continued need of interpreters; and I suppose in a few years they will also be necessary in the Assembly, to tell one half of our legislators what the other half say.

In short, unless the stream of German importation could be turned from this to other colonies, they will

soon so outnumber us that all the advantages we have will, in my opinion, be not able to preserve the English language, and even our government will be precarious.

Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia also protested against what he called the "importation of foreigners." There were advantages, he admitted it, in an increased population, but the disadvantages outweighed the advantages when the European immigrants came in great numbers. These immigrants who were coming from the monarchies of the Old World were said to be unassimilable politically. They brought with them, he said, "the principles of the governments they had imbibed in early youth," or if able to throw them off, it was "in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another." It would be a miracle, he thought, if this were to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. "Their principles," said Jefferson, "they will transmit with their language to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us in legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."

Somewhat later, John Randolph protested in Congress in his vigorous and violent fashion against the immigrant invasion of the year 1816 and said if immigrants were to be admitted at all they must be denied the privilege of sharing in our government. "What," he asked, "was the cause of the ruin of old Rome? Why, their opening their gates and letting in the rabble of the whole world. If," said he, "you wish to preserve among your fellow-citizens that exalted sense of freedom which gave birth to the

soon

Revolution--if you wish to keep alive among them the spirit of '76--you must endeavor to stop this flood of foreign emigration."

If American statesmen had doubts, still more did some of our foreign visitors. A French officer, who after the fall of Quebec lived for fifteen years in the United States and wrote that interesting collection of "Letters from an American Farmer", asked in one of the letters, "What is an American?" And he answered it by saying: "They are a mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, Germans, and Swedes; from this promiscuous breed, that race now called Americans has risen. I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman, and whose present four sons have now four wives of different nations." "Such a mixture," said a German observer, "will require a long fermentation before it will contain the spirit, the feelings, and the imprint of a united people."

The next period of alarm over the unassimilable alien was the period of the Native American party in the thirties of the last century. In 1835, Mr. S.F.B. Morse wrote a very widely distributed and extremely interesting book entitled "Imminent Dangers to the Free Institutions of the United States through Foreign Immigration". Samuel Morse suspected a foreign conspiracy against American liberties, and he believed that the European immigrants who were then arriving in large numbers were being sent over to destroy our democracy. He objected in particular to the Irish nationalistic societies that were organized all over the country. The Boston Hibernian Lyceum, for example, he considered a most dangerous organization whose object it was "to promote a foreign

interest in the republic."

In the same year Henry Clay, of Kentucky, led the opposition in Congress to the granting of homesteads to the alien German and Scandinavian immigrants who were clamoring for land. Our great republic domain, he said, was the property of the people of the United States, and he believed in conferring the bounty of the government upon our own race, instead of holding out a general invitation to all the paupers of all the European governments to come here and compete with our own honest poor. There had been more desirable immigrants, said Henry Clay, at an earlier day, but he would not compare the De Kalbs, the Steubens, the Lafayettes, the Pulaskies, with the hordes of foreign paupers that he believed were then flooding our shores. "It has become," he said, "the permanent policy of the country to go on inviting all the hordes of Europe to come over and partake of our bounty, derived from our ancestors, and which we should preserve for our posterity."

The German and Irish immigrants of this period were both looked upon as unassimilable by the Native Americans, and each was inclined to be critical of the other. A distinguished German-American (Professor Francis Lieber), writing in 1835, felt quite confident that the Germans were a most valuable addition to our population, but he was very doubtful about the Irish. The Irish, he said, clanned more together than the emigrants of any other nation. They openly retained their name, and even when they went to the polls as naturalized voters they went under Irish banners. "There is no election in any of the large cities," he said, "without some previous calls upon the 'True-born sons of Ireland' to vote so or so."

In a similar fashion a German traveler of the period, Frederick von Raumer, reported that he heard no complaints against his own fellow-countrymen--nothing but praise of them,--but as to the Irish, the reproaches cast upon them were loud and frequent. "The blending of this foreign stock with the Germanic," he wrote, "is in America as in England certainly very difficult." "But," he added, "when one considers what an immense leap it is from Irish bondage to American citizenship, one ought to hold them excusable, if in excess of joy at their newly acquired freedom they (the Irish-Americans) fall into a few errors and extravagances."

Scores of documents illustrating the alarmed state of public opinion during the "Native American" period might be read. The agitation died during the Mexican war only to blaze out again as the so-called "Know-Nothing" movement of the next decade, which ran its turbulent course until the shadow of the impending tragedy of our history--our American Civil War--fell upon all discussions of social questions.

I have called your attention to these earlier fears of the effect of a large immigration--and immigration was as large in proportion to our population during the Native American and Know-Nothing periods as it was in the decade before the Great War--I have called your attention to these misgivings because I believe we are all agreed now that it would have been a great national calamity if we had yielded to the ever increasing doubts and fears of those who were afraid of people from other lands. We should be today, as Lord Northcliffe said of Australia, "a handful of people flung across an empty continent," if we had not walked in faith when intolerance and suspicion were abroad in the land. The wise

counselors then were the men of courage like Thurlow Weed and Edward Everett and Samuel Goodrich who said, "Let us receive the immigrants as our friends and give them welcome to our country. The harvest before us is great indeed and the laborers are few-- come, go with us and we will do thee good."

But, my friends, let us be glad that the counsels of toleration prevailed, not only because they opened for us the doors of economic opportunity but because they preserved for us one of the greatest of our national traditions. Immigration made us rich and powerful, but it gave us something better than riches and power. It gave us a noble tradition of generosity and courage that has been handed down from generation to generation. The millions of poor and destitute people who fled from the poverty of Europe to the asylums of America did constitute a difficult problem of social ~~and~~ readjustment, but are you sorry that our fathers had the courage to face this problem and make a brave attempt to solve it? Is there one among us who has not been taught to be proud that America has spelled liberty and freedom to the world and that the poet Lowell could describe our country as

She that lifts up the manhood of the poor,  
She of the open soul and open door,  
With room about her hearth for all mankind.

It is true that many people who would like to cherish this tradition have been afraid since the armistice of a great influx of immigrants from a poverty-stricken and war-ravaged continent. But we have faced this difficulty before and faced it generously and successfully.

I should like to read a paragraph from an early German book

in which the first mass migration of Germans to the United States after the Peace of 1815 is described. Franz Löhner in his history of the German immigration of this period wrote as follows:

As is usual after a great war, so after the close of the war with Napoleon, hunger and disease followed. The peasants in many parts of Germany had fared well during the war, for wheat was high and the harvests had been for the most part abundant. But soon after the peace a general scarcity set in, which extended even to severe famine. This first of all affected the small agricultural laborers and artisans who did not themselves own enough property. Business stagnated and loss of profits was general. Very severe weather for several winters one after another brought still greater suffering to the poor who saw themselves given up to certain misery. The taxes became greater in order to repair the war losses. In America, on the contrary, one heard that there was freedom and plenty, a mighty land that England herself could not conquer. Therefore, "To America! To America!" was the cry one heard throughout the whole land of Germany as soon as the warmth of spring melted away the snows from the roads. The emigrants were recruited as is usual in Germany largely among the young war veterans. The war had seized large numbers of young men who had grown accustomed to a restless life, and they found after their return home, heavy toil, hunger, and difficulties which they did not wish to take on themselves again.

Already in the year 1816, therefore, the Dutch ports

were filled with German emigrants, but early in the year 1817 there occurred throughout the Rhineland a kind of "fold migration." In a single fortnight in May, 5,517 emigrants passed through Mainz; 4,000 departed from Baden; Württemberg alone furnished 16,000 emigrants that year. The roads along the Rhine were covered with poor people who were carrying their goods with them or pushing them in carts. It was estimated that 30,000 of these poor people begged their way back from Holland in the most pitiable condition because they could not pay the cost of transportation.

Is it any wonder, my friends, that New Yorkers had ~~generous~~ honest doubts about the problem of assimilation? In early official report complained that poor foreigners were "arriving in New York from the four quarters of the world, brought thither by the four winds of heaven," and the fear was expressed that New York would "be devoured by swarms of people with whom she has no alliance either local or moral."

As social workers we may well be proud of the generous ~~provi-~~ provision made by New York for the care of poor immigrants in the days before the Civil War. The first public welfare commission in the United States was the New York State Emigration Commission, established on the eve of the great Irish famine in 1847. You all know of the conditions in Ireland at the time of the Great Exodus; how in the autumn and winter of 1846 efforts were made to induce the British government to take an active part in assisting emigration to Canada and the United States. Early in the year 1847 the roads to the Irish seaports were thronged with families

hastening to escape the evils which impended over their native land. The complaint in Ireland, at the time, was that those who went belonged to the best and most substantial class of the agricultural population. The complaint afterwards in America was that those who came were the helpless and destitute. More than a million people during the so-called famine decade fled from Ireland to the United States and Canada. You know something of the history of that period. "They were strangers, and we took them in." Canada and the United States share together the honor and glory of it now.

Now we are often told that the situation has been completely changed and that the conditions of the old and new migrations are entirely different. But I am going to ask you to listen to one paragraph--an account, familiar to many of you, written by a Russian Jewish girl who was educated in our public schools and who described in what is almost an English classic the conditions under which she and her family came to the Promised Land:

Just at this time occurred one of the periodic anti-Semitic movements whereby government officials were wont to clear the forbidden cities of Jews, whom, in the intervals of slack administration of the law, they allowed to maintain an illegal residence in places outside the Pale, on payment of enormous bribes and at the cost of nameless risks and ~~high~~ indignities.

It was a little before Passover that the cry of the hunted thrilled the Jewish world in the familiar fear. The wholesale expulsion of Jews from Moscow and its surrounding district at cruelly short notice was the name of this latest disaster. Where would the doom strike next?

The Jews who lived illegally without the Pale turned their possessions into cash and slept in their clothes, ready immediate flight. Those who lived in the comparative security of the Pale trembled for their brothers and sisters without, and opened wide their doors to afford refuge to the fugitives. And hundreds of fugitives, preceded by a wail of distress, flocked into the open district, bringing their trouble where trouble was never absent, mingling their tears with the tears that never dried..... Thus spread the disaster, ring beyond ring, from the stone thrown by a despotic official into the ever-full river of Jewish persecution.

Passover was celebrated in tears that year. In the story of the Exodus we would have read a chapter of current history, only for us there was no deliverer and no promised land.

But what said some of us at the end of the long service? Not "May we be next year in Jerusalem," but "Next Year--in America--in America." So there was our promised land, and many faces were turned toward the West. And if the waters of the Atlantic did not part for them, the wanderers rode its bitter flood by a miracle as great as any the rod of Moses ever wrought.

Now I have called attention to these facts because I believe that a great national tradition is not lightly to be cast aside. A great nation is built up by noble and generous policies, not by small, mean, or selfish ones. It is true that our population has increased and our public domain has been largely occupied since

the days of the old tradition. But we are still one of the thinly settled continents. In the United States we have approximately only 40 people per square mile, while Belgium has something like 650 people per square mile, Holland has 400, England has nearly 400, and Germany and Italy have more than 300. Have we no room for immigrants today? My friends, we hold this mighty continent in trust. It is not ours. It does not belong to those of us who happen to be here today to be exploited selfishly for what we consider our own immediate advantage.

I believe that every descendant of Irish, German, or Scandinavian immigrants--all of whom were attacked as unassimilable immigrants in an earlier generation--I believe that the descendants of these immigrants who were generously admitted by our fathers ought to be generous in their turn and help us to keep the way open for those who are knocking at the gates today.

Temporary suspension of immigration need not mean anything more than temporary suspension. We have had for all practical purposes a cessation of immigration at several earlier periods of our history, during our Revolutionary War, again during the Napoleonic War, and the War of 1812, and again during our Civil War. A period of temporary cessation of immigration today may be utilized to promote assimilation and to develop a new immigration policy.

Very briefly, what are the important changes that we as social workers may wish to have incorporated in future amendments of the immigration law?

First of all, we want our government to adopt a new policy of assisting the immigrant to adjust himself to the conditions of

American life. A great program has already been outlined in that fine series of studies carried on at the close of the war by the Carnegie Corporation, under the direction of a former president of this conference, Mr. Allen T. Burns. Many of you, and I hope most of you, are already familiar with these volumes. But we have been so busy thinking about restriction that we have done nothing about this more important program that Mr. Burns and his associates have set forth for us. Our government has plenty of funds available for this purpose. On the basis of careful estimates, it is reported that we have collected something like \$17,000,000 in head taxes over and above the cost of administering the immigration service. That money collected from the immigrants should be used for the benefit of immigrants.

As a second step in our program we should demand the carrying out of the recommendations made by the special official committee of the Department of Labor, of which our chairman of this section, Mr. Croxton, was chairman, and of which another former president of the Conference, Julia C. Lathrop, was a member. I don't know how it is in Canada, but in America we have a great way of encouraging social workers by asking them to prepare careful reports which can then be put in pigeonholes and conveniently forgotten-- the hope being that the social workers will ~~xx~~ in the meantime find something else to worry about!

Well, we have not forgotten the things Mr. Croxton told us at Providence about our immigration service, and we still believe that this service must be made more humane as well as more efficient. I am speaking of leaving the care of immigrants arriving or immigrants who are to be deported, as at present, to a staff

of inspectors all of whom are men, they should be in the hands of social workers, some of whom should be women. A great deal of work that is done by men inspectors at Ellis Island could be done better by women social workers. And this is true also of the stations at interior points.

As to the general provision of the law with regard to restriction, I do not believe that any of us wish to repeal the selective features of the old immigration law, those features of the law that provided for the exclusion of the mentally defective and the physically handicapped, of the sick and diseased who could not support themselves or who were for other reasons likely to prove undesirable citizens. Since 1882 we have had a selective immigration, and we have admitted only the strong and fit. This policy should be continued on the theory that every country should take care of its dependent members. But going beyond that, various questions may be raised, and we may not all of us wish to answer them in the same way. Speaking only for myself, I think we may well raise the question as to whether the literacy test has been worth what it has cost in human suffering. Many of us have been reading that very interesting book by Professor Pupin called From Immigrant to Inventor. Michael Pupin, who is now professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, would have been rejected at the gates of Castle Garden if our present immigration laws had been in force. Professor Pupin dwells, in the early chapters of this book, on the very beautiful character of his mother, an entirely illiterate Serbian peasant. And he also described the life in the Serbian village of the old Banat of the Austro-Hungarian frontier, where he was born and

reared. They were illiterate, those Serbian peasants, but, my friends, character is more important than education, and they had characters; and as they handed down the stories of their great Serb heroes in the village gatherings in the eveningx twilight, they helped to develop the traditions of courage and honesty and generosity and self-sacrifice among their children.

I speak, perhaps, with some feeling on this subject, for I should be recreant indeed to all my family traditions and obligations if I did not protest against the so-called "literary test," for my own first American ancestor was entirely illiterate. Her name was Mary Chilton, and she came to this country in 1620 in a ship called the Mayflower, but to the end of her life she was never able either to read or write. Her will is one of the few seventeenth-century wills preserved in the archives of Massachusetts, but that will is signed not by her name but by her mark.

And now, and finally, my friends, as to the quota policy: I do not need to go into details since this has already been so adequately discussed in our section meetings and at the very interesting luncheon of the Foreign Language Information Service. It is clear, I think, that we are all agreed that a substitute for the quota law can and should be found. If we cannot go back to the old days of free immigration of the physically and mentally fit, we can at least establish a more flexible and humane and generous ~~xxxxxx~~ policy of admission. Mr. Leiserson in the Survey a few years ago proposed that this subject should be placed under the control of a permanent regulative commission like the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is possible that some such method of control will ultimately be found. Certainly it is our

duty as social workers to do all that we can to explain the ~~xxxx~~ cruelties, hardships, and inconsistencies of our present unwise, ungenerous, and un-American policy.

But when we consider changes in the law we must also remember that, in the past, immigration has always increased our social and political problems; has made life more difficult and complex. This will be true also in the future. No one wishes to deny that. But must we always sidestep the difficulties of life, or must we try to solve them? To admit strangers in your home, into your city, into your country, makes life more difficult, but life is only worth living when we can rise to face the difficulties that lie before us. It is not and should not be the tradition of our country to follow or adopt one policy because it is the easy way and reject another because ~~ix~~ it is the hard way. American life is not lived in the "gray twilight that knows neither victory ~~xxx~~ nor defeat.

In the old Castle Garden days, an American poet wrote of our country,

There's freedom at they gates and rest  
For Earth's downtrodden and oppressed,  
A shelter for the hunted head,  
For the starved laborer toil and bread.

This, my friends, the great tradition of America through more than three centuries, is the tradition that we, the social workers of America, must help to revive and cherish.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, 51st Meeting, 1924.

An address delivered at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, held at Toronto, June, 1924.

Miss Abbott~~x~~ has been one of the leading feminine figures in this country for a number of years. She was formerly the Dean of the SSA. Her books are outstanding in the field of social work, and tho she is past 75, I suppose, she is still quite active and vigorous. I am enjoying her course much better this quarter. Her word of advise to me was "One had to be expedient at times and not always be battling for every big and little principle. I say the thing to do is what + have done: Pick your fights when the issues are important and then give it everything you have." She should know because she has been one of the leading social work reformers of this century along with her sister who was the Chief of the U S Children's Bureau before she died. Miss. E. Abbott is a remarkable woman and she certainly merits all the respect she gets. She said that she was on the Board which provied a means test for the Army class B dependents. She fought against it, but she was voted down.

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I was only home long enough to eat dinner in great haste and then I had to rush out again to interview Helen again last night. When I got down there, Helen insisted that + eat some spaghetti that she made so I "foreed" myself to eat a second dinner within two hours! Afterwards I interviewed her for several hours and she loosened up considerably. My hunch that the Japanese community did contribute to her conservative thinking was right as Helen told me a lot of her view regarding the war "off the record." She felt that it was really the U.S. fault, but she had to stick with America even tho she feels that it is wrong. She said that it was like a hurt done by someone she loved.

I also got the impression that she was very maladjusted

in the camp life and that was one of the main reasons for her early resettlement. She was one of the first three to leave Gila on a job offer. She had quite a time getting her parents consent as they had a great fear of the outside. On top of that the neighbors thought she was a loose woman for going out alone like that and they gossiped about her family. Helen said that later on these very people were allowing their own daughters to go out when they found out that things were not that bad on the outside.

One of the reasons why Helen's marriage arrangements are so uncertain now is that she is going thru a lot of the old Japanese formalities. I rode home with Kaz and he said that they had to have a baishakumin and everything. He is looking around now for some Isséi to represent the parents so that he and Helen may be formally introduced to each other in the Japanese style. The families in camp are now investigating each other's family history. Kaz said that they are going too far so he wrote a letter saying "that's enough". Kaz works for a photographer out here. His folks were restaurant operators before the war. He has five or six brothers and sisters. Kaz is a quiet individual and he does not talk very much. He seems to have a lot of the conservative traits too. But I suppose it is okay as he and Helen seem to be a good match. They sure do get lovy-dovy, and I really don't think that Helen is the type to cuddle up and stuff like that. I almost had to tear them apart so I could take Helen into the kitchen to interview her. I will finish her up next Tuesday, I hope.  
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Today has been a very quiet day. I slept all morning and then I made breakfast for E and B before I came to the office. I am just about ready to start a little reading now.

Jack aroused us at the ungodly hour of 10:00 this morning. He went to bed early so that he got plenty of sleep. He didn't want to go out to a show since he had some more letters to write. Emiko and I went to the show about 9:30 last night after she got thru with some French translations. Bette went out with her friend to a show. Johnny just finished his first semester at Lake Forrest College and he is on the way back to Gila. He volunteered into the Army and he expects to be called into a service in a couple of weeks. He wants to see his family for about a week. He thought he would get a job in Phoenix if he did not get his call right away. Johnny would like to get into the paratroopers. He felt that he may be able to escape the segregated unit if he volunteered like this. Johnny was studying in a pre-legal course at college. Jack gave Bette a lecture because she did not show enough enthusiasm when her boy friend brought her a box of chocolates. (He ate three fourth of the last box that Emiko got!)

Emiko did not get around to seeing Bill McKee yesterday as the Friends office was closed. She is having tests next week so that there are a lot of things on her mind. Jack feels that the girls should have more regulated hours instead of pattering around so much at night, but that is because he goes to bed early. I can't even read in bed anymore as it bothers his beauty sleep so I have to sit at the dining room table. I read the Sunday papers until 4 am last night as we did not get in until 2. Bette and Jack were already asleep.

Jack and I started to build the new closet about noon, that is, he built it and I supervised! Such cussing that went on when he missed a couple of nails! It took us most of the

afternoon to build it and rearrange the room. The closet now goes all the way across the bedroom, but I doubt if that will be enough room yet for all of the clothes. Emiko and Bette made muffins for us while we did the work. >

Mariko invited us over to see her new apartment. Jack said that he was coming home at nine sharp because he had to get his sleep. Bette wanted to come home early too as she has a test tomorrow and she wanted to study a bit. It is now almost 2:30 and Bette is still studying. We just can't have this sort of thing any more because her studies are more important than parties. It was really all Jack's fault. He took Miki out to see the moonlight and he didn't get ready to come home until about midnight. < What a wolf tho; he had Miki practically swooning over him! He got her in the mood when they were dancing cheek to cheek in the kitchen. (the radio works over in the new place.)

The party was rather successful altho it was the same old pattern. I don't know what it was for unless it was supposed to be the housewarming. We didn't get there until after five as E and B did not want to get stuck with the cooking. Mariko did most of it very cheerfully. She is in a very good mood these days. It must be the thought of her forthcoming marriage. >

Mariko's new apartment is located in the north side and it appears to be a former Armenian and German Jewish district. The entire area looks a little run down and there is a lot of second hand shops on Halsted street where the apartment is located. Mariko's place is quite roomy and she is very pleased with it. < It has a very large kitchen, two small bedrooms, a living room, a private bathroom, and a back porch. The whole apartment ~~is~~ has been reddecorated so that it is clean. Mariko

got a very good bargain in her kitchen stove as she only paid \$18 for it from the Salvation Army. She could walk to her work now as it is only five or six blocks away, but she said that she is not that ambitious yet. The thing I liked best about her flat was the large bookcase. I certainly wish I had one like that. The place needs a lot of fixing up yet and she still has to buy some more furniture. Mariko is undecided about that as she plans to move to New York in the fall. She is not going to buy a coal stove yet as she will not need it during the summer months. Mariko only pays \$18 a month rent and she figures that her utilities will not run over \$15.00 a month so that her rent expenses will be very low. Geo. will be paying for it anyway after they get married next month. He was paying \$35.00 a month for his other place so that it will not be an extra expense for him. >

Mariko is living alone at her apartment right now. < She wanted to know when I would be back from the conference as > she had planned her wedding for June 15th. I never thought about that at all and this causes another complication for me. She said that she would have a simple church wedding with only <sup>relatives</sup> friends in attendance. < She will get married on a Saturday afternoon and then go right back to work on Monday as she is not going on a honeymoon. I don't know if I can get back for the wedding in time or ~~right~~ not, but Mariko would like all the family there. She said that Alice bought a new suit and she is coming down for the great event.

Apparently, the new flat is not such a big secret as almost all of her friends were over there today. Most of them had gone by the time we arrived, but there were a lot of others who came after us. (Mariko, Geo., Bob of Portland - a newcomer to the group -, Miki, Yoshi, Cracker, Jack, E, B, and myself.)

Bob of Portland is a rather self confident and brash young individual. He has only been in Chicago for a couple of weeks and he is a friend of Geo. (He uses a lot of Japanese terms, but seems rather Americanized.) Cracker is the third husband of Chiye Mori. His wife is going to Wash to take a civil service job, but he is staying on here. He is an older fellow and he seems to be interesting.

Most of the time we sat around and drank beer. Cracker and I were teaching Geo. and Jack how to play poker. After that we went thru the usual patterns. Light talk, buffet dinner, a little clowning around, and then the main event of the evening which was to make a butt of the jokes out of the newest comers to the group. (playing anatomy, barnyard shuffle, whisby-washy, and a few games like that.) It all seems rather silly to me, but I can't complain. I really don't think that is wholesome social entertainment. Afterwards, there was some dancing in the kitchen. I hope that the landlord does not start a feud with Mariko for making noise already.

Bob of Portland made a big play for Bette but she acted cool when he called her "fattie." Since he is the newest of the group, he started at the level of ribbing Yoshie about her weight. "Don't eat too many calories now, Yoshie, or that dress will get a strain from within." etc.

Bette is now going to bed so I had better too. It just started to rain outside.

Frank and I talked over our plans for going to Salt Lake conference yesterday. I have definitely decided to go but I still am very worried about whether I can finish up my work or not. Frank is going to make all of the train reservations and he said I could cancel my reservation before the 23rd of this month. I have three cases already started and I would like to get them send in this month. I'm still dictating CH-37. Last night I finished the interview with Dorothy (CH-39) and tonight I think I may finish Helen (CH-41), if nothing unexpected comes up. Wednesday afternoon I may finish up Fumi. I have been going on an average of 3 or 4 interviews lately per person since there is much more data to be covered. I would like to get all of this out of my way this week so that I can start working on my term paper, but I think that may be an impossibility. I still have to see Miss Abbot for extra class assignments.

We haven't made any headway on Emiko's and Bette's school problems yet. Emiko went down to see Bill McKee yesterday but he has not contacted the Cook County Hospital yet. He thinks there might be a possibility that Mt. Sinai Hospital may accept her application. We did make our mistake of putting all our eggs in one basket but it's no use regretting that now. The Student Relocation Council wrote me and it still suggests that Bette enter the Cadet Nurses Corps as soon as possible. Bette just doesn't want to do this and I have to string along with her opinions since she is the only one concerned.

Bette and Emiko were tired out yesterday because they had stayed up so late the night before. That's why they went to bed early. Jack was tired out too because he hasn't stayed up so

so late before. He went to a trade school again last night. Emiko let Bette cook the roast last night but it didn't come out so well. It wasn't Bette's fault because the butcher did not give her a good roast and she didn't find out until it was being cut. I rushed over to Dorothy's right after dinner and I was over there until about 1. I interviewed her for about 5 hours straight. Ellen had to go visit a friend and I suppose I kept her from going to bed. She went across the hall so that she wouldn't interfere with the interview.

It is hard to figure Dorothy (CH-39) out. She seems to be full of so many contradictions. She has a pleasant personality, but I discover that she was extremely race conscious. In her attempts to be open-minded, she has tended to justify Japan's position in the war too much. That is just as bad as seeing only America's side. When it came to her practical life, she just accepts the American ways without realizing that she has been speaking against it. I was so amazed at some of the comments which she made that I couldn't refrain myself from giving her my interpretation at the conclusion of our interview. Dorothy then said that she never had an opportunity to discuss politics with any of her nisei friends so that she really didn't know anything about it. She was convinced that ~~xxx~~ this was a race war until I pointed out some of the other factors. After I got finished talking to her, Dorothy kept thanking me for giving her a new viewpoint. I thought she would be a little angry but she took it very well. It seems that in almost everything she does, she relies upon the advice of others because she is not sure of herself. This is a sign of her immaturity. One of the biggest things which

worries her is the problem of marriage. That is the reason why she cannot make up her mind about enrolling in the nurses' corps. She also thought for a while that she would join the WACs, but she was discouraged from doing this because some nisei fellows told her that it was only a form of legalized prostitution. In spite of what Dorothy says about her political viewpoint, her actions are not consistent with it. She has donated blood to the Red Cross several times and she also wishes to have a direct part in the war effort. A lot of her feelings are merely projections of her bitterness, uncertainty, and possibly a desire to escape from the realities of the situation. That is why she vacillates in some of her opinions because she doesn't have a firm foundation as a basis of her thinking. She desires to know more about these things but she is extremely doubtful whether Democracy can ever be achieved in this country. She arrives at this interpretation because of the treatment of the evacuees. She talked for several hours on all of these things which were bothering her mind so that I felt that the interview was extremely successful. I hope to get it written up as soon as possible.

Dorothy fed me giant olives and fried sandwiches. We ate the whole bowl of olives up during the course of the evening. Just before I left she insisted that I eat the last olive. I thought I was being polite by leaving it but she said I had to eat it because it would mean that she would be an old maid if one olive was left behind. She really believes in this superstition. I think this gives a clue to how much the subject of marriage bothers her. She is not going steady at the present time. She was quite frank in discussing this problem and she told me what other nisei girls said

about it at their cow sessions. Dorothy believes that the war will go on for six or seven years yet. She said that her sister really was not as ambitious for an education as it seemed. Dorothy believes that Yuri (CH-25) was only going to school as a means to an end. She meant by this that Yuri's marriage has not turned out so successfully and Yuri was using school as the next best substitute. Dorothy said that this process was what actually what all of the nisei girls were going through. None of them really wanted careers but the war-time circumstances has forced many of them to think deeply about what they can be doing to support themselves for the duration.

Dorothy's problem is complicated by the fact that she does have a strong sense of family responsibility. She would like to bring her parents out here but she is not financially able to do this. She has only saved \$60 in the last 18 months because her living costs are rather high. Her total income at the present time amounts to around \$150 a month but her taxes are rather heavy since she is a single individual. An indication of Dorothy's generosity toward her family was expressed when she went to Montana to see her sister who had been given away to another family as a child. Dorothy spent her last dollar buying this sister a coat because the family could not afford it. That is the reason why Dorothy arrived in Chicago with only \$2 in her pocket. She is an interesting individual even though I can't figure out her complicated thinking on some things. I think it all goes back to the fact that she is restless and uncertain about the present and the future so that she has contradictory thoughts.

After I got home I read a book for about an hour. I didn't

get up until about 10 this morning as I had put in about 13 hours in the office and field work yesterday. I ate lunch before coming to office and I walked down so I didn't get here until around 11:30. This afternoon I finished dictating CH-37.

This draft business is certainly hard to understand. Louise said she heard of a 19 year old nisei boy who was resettled out here and he was given an order to report for induction. The boy quit his job and wound up all of his affairs and reported at the induction station. When he got there the commanding officer told him that he had been placed on a reserved list and that he could go back to Chicago and work until he was called again. I don't know what this sort of thing means because most of the nisei under 26 who have been called thus far, have actually been inducted as far as I understand. If all of the nisei are going to be placed on reserve, it will mean that the process of actual induction may be very slow. But these things are hard to figure out in advance. In my own case, all I can do is to wait around patiently and see what happens. I have a suspicion that I really would like to get into the Army eventually but each time my mind almost gets made up some personal problems comes up to complicate the situation. I'll know much more definitely where I stand when I get the notice of actual reclassification.

(Attach Student Relocation letter)

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

Mon. May 9, 1944

4982

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 5, 1944

Miss Bette Kikuchi  
4743 Drexel Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bette:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 20th. It was referred to me since my work is that of placement of nurses. I am sorry not to have written to your inquiry sooner than this but illness has kept me on the sidelines and just now I am able to catch up with my work.

Let me answer your questions one by one. First, I do believe that it would be best for you under the present circumstances to take advantage of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps and enter a nursing school now. You will be able to obtain the regular nursing course leading to an R.N. All the Cadet Corps does is to pay your expenses. After you finish your nursing school, you should be able to continue at college and obtain your baccalaureate degree. This is possible and is being done all the time. Naturally, it depends upon the school. Some schools have a combined program of - so many months in college, then study in nursing school, then a return to college for the last several months. The University of Minnesota has a course which follows this procedure somewhat: "... students spend the first 5 quarters at the University of Minnesota, the next ten quarters at the school of nursing, and the last 3 quarters at the University of Minnesota." This is a continuous, intensive course taking 48 months in all.

Arrangements of doing nursing school work first and then taking up the college work depends upon many things. It depends upon your high school record; the subjects which you took; the nursing course in which you desire to specialize, your finances. I think the best thing for you to do is to personally see the directors of the schools where you may wish to enroll and see if you can work out a plan whereby you can take advantage of the Cadet Corps now and continue later on in your college work specializing in nursing. Go and see the directors of nursing schools which are affiliated with some college. I might as well tell you now that our information on Northwestern University states that they are quite unfavorable to the attendance of Japanese American students. The University of Chicago is favorable but you will need a clearance from the Office of the Provost Marshal General in order to attend there. That Clearance shouldn't be difficult to get; it must come "after you are accepted. I do not agree that you are too young to go into nursing right now. You will be 18 in July and now is the time.

Charles Kikuchi  
Insert

Diary

May 9, 1944

4983

In the meantime, we shall be obtaining your credentials so that we will be in a position to make application for you to a school of your choice. Frankly, if you do wish to enter a college first and nursing later, we shall be glad to help you in that plan. I believe that those things need to be settled in your mind first. Write and tell more of what is on your mind.

Sincerely,

Ernest Kurkjian  
Placement Department

Re: our file #2661

Mr. Ernest Kurkjian  
Placement Department  
Student Relocation Council  
1201 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Re: file #2661, Bette Kikuchi

Dear Mr. Kurkjian:

I have been doing most of my corresponding with Miss Betty Emlen, but I don't suppose that it will be necessary for me to review all the details of my case since this is all in your files.

I do appreciate all of the kind interest which has been given to me. I read your letter over very carefully and I have given a great deal of thought to all the points which you mentioned. It may be that my judgment is immature, but I do hope that you will be able to understand that I have looked forward to attending a regular college ever since I was 12 years old and I would like to fulfill this ambition.

I realize that now would be the time to enter the Cadet Nursing Corps, but my educational hopes has been on a much wider scope. I feel that I will be better prepared if I am able to take a full nursing program, which includes a pre-nursing course. I know that this may not sound practical with the lack of finances, but I have thought and thought it over and I cannot arrive at any other conclusion. I do hope that you will not mind if I remain stubborn about what I want, especially since I am not in a position to be choosy.

My brother has spoken to the secretary of the Illinois State Nursing Association and she states that there is not a nursing school in this state which would offer a nursing program as you suggested. So far as she knows, she does not think that any first class institution would do such a thing. Whether this is true or not is not important. The point which stops me is that there are not any Illinois schools which offers such a program. In the Chicago area, the chances are even more limited.

My present plan is as follows and I hope that you will find it workable and agreeable to you. I would like to enroll in the U. of Illinois. Do you think that is possible? It offers a pre-nursing course and I would not have to pay an out of state tuition fee since my brother is a registered voter here and he has residence; also I will be graduating from a Chicago school. My second choice would be Northwestern University or the U. of Chicago. These schools have a large tuition fee and I don't know if it possible to get any financial assistance. (I do sound choosy, but I hope you will understand my desires. Do you think I am being stubborn for knowing my mind so strongly?) My brother is investigating some other schools in this area for

me now, but he expects to get drafted soon so that time is pressing. I would appreciate it if you would tell me the exact way to get a clearance and whether I could get into the schools I mentioned. I am having my high school credentials sent to you, but I have to pay for them first. They should be in your hands soon.

My plans are subject to change yet because I don't suppose I am in a position to do everything without outside help. I don't like to impose on anybody, but there are some things that I feel rather helpless about. It certainly is kind of you to offer such kind suggestions and I can assure you that I have given them deep thought. But for the present, I would like to try my plan out. If there is a school that offers such a program as you suggest, I would like to hear about it. I am anxious to get a BS with the RN and so many of the hospitals are operated independently of a university out here. I do not know about the Catholic colleges in this city yet. If you have any further suggestions to make, I would appreciate it ~~xxxx~~ tremendously if you could inform me. I am quite worried about my future plans because everything is so uncertain these days. I may be taking the wrong step, but I do want to give it a trial.

My sister, Emiko, was denied admittance to the Cook County Hospital and now she is worried too. There are not so many schools open for Nisei students left now, and many of the class lists are getting filled so that she is worried that she may not get into a Fall class. She is trying very hard to see what can be done and my brother is helping her on this too. She is planning to see Mr. McKee of the American Friends Office next week to seek his advice.

I would appreciate it if you could send me a list of schools which offer a pre-nursing course and for which I would be eligible to enroll.

Thank you again for all of the kind suggestion which you made in your letter to me.

Very truly yours,

Bette Kikuchi

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In reply please refer to  
our file #2661

May 4, 1944

Mr. Charles Kikuchi  
4743 Drexel Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Charles:

It was good to hear from you again and to learn of your plans. Have you received word as to when you will be joining the armed forces? It must be hard to have to give up your graduate work at this time, but I hope you will be able to return to Chicago after the war.

I can well understand your desire to have Bette's college plans settled before you leave. Mr. Kurkjian, who is in charge of the placement of nurses, wrote Bette quite a full letter on May 3rd suggesting that she join the Cadet Nurses Corps as soon as possible and that she take her college nursing work after completing her work in nursing school.

As you know, the Cadet Nursing Corps will not continue indefinitely. We do feel it is wise for girls with limited funds to take advantage of this opportunity as soon as possible. We will be glad to discuss this question further with both of you if you wish.

Here's hoping Emiko's acceptance will come through before long. As you know, there is a good deal of red tape that must be gone through by all student nurse applicants whether they are Japanese ancestry or ~~xx~~ of any other.

We do hope your sister's plans will soon be settled. I am sure you we are eager to help you all in every way we can. The best of luck to you, Charles; I hope you will drop us a line occasionally and let us know how things are going with you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Betty Emlen  
Financial Adviser

The Provost Marshall was out at the University and he thinks that there are too many Japs running around the Social Science building so that he is going to have a checkup. The only Japs who are supposed to be there are the Army instructors. Maybe he got wind of the Study and he wishes to investigate as we are the only ones besides the Nisei teacher there. Malpirin told Frank about it. We thot maybe we should hide some of our records just in case some stupid official comes in to snoop around.

There is a rumor going around that the government is going to build a housing project here and all of the resettlers will be put into it! Yuri told me that her friend heard this over the radio.

There are a lot of Nisei soldiers in town now as the Savage school has been given a weeks furlough. John Yoshino dropped into the office yesterday afternoon. Jimmy Yamada came in a little later and he came to our apartment in the evening. John Yoshino is one of the older students at Savage. He has three other brothers in the service and a sister is working for the USO in Salt Lake. There was a writeup about him in a Minn. paper. Yoshino is one of those promotor types and he would like to see a Nisei USO organized here so that the visiting soldiers can get dates. Jimmy did not think that this was necessary as most of the fellows seemed to get a round enough. Yoshino said that many Nisei soldiers comes to Chicago because it is a big city, but they do not know anyone and he felt that the Nisei girls should take it upon themselves to make them happy. He said that there was quite a bit of friction going on between the Nisei and Hawaiian group, expecially over women. The Nisei girls in Minn. do not like to go out with the Hawaiian because they speak crudely, etc. Yoshino said that many of the Hawaiian Nisei came over here with the idea that the caucasian women would welcome them with open arms, but it has not turned out that way. Many of them

went to the USO dances but they were rebuffed by the hostesses. He said that many go around with the cheaper white women and this harms the attitudes towards the Nisei. The Hawaiian soldiers feel that they have to have their women and these cheap barflies are better than nothing, especially when the Nisei girls high hat them.

Jimmy said that he would probably be thru at Savage the early part of next year. The army is sending them over in pools of 60 to Australia and India and then they are sent out as teams from there. Jimmy likes the Army life and he feels that he is learning something useful. He wanted me to go out to dinner with Ted Hass who is now the legal adviser for the Indian Service Bureau, but I had to go on an interview. He came over and talked to J, E, and B until after midnight.

Mark is in town also and he will be over for dinner this evening. Alice did not come down with him since she has to work and she is coming down for Mariko's wedding next month. Yoshino sleeps in the same barracks as Mark and he told me that Mark was having a hard time in learning the Japanese language and it was a grind. Mark knew more Japanese than he let on tho as Toshi can read and write it and she told me that Mark went to language school also. The Army course is very intensive and they all have to grind in order to get thru. Warren should be going overseas soon as he is now taking his basis training.

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There has not been any further progress on Emiko's nursing school situation. Bill McKee talked to Miss Newman of Cook county and it does not look as if there is much hope there because of those psychometric tests which Emiko did not score high on. What hokey! There are possibilities at Mercy Hospital and Mt Sinai and Emiko has appointments to see them this week sometime. It certainly does take

a long time to solve school problems. All of those obstacles are enough to discourage anyone. I am not so sure that I will be able to get Bette into the U. of Illinois now as it has an Army program and it has been turning most Nisei students down. My own classwork is getting jammed up and I don't know if I can get thru in time for the conference. I have to get three cases out of the way before I can settle down to the term paper and readings.

Bette's graduation is going to be on the 23rd. She has a lot of expenses so I gave her another five dollars last night. Her plans for the prom were ruined because her boy friend went back to camp in anticipation of the draft. However, she probably will line up somebody else. Mariko has to make a formal for her yet and Bette has been hinting that she needs heels and hose, etc to go with it. I want Bette to have everything like the other kids and I will do anything that is possible. I have been thinking of giving her a wrist watch for a graduation present. Maybe that is crazy and I know that I can't afford it, but I would like to give her something nice. I figure that I could scrape up enough by tightening on my current expenses. It is not so heavy now that Jack is contributing \$35.00 a month for his board and room. The only trouble about giving Bette a watch is that I would have to give Emiko one too or she might feel left out. I didn't give Emiko a thing when she graduated. Well, we shall see. I would like to get them something good before I am drafted.

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I went over to interview Helen (ch41) right after eating. Yuri was there as she was expecting Yuji for a steak dinner. Yuji stood her up and Yuri was pretty burnt up. Even tho they are separated, they still see each other. Yuri wanted me to give her a hair shampoo but I was too busy with the interview. She has so many books that I would like to read, but I don't have the time. Yuri gets 30% discount off on books at McClurgs.

I finished the interview with Helen. She was pretty hard to interview as she is like a clam at times and so reserved. I never would have had the chance to interview her if it were not for the fact that she is getting married. I pulled a boner when I mentioned that Maz had told me that all of that "baishakunin" stuff had to be gone thru. I think the poor guy will catch hell for telling me that. I tried to backtrack, but the damage had been done. I had thought that he told me in her presence, but I suddenly remembered that it had been on the Elevator. Helen later told me all about it. She has very conservative traits. Her political ideas are conservative too, but she doesn't know anything about politics, and is less interested. She reads a lot of good books, but mostly fiction. I am beginning to suspect that most of the Nisei are racially conscious and they suffer from feelings of inferiority. They still don't think of themselves in terms of being real Americans, but this is forced upon them because of the wartime circumstances. I certainly am glad that I am no longer around a lot of Japanese with all of their pro Japan sentiments. It's bad enough now with all of these Nisei who don't know if they are Americans or not, and who have not fully developed their personality potentialities. I wasted about an hour trying to give Helen a more liberal interpretation of what I mean by democracy. I brought it right down to her life and she finally admitted that it had possibilities. Her difficulty was that she has no well defined philosophy of political thinking so that there is no framework for her to develop her opinions, and consequently, it is only a repetition of attitudes based upon bitterness, emotional confusions and so forth.

I finished my interview with Fumi (CH-40) as I was over there all afternoon yesterday. Fumi has recovered from her laryngitis so that she was able to relate a lot of her experiences to me. She seems to be a much more liberal individual than many nisei whom I have spoken to, even though she has an alien status. Fumi promised to give me a batch of letters exchanged between her and her husband during the period she was waiting in camp for Chet to find housing out here. Unfortunately her baby lost the key to the trunk so that Fumi will have to find some way to get it open. She said she would send the letters to me as soon as this was done. Fumi is a very intelligent woman and she seems to have the personality to mix in easily with the people of her neighborhood. She is alone most of the day taking care of the baby and the house but she doesn't seem to get lonely at all. However, she thought that she would take more of an active part in church activities after getting a little more settled. She has been a career girl up to the time of her marriage so that she is somewhat restless about going back to work. Chet objects to it quite strenuously as he believes that she should devote all her energies to her home. Fumi intimated that the birth of her baby in camp was an accident but she is very glad that she has Sandy now. She said that she didn't plan to have any more children for the duration of the war. She believes that it would be too risky to have any more children because Chet is sure to be drafted eventually. She feared that she may be left stranded with the children and she has no close relatives to turn to except a married sister in camp. Chet wants her to go back to camp to this sister in the event that ~~xx~~ he is drafted but she objects quite strenuously.

Fumi would rather take a domestic job for only room and board if they would allow her to have Sandy. She feels that she could manage this way since she would be getting an Army allotment to take care of her other expenses. She has a reserve fund saved up from before the war since both of them worked. But, she is not going to touch any of this unless there is an emergency.

The whole expenses for her resettlement has been taken out of her husband's current income. He makes around \$250 a month at the garage. Fumi is able to save about \$10 a month out of this, and there is also a savings of about \$20 a month in war bonds. She said that they are still paying for the expenses of getting their apartment furnished. The rent is only \$14 a month for a 3-room place. She doesn't like it very well because it is in the back and quite dark. The rumbling of the "L" overhead makes it quite disturbing. However, Fumi would rather live there than go live in a camp atmosphere. She said that she lived in a quite modernistic place before the war and the present apartment would be considered the slums of Seattle. Fumi tends to look at things optimistically so that her view of the future is not as depressing as most nisei. She feels that all young families have a difficult time starting out and that things like the draft is beyond their control. She isn't in the least bitter about it even though it does cause a source of worry. She manages to live fairly comfortably out here. She had many other things to tell me but this will be recorded in her case document.

Afterwards I went over to Toshi's place which was only a half block away. Albert was home since he said that he has not been working for the past couple of days. The women in his plant have

not produced their quota of gloves so that he was laid off with full pay. Albert was a little grumpy because Mariko had phoned up saying that she was coming over with Sho Onodera, a language instructor at Savage and George in the evening. Albert felt that people had no right inviting themselves to a privacy of the home without being given the ~~xxxxxx~~ invitation first. ~~She~~ He said he didn't mind Mariko coming over but she stayed too late and he wanted to rest up now that he had a chance. He said that Toshi was now pregnant and she needed lots of rest. Albert said that everyone knew that Toshi was pregnant before it was announced because they had made the mistake of "keeping it within the family". He didn't realize how many members of the family there were.

Toshi and Albert were quite amused because they said that H.S. (Ch-41) was very naive and she came around asking them how many times a married couple should have intercourse. Toshi has been giving her all this information in order to prepare her for her marriage. She said she was surprised that any girl that old could be so naive.

When I got home dinner was already being served. Mark told us during dinner that it was not true that Alice was having a baby as far as he knew. He wondered where all of these rumors started from. He is planning to go back to Minneapolis Thursday night. Jack and Mark spent most of the evening bragging about all the girls they had known in Los Angeles and about their lives before the war. Very boring, but I suppose this is typical of nisei conversation. Around 9:30 Bob Kinoshita (CH-13) phoned and he dropped over to pick up Mark a little later. Bob has quit his job in New York and he is on the way to Heart Mountain. He and

his room-mate are driving out west since they are delivering a dealer's car and he has plenty of gasoline. He said he's probably have to hitch hike back to New York. He just got tired of his job so he upped and left. The draft is probably creeping up on him and that is probably the reason why he is moving around since he doesn't want to be taken.)

Jack remarked <sup>tonight</sup> afterwards that we seem to be getting more company but this was because we were making exceptions for nisei soldiers. He said he realized that he could be caught up in this circle but he had plenty of other things planned out for himself and he was going to keep it at a minimum. < I don't about that because he is quite a wolf. Eileen and Betty Jean were over with Bob and Jack was quite attracted to Eileen. He said that she looked like Dolores or something. He says the same thing to Betty when he dances around in our living room. Eileen invited us over to her place for dinner next Sunday. We haven't been over to her place yet altho she has invited us a number of times during the past year.)

Wt I don't know just how far to let these things go because it does interfere with Bette's and Emiko's studies. They haven't studied at all this week because of visitors. I certainly don't think this can be kept up and it has to be restricted to the week-ends. Bette is going out on a date this Saturday evening but I told her that I didn't think she should go to a night club even though Tommy Dorsey was playing. Bette said she realized this and she was only doing to a downtown theatre to hear Woody Herman's orchestra. There is a group of fellows living with the boy that Bette is going out with and it will be a problem to decide how

often they should be allowed to hang around our place. I am a little disappointed with Bette because she hasn't gotten into the school life as much as she could have done, altho I realize that it has been a little difficult. However, there has been several occasions when she cancelled activities with school friends because of the interference of some nisei function. The more she goes in this direction, the more likely she will get involved in a nisei society. It is difficult because I suppose a girl does like to have a lot of dates and pretty soon she finds she can't control the situation. I think that Bette will take more active part in school functions as soon as she starts college this fall. She does go to many of her high school affairs but it hasn't been first in importance. For a while it was Mariko's party which was pulling her and now it is these young fellows that she has gotten to know. I don't care as long as it is kept on an informal base but I certainly would not want to see any organized and restricted nisei activity. I have to be firm about this even though Bette may resent it as Emiko has in the past. However, I think that they will understand as they get older. I still am convinced that it is very important for them to make Caucasian contacts at school and this should not be a secondary function. School is the best place for this and it is important that the nisei branch our now more than ever before. Emiko and Bette can make these contacts very easily but they need a little more initiative in following them through. That's why the less pull they have in the other direction, the easier it will be for them. I haven't had a general discussion on these things with them for a long time.

There is some tension developing in the household over sleeping arrangements and the proper time to retire. Jack wants to go to bed early because he works hard all day. We stay up late and putter around. This means that he jumps into the double-bed first as he is the first one to go to bed. Emiko and Bette don't like to sleep on the cot and davenport in the other room all the time because it is uncomfortable. Jack then lays down an ultimatum that they have to retire by 10 o'clock if they want the double bed. Bette then tells him "Charlie is the boss and he can put out the light whenever he wants to and read as late as he wants." I don't want to get involved in this whole thing even if it is in the joking stages now because I think friction may develop later on. The thing that irritates me is that Jack and Bette make too much noise when they get up early. A little later Emiko gets up so I get bothered. <sup>to 5004</sup> Emiko gets bothered too and that's why she likes to sleep in the other room where it's quieter. I think it will be more uncomfortable when the hot weather begins. Another sore point is that Jack doesn't want them to set the clock 10 minutes ahead one day and leave it correct the next because it makes him late for work. Nothing serious has developed yet, but there is a possibility that something will. Jack doesn't care to go live with Mariko, or at least he hasn't expressed anything on this for a couple of weeks. I suppose we all have to make concessions and then everything will turn out harmoniously. My biggest concession is reading at the dining room table instead of in bed, and that is quite a sacrifice. I guess everyone has made some concession and these difficulties may not get past the joking stage.

Because of these disturbances last night I overslept this morning. The sultry weather had something to do with it too. I have to be careful because I have been under some tension recently and the next two or three weeks ahead will keep me under a great deal of pressure and I shall have to take extra precautions to remain cool. Jack doesn't bother me at all. With his political arguments, which is painted by a racial identification point of view, because I know he is just trying to get a raise out of me, he tried the same thing with Jimmy the other night in discussing the nisei's role in the Army. Even though he may be trying to egg on a discussion, I have a feeling that he actually believes in these things or else he wouldn't say them. It doesn't bother me at all when he belittles Army service, but I am just hoping that it doesn't have any effect on Bette and Emiko who are very idealistic.

It appears that Cook County Hospital definitely will not give Emiko a rehearing and we will have to work intensively on some other nursing school. The whole school situation for both Emiko and Bette is still as indefinite as ever and the time grows shorter and shorter, but I feel helpless after going beyond a certain limit. Everything we do is qualified by "ifs". I certainly would breathe a lot easier if this can be settled. Emiko and Bette want to go up to visit Alice in Minneapolis after the school term is over and I gave tentative approval a couple of weeks ago. However, I don't think it is practical now because I won't have that much extra money to spare. Mark said he is willing to pay the fare of one of the girls, but even then it may not be a feasible plan. Alice is coming down here next month herself so that there really is no use. However, E. and B. do deserve a

vacation and it would be nice if they could go up to Minneapolis for a week. However, I have almost made up my mind that I would buy Bette a watch for her graduation present and I think I may buy Emiko one too. If I do this, it will take every extra cent that I have and I couldn't afford to send them to Minneapolis besides. I think that in the long run, a watch will be of greater value to them. But I don't know for sure if I can afford to buy them a watch yet as I haven't made the final decision yet and that complicates matters. It would be impossible for them to have the trip and the watch besides. I can't tell them about the possibilities of a watch present because that is a secret and I don't know if I can get it yet. I would like to give them both a useful present before I go into the Army. Since I didn't give Emiko a graduation present and since she is finishing up her first year of college, it would be a good time to give her a watch at this point. I don't think I can afford over \$35 each for a watch, but that should be good enough. A 7-jewel watch has a lifetime potentiality of 10 to 20 years so that it really doesn't make any difference about how many jewels the watch has. That's what the watch maker told me yesterday. He wanted me to buy Lady Elgins but I will want to look around yet. Albert said that he could get a 40% discount for lifetime fountain pens for me at McClurg's but I have changed my mind about giving Bette a fountain pen. This is just another one of my worries. Woe is me!

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From WRA records 4-25-44: "Hiro Stanley Yoshino, medical discharge from Army in March, 1944 (served 6 months in Australia, with military intelligence in General MacArthur's headquarters),

is unable to get a defense job because he doesn't have the Provost Marshal's clearance. He is a chemist, also has had four years of Pre-Medical work at the University of Washington. The Chrysler Plant can use him but the Provost Marshal rules otherwise. He probably has left for Minneapolis. He hopes to relocate his family there. Libby, McNeil is interested in him but it was too late to locate him. Yoshino claimed he was of Korean parentage."

I wonder if this is any indication of the post-war employment problem for the nisei. Instead of one nisei there will be thousands of them in the labor market after the war and they will be competing with men discharged from the service. In many plants it doesn't seem to make any difference whether a nisei had Army service or not. The Army is certainly inconsistent in its policies. The guy was good enough to serve overseas but apparently he was not good enough to get cleared to work in a defense plant from the Provost Marshal. The same sort of inconsistency is shown in the Army's recent decision to allow 45 Hawaiian Japanese to go back to Hawaii on their own without an escort through the Pacific Coast. Hawaii certainly is much closer to Japan than the Pacific Coast is so in order to be consistent the Army should open up the coast area to evacuees who have been cleared. The economic and racial discrimination element definitely enters here as the deciding factor and these little incidents only prove more and more that evacuation originally was not entirely a military necessity. It seems that the difference is there was no special pressure group advocating the evacuation from Hawaii because the Japanese residents there far outnumbered the Caucasian people.

A lot of rumpus has been stirred up recently in the New York

regarding Mayor LaGuardia's recent public statements saying that he didn't want any nisei in that area. A number of liberal organizations have protested against this biased point of view. The sharpest rebuke was addressed by the Socialist party of New York City which pointed out that it was a curious spectacle when an American of Italian descent and a Mayor of a city which ~~xxxxx~~ proudly advertises that it contains people of all races and creed, including a million Italians and a million Germans, should want to stop the entry into the city of a small number of nisei who had been cleared as loyal. The Socialist party feels that this sort of statement is kind of discrimination and white racialism previously associated with the Nazi documents. It feels that this sort of thing is the climax to the shameful treatment of the evacuees and that no public official should attempt to stand in the way of the Federal government which is now trying to make up for the harm it has done. LaGuardia protested against resettlement on the basis that they would hold potential dangers. The Socialist party concluded its statement with "It is a sinister sign when an American of Italian origin tries to apply the evil principle of racialism against which we are at war, against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and we protest most emphatically against such attempts at discrimination." The New York Times in an editorial of May 2 ~~xxx~~ also protests LaGuardia's statement as it is another version of the racial myth which has already done too much harm against loyal nisei. The Citizen's Union of New York also has criticized the statement while the New York Civil Liberties Union is also attempting to uphold the right of the nisei resettlement to that area. "It is inhuman to condemn these thousand of our

fellow citizens to life in concentration camp which is the inevitable alternative if our communities refuse hospitality. They should be welcomed and everything possible done to mitigate the suffering and injustice imposed upon them by military evacuation. We trust you will reverse a position so contrary to the obvious demands of our democracy." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Liu Liang-mo, a lecturer for United China Relief, Dr. Birkhead, national director of Friends of Democracy, PM, New York Herald Tribune and Secretary of Interior Ickes have also issued statements protesting LaGuardia's, Governor Bricker's and Governor Edge of New Jersey's <sup>statements</sup> regarding their views which are tainted with racial discrimination. Ickes feels that these opinions by high public officials are out of tune in a nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom. Ickes has taken about the strongest position of any high federal official and perhaps it is a good thing that the WRA was transferred to the Department of Interior.

Because of all these recent outbursts, the hostel in New York has had some opposition. A group in Brooklyn has protested against this hostel, but a New York judge and many church people are strongly backing it up. One of the results of LaGuardia's statements may be that resettlement to that area may slow up for fear of discrimination. The national CIO has taken a strong position in urging fair play to the nisei. I think that the recent public outburst may be due to the fact that this is an election year and the whole Japanese problem is a touchy one and it makes a good political football, especially in view of the fact that the war will shift ~~more~~ toward the orient more and more. I have an

idea that the lot of the nisei may easily get much more difficult as the war progresses. Frank suspects that the dangerous implication ~~is--that~~ of this trend is that politicians may feel that this is the issue they have to line up on one side or the other. He said that there has been some interesting developments in the Chicago area, pointing out that the Daily News recently published an article which hinted that too many Japanese were getting on public relief and that these individuals were non-Christians and suspected of following the doctrines of Shintoism.

The Pacific Citizen carried a news item on Chidori Ogawa (CH-12) as follows:

First Hawaii-born  
Nisei Girl Joins  
Air Corps WACs

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.--Believed to be the first nisei from Hawaii to be sworn into the Women's Army Corps, Chidori Ogawa, clerk in a Minneapolis store, left for the Fort Desm~~o~~ Moines WAC training center this week.

Miss Ogawa, who was accepted as an Air-WAC, was born in Honolulu and came to the mainland in 1933. She is a graduate of the University of Hawaii.

She was evacuated from San Francisco with other persons of Japanese ancestry and came to Minneapolis last year. She has made her home here with Dr. and Mrs. Earl A. Loomis. A picture of Miss Ogawa wearing a lei of roses, was published in the Minneapolis Journal on April 27.

(While in San Francisco Miss Ogawa was an active member of the San Francisco JACL).

I went to see Miss Wright, the Dean of the Social Science Administration at the University this afternoon regarding a summer session course. She was very nice and considerate and she helped me work out a program. She suggested that I take the course "The Child and the States" for the 9 weeks session from June 20 to August 29 for which I could get a full credit. This would finish up one full quarter of work for me and I am anxious to get it completed. Miss Wright said that in the event I could only take a 6 weeks course, she would try to arrange it so I could get 2 half units completed. She will allow me the tuition scholarship as usual. Miss Wright sympathized with the difficulties that I faced in trying to get all of these problems settled. She thought that I might be able to get through the summer without getting drafted. She said that in the event I was given an occupational deferment for 6 months, it could be arranged for me to have another tuition scholarship in the fall quarter and even after that. I feel a little guilty because I don't seem to be able to put all my efforts into this class work. I suppose that is natural because of all the other pressing problems. I have to write another term paper for Miss Abbott's course in order to finish up early and that makes 2 papers. This means that I may have to leave some of my case document dictations go in order to complete these papers but I will have to wait and see how it goes. The summer courses won't be so bad since classes are scheduled from 8 to 10 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and I never get to work before 10 anyway. I'll still have plenty of time to get in my interviews and dictation. The only thing is that I'll have to get up earlier for my classes but it shouldn't be too hard during the summer.

After class last night I walked home and it was so sultry that I was ~~fx~~ drenched with perspiration. I took a shower as soon as I got home. Mark was there as he had taken Emiko and Bette bowling. He said he would be heading back to Minneapolis this evening. He had dinner with us but he left early as he had some other business to attend to. Jack did not go to his trade school again. He said that he would go every night next week. He is thinking of quitting his job because the company won't give him any wage raise. He was told that the government had frozen all wages. He said a couple of other fellows quit the job yesterday. He is still writing all of his letters to the school. Emiko and Bette were studying very hard last night as they had some tests. Emiko has an appointment to interview the director of the nursing school at Mt. Sinai hospital today. She got some of her data ready in preparation for this interview. Bill McKee is giving her the names of a couple of other hospitals with possibilities. It takes quite a while to get these things settled. >

We had our first difficulty with Bette's college plans. Northwestern University wrote her a letter saying that no nisei students would be admitted because of the presence of a large number of Navy men on the campus. This burnt Bette up quite a bit so I helped her write a letter questioning this policy. I think that the University of Illinois may give the same sort of an answer. The University of Chicago sent her an application blank so that there is some possibility there. However, the only difficulty is the large tuition. The Kobe College Corporation will probably give her scholarship to cover part of this expense, but I don't know about Student Relocation since it has been urging Bette to go into Cadet Nursing. (~~Letters attached~~)

tw 5012

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
Evanston, Illinois

The Dept. of Admissions

May 9, 1944

Miss Bette Kikuchi  
4743 Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Kikuchi:

Recently the Administration of Northwestern University decided that it should not undertake the education of Japanese or Japanese-American students. The presence of a large number of enlisted Navy men and government research projects which have been undertaken on this campus make it seem inadvisable for us to have these students with us.

I am very sorry, therefore, that it will not be possible for us to consider the application of Japanese-American students for admission.

Yours truly,

E.L. Clark,  
Director of Admissions

4743 Drexel Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois  
May 11, 1944

Mr. E.S. Clark  
Director of Admissions  
Northwestern University  
Evanston, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Clark,

I am at a loss to understand your recent letter requesting information on admission to the school. I fail to see why the presence of enlisted Navy men should make any difference in regards to my application. I am an American citizen, and I have been cleared by the government agencies in regards to my loyalty to this country. Furthermore, my father served in the U.S. Navy and I have an uncle who was retired from service in the Navy. In addition, I have a brother in law in the Army now and two other brothers will enter the armed services shortly.

Under these circumstances, I am rather disappointed that your university will not allow me to enroll. Your letter indicates that the presence of such persons as I is not advisable on the campus because of the Navy training program. Other Big Ten Universities have relaxed these restrictions recently, if cleared by the Provost Marshall.

The restriction against the Japanese American students is discriminatory and I protest such action. I am a resident of this city and I would like an application to be treated like any other students, and not because of race. This is the democratic way, and what we are fighting for.

It seems that the administration of the University has made the restrictions because of some misunderstanding of our situation. We are not suspicious characters, and we should not be denied the opportunity to enroll no more than any other American. Couldn't the University do something about this? The whole thing just doesn't sound consistent to me. I read in the papers recently that an alien Japanese was on the University staff. Then why the restrictions against American citizens?

I can't believe that the university made this ruling by itself. Is it possible to appeal to the provost marshall if this is a military restriction? I hope that you can give me some further information on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Bette Kikuchi

I typed letters and other applications for the greater part of the evening last night and then I started to read one of the essential books which I must finish before starting on my term paper. I saw Miss Abbott briefly after class yesterday and she said she would assign me a ~~shorter~~ short paper to write since I will be leaving early. She is going to Cleveland today so I will not be able to see her until the latter part of next week. I hope to get one more case dictated and out of the way this week and then I will see how things go before deciding on dictating the other two completed interviews up this month or not. Louise is coming to the office tomorrow so that I will be able to dictate all day. I haven't been working on Saturdays very much up to now.

I read until about 2 o'clock last night and I had quite a difficult time going to sleep because it was so warm. Jack went to bed early but he was disturbed by the pattering around. Emiko and Bette washed their hair last night with some special shampoo and there was a lot of giggling going on.

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Sign of the Times

Bette is quite affected by the heat and she thinks that it will help if she shaves the hair from under her arms. I told her she couldn't use my electric razor so she is going to buy a safety razor to do this delicate operation. She said that if I told anyone about it she would wring my neck. Emiko was attempting to show us how limber she was in bed last night by putting her toes up to her nose. What a gruesome sight!

Received an amusing letter from Mom yesterday in which she attempted to explain how Tom thought that Miyako was beginning her menstruations. (Attached letter)

May 5, 1944

Dear C.E.B.

How are you? I get your photograph yesterday. thank you. that is very good phot----- (photograph) I like and miyako likes too yesterday I see Mr and Mrs Tattol (Tuttle) but hi di not give your letter. but that all right. becus yesterday I get your letter agan.

Mrriko moved agan? My-my whan is her weding (wedding) you think? alicc tall me look like she is marry soon as sore (?). that is good I hope so too

Bz Bz.....

I tell you same thing about short whaile ago Tom seed mam miyako have (.)? (period, meaning menstruation) she need kotex? so I say no I dont thi k so. but why do you ask me so?

Tom - well he say Look my soap this is why so red now?

I - I dont know. but any way miyako have no . (period) yet but he never bring that soap any mour (more) to shower room. then same time ago I just remember she teke that soap. becuse one day she wont same red ink. so she make red ink for her self so her hand red all over. so miyako go to wash hend. that time she take Tom's soap. so red hend nak red soap but Tom think other way.

Ha - ha -----

Yokari mashitaka? mama wa amari oakashikute onakaga itaku naru made warai mashita Mada iro iro news no ari masu ga maari yoku kakenai kara kolede yame masu kon ban kara hai school de kanaba ga ari masu

Mam

The following is a brief translation of the letter written in Japanese:

Did you understand everything? It was so funny to mother that I laughed until my stomach ached.

I still have many other news to write but I cannot write very well now so I will close with this.

Starting tonight there will be a spelling class ~~22~~ at the high school.

Mam

May 5, 1944

Dear John - Jack

I got your letter 3 or 4 days ago Thank you. I am getting well every day but I dont know when I got operation again. Dr. Sugiyama say nothing for that but any way dr iki no came back yet. so Dr Sugiyama wheet (wait) him I guss (guess)--

Mrs Matuzawa, Sato, Sugiyama. Miss Inowuye and many other sad thank you for letter. and every body sais your a good boy. so I am proud of you

I hope you do that way all hole (whole) life.

I am so happy see your photograph this is good. but nixt time if you have hair cut like that dont take pictur anymour. you think? way? mama say because spoild you face ha-ha----- I am glad you get job. that is good job? and pey good too? I hope you save to money good than go to beck school as soon as Emiko toll me you are very good helper for every thing. for her that is nice. well, i wont say mour another thing but I dont know mach about spell so I close now

P.S. cooler is woking very good Here is Hot now so we nid (need) every after noon. thank you

Mama

Alice, hinting for wedding anniversary present, sent out the following citteded copies to all her friends:

POEM

On a rainy day in '43  
Mark and Alice said "I take the.."  
That 15th of May quickly passed by  
And before they knew it, June and July.  
August and September they spent apart,  
For Alice visited Arizona where it was hot.  
From October to December - Alice joined Mark  
In Rockford, Illinois - that was a lark?  
Then came the time for Mark to go  
To Fort Sheridan - my, that was a blow..  
So Alice packed her trunks which was a chore  
To go back to Chicago for a couple of months more.  
New Year's Day saw them still together  
That was swell, but they didn't know whether  
once more they would be parted, and if so, when  
So they enjoyed each moment until February 10  
When to school at Camp Savage Mark was sent  
To Minneapolis Alice went to find a "For Rent"  
But all she could find were "No Vacancy" signs  
Till one day the perfect place she did find  
A little place just right for two  
On Oak Grove Street - Apt. 211 to you.  
Now that they're settled and getting along fine  
We stop for a moment to look at the time  
One year has passed since they took their vows..  
They say the first year's the hardest..  
We say.....AND NOW!!

Alice & Mark Satow  
116 Oak Grove-Apt. 211  
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota

I read until 2 o'clock last night but Bette woke me in time to get to the office. Those two putter around half of the night. Emiko was putting on some kind of a permanent and they were giggling all over the place, disturbing Jack so he could not sleep. It was Jack's birthday yesterday so that we had a cake and some cokes to celebrate the occasion. Jack wants us to go to some sort of a Polish dance tomorrow night but I am undecided about it yet. I think it might be a little too vigorous for me. We're supposed to go over to Eileen's for dinner and we don't know when we will be finished. Emiko is going out on a date Sunday, while Bette is going out tonight.

Emiko went for her interview at Mt. Sinai hospital yesterday afternoon and she feels that a fairly good impression was made. She said that she talked for about one hour on race problems with the interviewer. The interviewer asked her if she would object going to a Negro training hospital and Emiko said "No". Then the woman told her that the hospital had turned down several nisei girls because their thinking was too prejudiced. It is a Jewish hospital but non-denominational. Emiko is going to apply at several other hospitals in the meantime because she doesn't want to put all her eggs in one basket again and then be fooled. She thought that she might take chemistry at the summer session in Wilson college. However, she has not definitely made up her mind. Jack and I suggested that Bette and Emiko postpone their vacation to Minneapolis until the end of summer after they had earned some money. Emiko wants to get a factory job while Bette thinks there might be a chance to get a job as a nurse's aide at the University of Chicago hospital. She is going to investigate this further.

She only wants to work about 6 hours a day as she feels that the summer weather will be too hot for her to work too hard. That arrangement will be okay since someone has to shop and cook for us. Emiko said that one of her girl friends wanted her to take a vacation with her for a few days at the end of August so she is going to plan for that. She was supposed to go to a party last night with another of her school friends, but Emiko was too tired after coming home from the hospital interview so she postponed it. She was quite pleased because one of her cartoons caused a great deal of comment at school.

It took us all evening to fill out Bette's application for the University of Chicago. If she does get in, we still have the problem of finding tuition money. We will have to worry about that later though. I am definitely going to the Salt Lake conference and I won't have time to do much else except to finish up my class work during the next few weeks.

Bette said that Mariko phoned up yesterday afternoon and she said that George's mother was sore at her because she knew nothing of the plans of marriage. She said that George's mother found out about the marriage date through another source. Mariko still hasn't set a definite date because she is so anxious to have as many members of the family present as possible. Emiko thinks that Mariko will be late even for her own wedding. Last Saturday night Mariko and George were supposed to go to a dinner reception at Ken Morioka's place, with champagne and everything, but Mariko and George were 2 hours late. The next day Ken's wife had a baby but it was a miscarriage. Midori didn't want this baby too badly anyway since she already has 2 children and she feels that Ken will be drafted soon.

I forgot about everything over the week-end but there is only two more weeks left now before I have to get my various papers finished. Saturday I dictated all day long so that quite a bit was accomplished. I think I have about 2 more days of dictation and then I'll be able to devote all my attention to classes for two weeks or 10 days at least. I hope it works out this way. Saturday night Bette went out on a date with Ken N. He is about 6 ft. 1 but only 17 years old. He took Bette to a show. He told her that he had returned from Japan about 3 days before the outbreak of the war. He was planning to go to school out here if possible. Bette has been wondering who to get to take her to her senior prom at the Sherman Hotel. She hasn't anyone lined up yet because her boy friend went back to camp on account of the draft situation. Mariko is making her the formal as the graduation present and it will be fitted out two weeks from now.

Jack went to Evanston on Saturday night to visit a Mr. Mineta. This man's son was attending the same college as Jack back east. Jack mentioned that Mr. Mineta was an instructor at the University and he told Jack that Mr. Iwanaga had either been dismissed from the University by the FBI or else he had resigned the teaching position because Patsy is seriously ill in New York. Mr. Mineta also told Jack that he operates a sort of a boarding house up in Evanston where Jack was visiting and the whole house is full of evacuees.

Emiko gave herself a self-permanent and she was fussing around with it again last night. She also bought some new dresses downtown. She said she got a bargain on these dresses because the tags had been switched and she got them for about half price. Emiko is

good in shopping and she gets good quality for her money. She has been able to manage very well on the food budget because of the way she manages the purchases. She and I went to the show Saturday night after she got through mending her dresses, and after that I read the Sunday papers until around 2 or 3 in the morning.

Sunday, Jack was up early to write some of his letters of application while we slept until around 11. I finally got up and cooked the breakfast. Bette cleaned up the house and then she went up to get some sheets. When she came down she said that Mrs. B. would only give her 2 sheets instead of the usual 3, and that some comments had been made for additional rent for extra person. Mr. B. wanted 50 cents a week extra. On the card tacked up on our wall, it does state that an extra person would be charged 50 cents a week additional so I decided to pay the extra amount in order to prevent any more housing crises. Jack felt it was worth it since he took a hot shower every day, etc. Mrs. B. was very nice when I went upstairs, only she wanted to know how long Jack would stay. I told her that he expected to be drafted any moment. The thing that I don't like about the whole set-up is that she never says anything to me but she takes out her resentment to Bette by not giving her enough sheets and other things like that. Naturally, Bette stands her ground and some friction has resulted. I suppose I picked on Bette about the sheet situation because I said that she was probably too fresh to Mrs. B. Bette was quite angry about this and she said after this she would hang her eyes like a Jap girl and humble herself in the presence of honorable Mrs. B. if I wanted it that way. Naturally I have to take Bette's part whenever there is any difficulties and I explained to her that some of the

previous troubles had been precipitated by the fact that work upstairs was irritable to Mrs. B. because sometimes it was sloppily done and we had better relationships since Bette was not doing this work. Bette interpreted this as meaning that she was responsible for the whole housing argument last February and that I had thought so all along. I didn't mean this at all, but I pointed out that her work was hastily done at times and she was not entirely blameless in the whole matter, even though Mrs. B. tended to take it out on her because of her son's illness and her distorted attitudes. Bette understood this finally so that it was all peaceful, then she wanted me to instruct her how to act in the presence of Mrs. B. hereafter and I said that she should not change at all and by no means humble herself altho she could be more agreeable. We had been having fairly good relationships with the B's lately and they haven't said anything about moving out because of the fact that we were so stubborn. I suppose that they feel that we will vacate the place anyway because of the fact that we might be drafted. I don't want any housing crises at the present time because there are enough problems on hand as it is.

Jack was figuring out his budget yesterday and he finally realized he couldn't save \$100 a month for medical school on the salary that he is getting. He pays me \$35 a month for his room and board and his net income is around \$145 a month so that it would be impossible for him to pay all of his other personal expenses on the remaining \$10. However, he said that he saved around \$60 the first month so that he was not too displeased. He is thinking of quitting his job in the trailer factory because the boss will not give him a raise. He nets around \$40 a week now but he would like to

*omit*  
make around \$50. I think I will be able to save about half of what he gives me for his room and board so that I should be able to break even on my budget after this. This summer Emiko and Bette will be working so that I'm not too worried about ~~making money~~ ~~xxx~~ living within my income since it will only be for another month that my expenses will be so heavy.

Jack had the following to say in regard to his work:

"I feel that I've had enough experience now so that I'm worth 85 cents an hour instead of the 75 cents that I'm getting. The boss told me that the Union won't let him give me a raise but I don't think that is true. I can't get a release to go to another ~~taxi~~ trailer company but I'm undecided as to whether I should get another job or not. I think I'll ask him for a raise next week and if he doesn't give it to me, I'm going to tell him I'm going to quit. I don't want to work 60 hours a week then I won't have time to fill out all the applications for medical school. I'm sending them to every medical school in the country and it is quite expensive since I have to pay \$5 each for these applications. It is a gamble and it is worth to me if I'm ~~accepted~~ accepted. I want to save \$1000 by next June as it is no use saving money with no definite purpose in mind. I want to go to defense school for another couple of months as my instructor said I would be able to finish the machinist course in half the time the others are taking. If I get a defense job I will be able to make at least a dollar or more. That's why it's better for me to be working along as I am since I wouldn't want to go 12 hours a week to defense work at night if I'm putting in 60 hours of work a week. I think I will be able to apply for an experienced cabinet maker in another week. I

figure that the boss is making \$1000 profit on each trailer so that he could afford to raise all of us. We are putting out almost 2 trailers a day now and we were only doing one a day before."

Emiko went out on a date yesterday while the rest of us went over to Eileen's for dinner. <sup>t5021</sup> Eileen spent all afternoon cooking a roast for us. She has a nice 4-room apartment which she and Betty Jean pay \$42.50 a month rent. She was able to get the apartment because Betty Jean was a Caucasian. Betty Jean is from Georgia and only 17 years old so that her parents asked Eileen to sort of look after her. Eileen will be graduating from the Sherwood Music School next month and she is extremely worried about job placements after that. She has been told that it is extremely difficult for a nisei to be placed in this field. She said that ~~xxx~~ some church council might offer her a job in one of the mission schools in Kentucky but she didn't feel that she would like to go so far away. She has also been offered a possibility of teaching music in one of the settlement houses, but she doesn't think that she would like to teach delinquent children. There is another possibility of opening up her own music studio with Mr. Thomas, a voice teacher. Eileen has her mind set on getting a job in Cicero where she has been doing her practice~~xxx~~ teaching at Morton high school. She has not made any definite plans so that she is going to pack up all her belongings and go back to her home in North Dakota. However, she doesn't think the old home town will be the same as before and she would get extremely bored. Eileen's problem is marriage vs. a career and she doesn't want to leave the nisei society of Chicago. She has made many Caucasian contacts at the same time so that she feels she has established many social contacts

in Chicago during the past 3 years. She is just beginning to realize that when it comes to job hunting, she is no different from other nisei. I told her that the real test was if she had the ambition enough to keep pressing her point no matter how difficult a time she had. I didn't think that it was advisable for her to seek a job as a secretary since she did have her music training. Eileen apparently has been accepting the fact that she is a Japanese when the teacher's placement union talked about how hard it is for a Japanese to get placed in her field. I suggested to Eileen that she should make this the starting point and emphasize the fact that she isn't a Japanese and attempt to be accepted as an individual in job placements. Eileen thought that she would go home for the summer and think the whole thing over and make ~~her~~ desperate effort to get a job in her field. She hasn't decided in her own mind whether she wants a career or the pleasant nisei social life which she has been following during the past year. (That is, in term of marriage possibilities.) I told her that these things would have to be decided in her own mind and I didn't see any reason why she couldn't have both. Eileen feels that she would like an equal chance for job placement as the other students who graduate with her. She doesn't want to teach in North Dakota at all. She has three ~~ix~~ younger brothers and sisters at home but the family is established enough to get along without her economic help. In many ways Eileen is quite different from other nisei, especially in personality development; but in other respects, she has many of the typical nisei attitudes. The degree of difference between her and other nisei certainly is ~~is~~ not as great as she assumes.

Eileen said that she had been working her way all through music school. She doesn't get too much financial support from her family as her living costs are fairly low and she works part time. She is a very good cook so that we enjoyed her dinner immensely. Afterwards we all went to a Polish dance on the south side. These dances are quite colorful affairs, but too vigorous for me. Everybody jumps around and stamps their feet and they all enjoyed the dancing very much. Even the old folks were out there on the floor and the atmosphere was quite cheerful and gay. The only influence of the war was seen in the fact that there were very few young men there and a lot of the girls were dancing together. The nisei don't realize how well off they are.

When we first went into the dance the people stared at us for a while, but they got used to us very quickly. The people were quite friendly and Jack met a couple of the workers from his trailer company there so that we were introduced around. The people were very informal and quite a number came up and introduced themselves. It was so hot that we perspired quite freely after jumping around on the floor. Eileen taught me a couple of the folk dance steps but I guess I can't take it any more because after about 3 numbers in each set, I felt like an iron band was tightening around my chest.

We met Paul, a Czechoslovakian at this dance. He was in Czechoslovakia when the German Army marched in and he said he saw Hitler in 3 public appearances. He managed to get back to this country because he was an American citizen and he had been taken back there as a very young boy. We also met Pete, another Czechoslovakian. He was a little fellow. He was rather drunk and

having a gay time. There was a little bar in one of the side rooms and the people we met kept insisting on buying us beer so we had free drinks all evening. One drunk man kept saying that we were all friends together. An American Legionnaire asked Bette what she was and she said 'An American, just like you.' This gave him quite a kick so he slapped Bette on the back and said, 'Yes, that's right. I'm a Polish American and I fought in the last war. We fought so that everyone could be American regardless of where their folks came from.' He then offered to buy us a drink to seal this friendship but we had had enough beer for the evening. Bette was just drinking soda water. We left the dance around midnight and Jack took Eileen home. >

not Emiko did not come home from her date until around 2 a.m. She has been staying out later and later on these dates so I decided to talk to her about it. We had a very reasonable talk and I think she understood the situation. I told her that it wasn't the hour so much but the fact that it wasn't good to stay out too late. I thought that she should have enough time during the day to plan her day's activities so she could get home around midnight. < I said I didn't mind if she went out on more dates if she did this. Emiko went to cook for 10 people because one of the fellows in his group is getting drafted. > It is the same old Gila gang that she knew from before and I told her that the only reason I objected to them that she would get caught up in that circle and limit herself, since this group was quite ordinary in my opinion. Emiko had a lot of alibis to make about why it didn't make any difference if she stayed out late, but I think that she saw my point and nothing more need be said on it. I understood the fact that she is loyal

to her friends but I didn't feel that they represented a good type of nisei in terms of ambitions, intelligence, etc. and that she would get limited to this group if she did not expand in other directions.  $\leftarrow$  I felt that her nursing education should be one of the more important things rather than making her nisei social contacts the primary consideration. Emiko has been making a lot of friends at school also and she goes out with them rather often during the week so that she does have plenty of social activities, in fact, so much that she doesn't have time to do all of the house work around our place. I don't worry as much about these things as I did before because I think that Emiko is level headed enough to see my point eventually. I suppose that I am stubborn about a few things too but I don't want to see her get caught in a situation where it is going to work to her disadvantage. We were able to discuss the whole thing quite calmly and I think that Emiko did make a strong effort to understand my viewpoint. Previous to this time she got too emotional and on the defensive and blew up immediately so that it was impossible to talk about it calmly. I have no deep worry that things will work out well for her in the future because she does have her mind set upon getting the nursing training and helping with the family resettlement for a short time afterwards.  $\rightarrow$  I told her that I didn't think it was a good idea to ever go to her boy friend's apartment if they were alone because people are human and there is no use of putting temptation in the way. I reminded her that bad girls knew how to take care of themselves, but it was always the good girls who got into trouble when they were caught with their guard down. Emiko said that I need have no worry about her moral behavior because she was smart enough not to go beyond the petting stage.

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I feel that it is not too unreasonable putting some restraint upon her social activities. A girl Maiko's age is bound to have romantic feelings. I told her that I was a poor substitute for a parent, but that I was responsible for her. She said that she listened to my advice and that some day she might see everything more clearly. It is a hell of a thing to be giving advice to a girl her age because I am not right all the time and there are many things that I don't know about in talking to "daughters." Maybe I'd better write a letter to Dorothy Dix or Elsie Robinson! This whole situation of the general development of a Nisei society certainly troubles me though, and I can't see any good coming out of it. The whole damn situation is abnormal and the only thing to do is to make the best of it and hope that it will not turn out to be a mess. The Nisei are so young that they have not raised the level of their thinking so that their criteria is very limited when they do sit down to look at their problems. I think that Maiko is way above them in this respect, and that is largely due to her activities at school which is a more normal situation.

Later:

Finished up dictation on another case and got started on the last one on which I have completed my interviews. It has taken me a year to complete 41 full cases, but on the average, I suppose I spent 15 to 25 hours on each case for the interviews, including time spent on streetcars. It takes quite a while to do a case thoroughly and I have had to restrict myself to definite areas to cover in the interviews. It takes a tremendous amount of time to make contacts for the case, arrange for the interviews, complete the actual interviews and then write them up later. All in all, I don't have a guilty feeling about not putting in enough time on my work, altho I am on less secure grounds when it comes to measure the quality of the work. It is no easy task to interview Nisei and some of the cases have been most tedious work in order to get them to talk. It is not that the subject is unwilling to be cooperative, more that the Nisei seem to have an inability to express themselves adequately because they have not thought things out before and they do not have a general philosophy of life. Many conditions have contributed to this, the evacuation and its aftermath being some of the more important factors, but family background and previous environmental influences are also most important and no one cause can be isolated as being the most determining. I suppose that part of the fault has been lack of techniques in interviewing, but this is gradually being overcome. Maybe the sampling is not wide enough but that is a factor that is difficult to determine since we don't know exactly what the composition of the total resettlers is and it is still a changing situation. The only thing that bothers me a little is what do we do after we get all the data? I don't feel competent enough to attempt any analysis myself because of the subjectivity element and the lack of being to

interpret the significance of trends even if it is right before my nose. I would be very unsure on these grounds. I wish I had the ability to analyze things to make sense like Frank does, and even Tom. It could be a lack of sociological background, but that is not the entire cause. I just can't write, that's all.

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I know that Bette <sup>cooked</sup> could tonight because we had weenies. It is a standing joke with Bette because I always have to make an attempt to complain when we have them. That Bette is getting to be a very good cook and it gripes her when I won't admit that she is much better than I am. Emiko retired very early as she was tired out from the week end activities, plus feminine disorders. She was in such a rush this morning to go to school that she actually forgot to put on her panties. What an absent minded thing! She went out with her friends at school this afternoon.

Bette got a letter from some friends in New York saying that Patsy was stricken down with spinal meningitis but she is slowly recovering. That is certainly too bad as Patsy had so many possibilities. Bette wrote her a long letter tonight.

Jack went to trade school tonight but he really looked shot, eyes being all bleary. That's what he gets for wolfing with Eileen until all hours and kissing her too. He is asking her for another date next weekend, and if she is too busy, he will take Miki as the second choice since I have declared war open season on her. My, my, won't I have a lot to tell Dolores when she gets out here! I still think that she might be fickle enough to change her mind at the last moment, but brother Jack has faith in her.

Emiko said that she bumped into Ando (Ch-32) on the Elevated and he told her that he and the boys got robbed by two big negroes with sharp knives the other night up by 52nd street. The Negroes held the

knives to their throats, and all the wristwatches and wallets were snatched. Endo is thinking of quitting his job yet. Hiroshi is apparently not working for a while as he has been hanging around pool halls and bowling alleys with another of the gang that came out to join them. The three of them go to baseball games quite often as George is a rabid fan.

I went to get a haircut tonight, \$1.00 these days, and I have been wasting time thinking about finally getting started on my term papers. I can't decide how and where I am going to start. I don't think I have done nearly enough reading for this project.

DST wrote saying that the University War Council has asked for my occupational deferment without waiting to send it to the appeal board, but my status isn't at all clear yet. The selective service is still trying to make up its mind about what to do with the 26-29 year old groups. The only fairly ~~xxxx~~ positive thing I know is that I don't have to be expecting to be drafted immediately.

Well, almost ten o'clock so now I had better start the druggery of pondering how I am going to write that damn paper.

4743 Drexel Blvd.  
Chicago, 15, Illinois.  
May 15, 1944

Director of Admissions,  
University of Illinois,  
Champaign, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Recently I sent in a letter requesting an application blank for entrance into the University next fall, but I have not received it yet so I thought perhaps it might have been lost in the mails. I would greatly appreciate it if a form could be forwarded to me, if available, and any other information about the University which is released to the public.

I am graduating from the Hyde Park High School here in Chicago next June and I am anxious to make my college plans now as my guardian (and brother) expects to be called into the Army soon. He is a resident and a registered voter of this State.

I hope that my request will be filled at your earliest convenience. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Ette F Kikuchi.