

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

worked until midnight last night on four operations, amputated one boy's foot and had to place two in oxygen tanks. Two operations are scheduled for today, one of the boys not expected to live. I think that our medical detachment came through in great style during the confusion yesterday and Munday and Winston really had things under control when they set about giving first aid. In a way, I suppose it shows that the Army can function well under emergency because all the trite things and red tape is forgotten.

When Bob and I got to town last night, there were headline stories in the papers about the explosion already. It was the destroyer escort Solar which went up. About six men are listed as presumably dead, and 120 received injuries. Buildings are far away as Staten Island were rocked and hundreds of windows were shattered in Highlands (see news story attached).

We didn't feel too much in a mood to see a light play so we went to a concert at Carnegie Hall. It was a Schola Cantorum performance, whatever that is. There was a chorus which sang Spanish and Russian folk songs, and dances by Paul Draper and Ana Ricardo which interpreted them. Real highbrow stuff and I didn't understand much of it. But it was a good experience. A lot of people in evening gowns and fancy chauffeured cars were there, and we were offered about six free tickets. We wandered around downtown afterwards and then went up to stay overnight with Warren and his mates.

I've been very busy all day working on a couple of cases. We have 225 men from France and Italy to process. Both of my interviews were very long because of the nature of the case and I didn't have time to finish writing up the second. Nothing has been said about production so we are not bothered on that score. But it is irritating to have Georgie come snooping around and poking his head in the door to see if we are working. He has such a suspicious nature! Everybody has been working steadily and there is no need for him to act that way. I have been spending time training Haupt and Driscoll but I just don't mention it to him because he might think

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

that it would have to be a formalized in-service training class. Herb is pretty disgusted about the setup, but he thinks that we are making much more progress than they did at Pine camp and there is at least some opportunity for self expression around here. He thinks it is scandalous the way I treat the Major, but he agrees that it is necessary to defend case work or else we will just become a bunch of stooges. We still have hopes of doing further constructive work in spite of the obstacle of Farlano's presence, and I don't think we have done badly at all. The whole trouble is that the Army as a whole does not have too high an opinion of social workers and it makes things harder for us when we have to work without it's cooperation on a lot of things. It almost seems inevitable that other army units will be jealous of us and try to belittle the work done. They still have the idea that social workers should be done by old ladies.

PERKINS, GEORGE

UNVERIFIED

7152

1. SOCIAL:

Inmate, negro, age 20, was born in Evansville, Indiana on 26 June 1925, the eldest of 4 siblings. Father was a janitor for many years, but inmate has not had any correspondence with him for the past 40 months. He stated that his father was an ideal parent, and not responsible for the inmate's difficulties. Mother died of anemia when inmate was 14 years old. Inmate stated that this was a great shock to him and he began to run into conflicts with the juvenile authorities after that. He was unable to relate why he has always had a rebellious attitude towards society. He felt that he had never received a decent break because of color discrimination, and he expressed very intense feelings about this situation without recognizing that personal maladjustments were also a factor in the conflict with the law. He stated that he lived in a small community and was not conscious of race differences until the age of 12 when a gang called him a "nigger" and threatened to beat him up. He began to feel different after that and very much on the defensive. He relates these incidents with great reluctance because of his desire to appear normal. Stated that

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

there were occasions when he felt like hitting people because of the way they acted or looked at him, and he was able to control this anger only with the greatest of exertion. His attitude of personal persecution was evident throughout his life story. Inmate denied any severe neurotic traits as a child although he did have some fears about loss of his eyesight. He stated that he never made friends easily and that he does not have any buddies in the Compound. Inmate emphatically declared that he distrusted everyone because he was suspicious about their motivations towards him, and he has never had any experiences in his life which would cause him to think otherwise.

Inmate denies the use of liquor and drugs, but smokes moderately. Heterosexual experiences since age 16, mostly with prostitutes overseas. Inmate has shacked up with girls up to four months. His attitude towards women appears to be distorted as he believes that their only function is to satisfy the sex drive. Inmate indicated that his sexual activities were also a strong factor in elevating his ego, and he described in great detail how he achieved recognition as a healthy male individual without any color lines. However, he has a rather immature attitude towards marriage and he feels that he is not ready for it yet. Related with some pride that he had been accused of fathering an illegitimate child in Ireland, but contemptedly dismissed this responsibility, because "all these girls were just whores."

EDUCATIONAL:

Inmate completed the 10th grade at the age of 15. He quit school upon his discharge from the Indiana Boys School in 1942. He was suspended on two occasions for truancy and for smoking. Believed that he got along fairly well except for his conflicts with one teacher. He has no future educational plans, and believes that it would be useless anyway because of job discrimination. Expressed rather bitter attitude about his lack of opportunities and projected the entire cause upon environmental factors.

3. OCCUPATIONAL:

Inmate has never been gainfully employed in the labor market prior to his army service, but he did help his father on occasions. His attempts to find employment

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

proved rather discouraging to him and this fact may have contributed to his intense desire to escape from his community (by joining the army). While he was confined in the Reform school he learned the trade of laundry worker and believes that he may eventually go into this work. States that he never was very anxious to do physical labor.

4. CIVILIAN CRIMINAL HISTORY:

Inmate was arrested at the age of 14 on a juvenile delinquency charge. He was sentenced for robbing an ice plant with a gang, but was released after 16 months because he learned a trade and had an excellent record.

5. MILITARY HISTORY:

Inmate enlisted into the army on 22 March 1942, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana because he was restless and he wanted to see the world. Stated that patriotism was definitely not a motivation. After his basic training at Ft. Warren, Wyoming, he was assigned for a short period at Salt Lake and Ft. Dix. He arrived overseas 6 August 1942 at Belfast Ireland, with his own outfit. Inmate's main job assignments have been truck driver (345); basic (521) and clerk. (He disliked all of these classifications and was extremely bitter because of his inability to get into the air corps. At the time of his enlistment he was only 16, but falsified his age, and he didn't want it investigated. However, he felt that the chief reason for not getting suitable classifications was because of the lack of opportunities for members of his race, and this contributed towards his intense resentment of the army. He felt that all of the outfits he was assigned to were no good and he did not have too high an opinion of the officers and men in these units. Inmate has served in Ireland, England, Wales, France and Belgium. He was entitled to wear a good conduct medal, 3 bronze service stars, ETO ribbon and believed that he was given a Croix de Guerre with palm by the French Government. He was in the rear zone and did not see any actual combat. Inmate was never hospitalized in line of duty, but was shot in the leg while AWOL in Paris during a brawl with some Morrocan soldiers during which some men were killed. Inmate was hospitalized for VD in Ireland, France and Belgium. Highest rank reached was T/5 but he claims that he quit this rating because he felt he deserved better.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

Inmate has lost considerable time while in the Service. His Service Record indicates 84 days lost from AWOL, and 333 days in confinement, making a total of 417 days lost prior to the present confinement. He also lost 44 days SKNLDD.

Inmate was very maladjusted during his army service, and he disliked it intensely because of his inability to accept authority. He was further disillusioned because he did not believe in any of the war aims, and stated that he did not have the slightest idea of why we fought. He stated that he had nothing to gain or lose regardless of which side won, and that he didn't believe in Democracy. Inmate related a rather distorted personal philosophy in which he believed that the strong should rule, and "take what he can." To him, the war was just a game and the main objective was not to get hurt. However, he stated that his various AWOL offenses were for personal reasons, primarily his inability to obey orders without developing a rebellious attitude. Indicated a lack of confidence in his officers, and was somewhat egocentric belittling the caliber of the officers and men in his outfit. Inmate has convinced himself that he has been specially picked out for persecution, and he attempts to protect his personality from damage by rationalizing excessively.

6. PREVIOUS MILITARY OFFENSES:

Inmate has had a total of 6 CMs prior to the present Gen CM.

a. Summ CM for viol of AW 96 on 23 April 1943 for neglect to take proper pro-treatment after illicit sexual intercourse, contacting VD. Inmate was sentenced on 8 May 43 to 90 days restriction on the Post.

b. Gen CM for viol of AW 96, and 64, 63, dtd Nov 43, for carrying concealed weapon, disobeying superior officer and disrespect to superior officer for which he was sentenced to 6 months HL, and forfeit of \$240. Inmate served the entire time. Stated that he was driving a truck in Liverpool when an officer tried to take away his weapon by force. "Naturally nobody puts his hands on me so I hit him back and it was worth it."

c. Summ CM for viol of AW 61, dtd 21 Aug 44, AWOL from company area, receiving a 30 days restriction and \$40 fine. He stated that he went AWOL for 36 hours in order in go to Cherbourg right after the city had been captured.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

d. Spec CM, Viol of AW 61, AW 96, and AW 63, approved 6 April 1945, for AWOL from 20 Oct 44 to 22 Dec 44, failure to obey order of officer, and disrespect towards officer. Sentenced to 6 mos HL, confinement, and \$198 fine. He stated that he just got restless while in Belgium and went to Paris for a vacation. The disrespect charge was when a Capt told him to stop eating lunch in order to open a gate, "didn't like to be pushed around, so I told him off."

e. SCMD viol of AW 61, dtd 3 Oct 45, for AWOL 26 July 45 to 9 Sept 45 and for wrongfully impersonating an officer during this period. He stated that he had just been released from a previous confinement and ordered to report to a service company, but didn't like the idea so went AWOL and impersonated an officer to live better and take advantage of free facilities while in Paris. He was sentenced to 6 mos confinement and \$198 fine.

f. In Oct 1945 inmate broke confinement by escape and was given a Special CM for viol of AW 61 and 69, and sentenced to 6 mos additional HL, and \$198 fine.

7. PRESENT OFFENSE:

During his 2 days of escape from confinement, inmate felt that he needed money, and the best way was to take it so that he took a truck, drove to a barracks, loaded barracks bags and clothes into it and sold the stuff for \$700. He was identified by one man and apprehended and given a GCMO Nr. 34, dtd 28 Jan 1946, for viol of AW 93, and sentenced to DD TF, and CHL for 6 months. Inmate stated that he really did not steal the stuff but took the blame for a friend who was later killed in a jeep accident so that he was convicted on the charge of stealing less than \$20. Inmate has been confined at Delta and Paris DB, making good adjustments. He is eligible for discharge in May 46.

Inmate does not wish restoration because he is discouraged that he only received 61 discharge points for 4 years overseas service. He stated that he never did like the army and felt that he could not get along in it because he dislikes taking orders. Indicated that he acts on impulse and had little regard for the laws of society. Indicates a great lack of judgment in his offenses, but feels that it was not his fault because "society never done nothing for me." Inmate has a vague

Charles Kikuuchi

Diary

May 1, 1946

plan of returning to France to live there permanently because he feels that this is the only country that he can be happy in. Stated that the army convinced him that the barrier of color prejudice was too strong.

May 2, 1946

8:30 P.M. I've been feeling beat up all day, and I just woke up from a short nap after going to a baseball game here on the post instead of the usual movie because we felt that we needed the fresh air. It all started last evening very innocently. Herb, Herb L., Bob and I decided that we would go out and enjoy nature so after dinner we got on our fatigue clothes and started out hiking towards the ocean. We are located on a peninsula so we planned to walk down the ocean side to the Sandy Hook Point and then come back on the Bay side. It was a beautiful evening, warm and balmy and we walked for about three hours along the beach picking up shell which I wanted to send to Miyako, rummaging around like little boys. When it started to get dusk, we built a little fire from some driftwood and sat around talking and watching the ocean swells. We were near the coastal fortifications of the harbor defense company, a restricted area, but we decided to do a little exploring. The guns are in caves and there is a complete underground unit for the men. We crawled all over the place examining the guns, etc. I had my pockets filled with shells and I was loaded down so that I became exhausted so we decided to return to the barracks.

We passed Sloppy Joe's, the beer joint on the post, and on an impulse we decided to go in and have a quick beer to celebrate Herby's pending discharge from the Army. Fuller joined us, and one beer led to another. By the time I had five of those huge glasses of beer in about a half hour, I was high and my face was as red as a beet. I thought sure that we would get Herby passed out first. We got to acting silly and we were having a lot of fun so we suddenly had an urge to go to Highlands and visit the 27 bars the little town has there. No sooner said than

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

done. But we felt that we should take Mundy along so with a great deal of noise we trooped into the barracks and pulled him out of bed. I dumped all my shells on his bed, and sprinkled a little sand about so that he could not go to sleep. He finally gave in and got his clothes on because we said that we wanted to celebrate his discharge too. By the time we started out we collected Pratt. The seven of us got out on the road and hitched in, and Herby and I were as happy as a lark, Fuller, Mundy, and Pratt wanted to catch up with us so at the first bar in town they ordered double shots. Then Mundy kept feeding me shots with beer chasers, and I got higher and higher. I wasn't drunk, but I was certainly feeling way up in the clouds. When I get drinking, I want to have everybody happy so I proceeded to cheer everybody in the bar up. I was talking all over the place, acting the part of quite a comedian. I really poured it on even though I knew what I was doing. It was the most fun flattering the lady bartender and her frowsy ex Waco daughter. I had decided that we were all going to be Irish for the evening so that I was Patrick O'Riley Kikuchi, and we had names like Kelly, McGillicuddy, and Ginsberg Jones. Pratt and Mundy are seasoned guzzlers and the party couldn't keep up with them. Everyone passed out or got sick except those two and myself. I even had a hamburger and coffee with them, while the other four were so dizzy that they did not know what they were doing, Herby was so sick, and Herb and Bob just flopped down and went to sleep on us. There was a cute waitress at the diner, and I flirted outrageously with her until she told us that her husband was a cab driver! I had one of my seashells and I went around and had everybody autograph it. One man said he couldn't write so I told him to just put an X on it. Everybody seemed to be in a mellow mood so it didn't make any difference how silly we acted. Johnny was practically rolling in the gutter when I would make funny faces at people passing to stare at the sleeping boys. We finally piled everyone into a taxi and got back about 2:30. We woke everybody in the barracks up in order to repay them for the times they had disturbed us and then flopped into bed and went to sleep. It really is funny how the whole thing started out, and I was amazed that

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

I did not get sick from drinking because I had so many. We didn't hit the 27 bars as we only got as far as the second one. It's the first time that I have been high since Camp Lee, I think, and it should hold me for some months. I've been drinking beer for social purposes lately, but I'm never in the mood to get tight. I always have a hell of a hangover, and this morning my head felt as large as a balloon so it was no exception! We didn't set out to get drunk last night, it was a sort of spontaneous thing and I think that it was a sort of release from the tension around the hospital the past few days. I don't think I'll ever be a steady drinker because I don't particularly care for the taste or effects and it's more for social reasons.

This morning we had to fall out for drill and I suffered. Herby, Herb and Bob were so sick and Fuller couldn't even make it out of bed. My mouth felt like it was stuffed with cotton, and there were butterflies in my stomach. I've had a light feeling all day long, and that's why I didn't go into NYC this evening. Bob said that it was the first time that he ever had the shakes and he couldn't remember a thing after we left the first bar. I can remember everything clearly even though I was acting up and practically rolling like a barrel. None of us felt very much like working today! I had a couple of cases and I got them finished with some effort, but I had a very tired feeling all day. I certainly was telling some wild stories in town last night. It sobered us up when we heard this morning that some man in Highlands was so drunk last night that he walked right into a train and was instantly killed.

I haven't eaten much today, but now I feel hungry so I think I'll go up and get a sandwich. I'm typing in the orderly room at the hospital as I came up here to read some books on psychiatry after I woke up from my early evening nap. The rest of our group of last night are all in bed already.

I interviewed a man who killed a German civilian, and he had the strangest story to tell. He was ordered to do it by a drunken Lieut. and the inmate was so drunk himself that he took the fellow out in a jeep with the intention of shooting

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

him. The fellow tried to escape and he was shot. Inmate was charged with murder, but got 10 years on a manslaughter charge. I just can't justify any crime like that, but it is a situational crime due to the war influences and the man is very mild mannered and does not have any criminal tendencies at all. But society has to be protected and I just can't see how we can recommend that an inmate gets off without serving some time for taking a human life. The inmate is going to be one of our typists. (case attached.)

Charles Kikuchi

May 2, 1946

Calise Manceaux

1. Social:

Inmate, 28, was born 21 December 1917, the youngest of nine siblings. Father, 82, lived all of his life in Louisiana and was regularly employed on his 425 acre farm for a number of years. He was fairly successful and managed to provide the large family with a moderate standard of living. The family had a comfortable home with many luxury possessions. Father was described as a good humored individual who had many friends, lax disciplinarian, moderately religious, social drinker. Inmate was the favorite child and spoiled by father. Mother also spoiled inmate and he felt closely attached to her. She was devoutly religious and instilled a strong moral code into the attitudes of her children. The family was close knit with a strong sense of group solidarity. There were no severe parental conflicts, and sibling relationships were excellent.

Inmate described a full and happy childhood without any deprivations. He developed a great deal of self confidence, had lots of friends, felt at ease among people. No severe neurotic traits elicited. Occasional nail biter, gets nauseated at sight of blood, sleepwalker till age 15 but could not recall any emotional disturbances at that age. Has always been afraid of snakes. Describes himself as a calm individual, easy to get along with, and without any strong dependence upon anyone. Social adjustments were adequate. Inmate drank socially from age 18, got high at parties on occasions, and was not a heavy drinker after induction into the army. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 19. Claims he was unfaithful to his wife while overseas and projected his guilt feelings to suspicions about her. Inmate was married in 1941 to a home town girl after one year courtship. Martial adjustments were good. Starting a family was postponed because of his uncertainty about army service. Wife is now awaiting for inmate and saving her money for their future.

2. Educational:

Inmate is a high school graduate. He did not have sufficient funds to attend college so he went to the Draughtons Business College in Houston in 1939 to take a commercial course. His ambition was to become a druggist but he was never able to achieve this job aspiration. Inmate speaks Acadian French fluently and plays the violin by ear. His family has resided in Gueydan, La. for many years, and inmate got most of his schooling in that locality.

3. Occupational:

Inmate was employed as a bookkeeper in a lumber company for 4 months in 1940 at a salary of \$80 per month, but he quit in order to get a better job. From 1940 until his induction in 1942 inmate was employed as a salesman in a wholesale coffee house, working his way up from a salary of \$30 to \$58. His job was to make contacts with grocery stores and introduce coffee to the retail trade. He indicated a stable job adjustment and he was happy in his work because he like it very much. He considers salesman his highest skill and plans to return to it after release from confinement.

4. No civilian criminal History.

5. Military History.

Inmate was inducted on 25 Nov. 1942 at Lafayette, La. and felt that it was a situation beyond his control so that he entered the service with the attitude of making the most of it. He took 6 months basic training at Camp Adair, Ore. and was stationed at Camp Shelby for the next 18 months. Inmate arrived in France on 9 January 1945 with his own outfit. He adjusted well to the officers and men in his unit, and has received an Excellent and Superior rating in his service record. He was a radio operator for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, a clerk for 10 months, and acting 1st Sgt for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. He stated that he has a very responsible job while in combat. Inmate has served in France, Germany and Austria. He saw 4 months combat as a Bn radio chief and the communications for

his entire unit was his responsibility. He made the drive through the Seigfried lines with his outfit and stated that the Battle experiences were very "rough." He was in combat until the end of the war. He stated that he had the shakes on several occasions but did not have any breakdowns, as he felt that it was important for him to perform his duties regardless of any dangers. He was entitled to wear a combat Inf Badge, ETO ribbon, 3 Battle Stars, victory ribbon, good conduct ribbon. Inmate held a rank of Staff Sft from Oct 43 until the time of his present offense.

6. No previous military offenses.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO Nr. 92 inmate was sentenced to DD, TF, and CHL for 10 years for viol of AW 93, manslaughter. He was charged with murder of a Czech civilian near Aschau, Germany on 19 Sept 1945 but not convicted on this charge as there was evidence to change the charge to manslaughter.

Inmate stated that the NCOs of his unit got a ration of rum and he was drinking heavily that day. He walked into a German cafe in the evening and his attention was called to a group of civilians who appeared to be holding a secret meeting. Inmate sent for the OD, a Lt., who came to investigate the group. One civilian started an argument, and the Lt. called him a nasty swine and shoved him back. Inmate was just standing there during all of this proceeding and he stated that he was in such a drunken condition that he could not recall all the details. He was given a direct order by the Lt. to take the argumentive civilian out and shoot him. The victim, the Lt. and inmate then got into a jeep and the driver took the Lt. to the home of a German girl whom he was fraternizing with. The Lt., then gave inmate another direct order to shoot the Czech civilian. This man started to run as soon as the jeep stopped, so inmate fired several shots wildly and he did not know if he hit the man or not as he disappeared in the dark. Inmate returned to his

unit and didn't think anymore about the matter. The next morning he began to realize what had happened when a dead man was found near the scene of the shooting. Inmate stated that he could not positively identify him as the man who had argued with the Lt. but he turned himself in anyway. At that point inmate stated that he made a serious mistake because he got scared and was influenced by the Lt to cook up a phoney story about the man attempting to escape while being taken back to the battery for confinement. Under questioning, inmate finally told the Provost Marshall the truth and both he and the Lt were put on trial for murder. Both received a 10 year sentence for manslaughter. Inmate stated that 5 witnesses had heard the Lt give him the direct order to shoot the man. Inmate felt that he would be acquitted of the charge because he was acting under orders. He stated that if he had been sober he would have known that he did not have to carry out an order like that, but he has always been in the habit of following military orders "like I was drilled to." He believes that he received his sentence because he told a lie the first time and the court didn't believe him when he told the truth. Inmate is anxious to return to duty and clear his record so that he can earn an HD. In the DTC he felt that he was rehabilitated after the first month and he has received excellent recommendations for his work as a clerk. He does not have any bitterness towards the army and is willing to accept whatever punishment the court feels he should have. It is felt that inmate was involved in a situational crime while under the influence of liquor and that he exercised poor judgment, but he does not appear to have any criminal tendencies or pre psychotic behavior. He has had an excellent record of job adjustments in civilian life, made good marital adjustments, and appeared to have a fairly stable personality both in civilian life and in the service. His army record has been clean and it is believed that inmate has benefited considerably from his present confinement, and he would be a good risk for restoration. Clemency and Medium Security appears to be indicated if the facts of his case is verified.

Charles Kikuchi.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

ALBANEX, Antonio 7001
UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 25, was born 26 January 1921 in Blythe, Calif. the 2nd of 3 siblings. His family life has been disturbed by many social circumstances, and it was rather deprived and meagre. Father, Antonio Albanex, was born in Mexico but inmate knew very little about him since the father returned to Mexico when inmate was only 7. Inmate believes that it was a forced return on violation of immigration law charge, but he was not certain. Father worked in seasonal farm laboring gangs. When inmate was 11, his mother re-married a Filipino man. Stepfather operated a barber shop, but was not able to provide more than a marginal level of living to the family. Inmate had rather impersonal feelings towards stepfather, but he did not indicate any severe conflicts. There were some cultural differences and inmate tended to side with his mother. Stepfather was killed when inmate was 15 years of age. He stated that he did not know the full circumstances but believed that his father was ambushed and shot by an enemy and the murderer was apprehended and sent to the penitentiary. When inmate was 17 years of age his mother married for the third time, again to a Filipino man. There were indications of severe cultural conflicts in the home, but inmate was vague about details. He stated that his mother preferred Filipino men because they treated their wives in a more chivalrous manner than Mexico men. There was some indication of shame towards his stepfather, however, because of the low social status of the Filipino residents of California. Inmate related that the Mexican workers who migrated to California for seasonal farm work also had a difficult time achieving social status, and this fact has apparently contributed to inmate's feelings of inadequacy and insecurity. Inmate only indicates these feelings in a guarded manner and is reluctant to discuss it freely because of some apparent sensitivity.

Inmate's mother age 40, was also born in Mexico and she has worked in the California field canneries for a number of years with a labor gang. The family has always lived near the poverty line because of the inadequate income and inmate believes that worries about finances has contributed to his mother's nervousness. Although he states that his mother always enjoyed compatible relationships with her husband, she did have many adjustment problems. Mother was described as an extremely sensitive individual suffering from frequent hysterical episodes, easily excited, hot tempered and rather nagging. Mother had poor health and physical ailments such as heart trouble and on one occasion she was hospitalized to have her ovaries removed. Inmate stated that his mother sometimes became violent when she had her hysterical episodes, but he has always felt close to her and indicated an extreme dependency upon her. There was a great familial solidarity between mother and her 3 children. The family spoke Spanish at home and this caused some initial language handicaps when inmate entered school. Inmate's sister also had difficult marital adjustments. Inmate believes that the reason why she has been married 3 times was because she was hot tempered and anxious to be with her mother. The other sister was also described as having "nervous spells."

Inmate stated that his childhood was unhappy because of his mother's sufferings. He described himself as timid and shy, tendency to be extremely nervous and suffered from severe nightmares when he felt that he was falling off a cliff or being chased by someone who wanted to kill him. He claims that these nightmares occurred about twice weekly up to the age of 17. Had an excessive fear of darkness, because of uncertainty about "what's out there." Other severe neurotic traits during childhood were a fear of lightning, thunder and loud noises. Has always been nauseated at the sight of blood and subjected to "blackouts" when working on high places. Inmate has a phobia of

closed places, is extremely fearful of physical damage, and worried about his health excessively because of his mother's situation. Hestitated that he has always felt tired. At the age of 19 inmate claims he had "physical fatigue." Described this as extreme restlessness and he couldn't stay in one place more than 20 minutes. Still has this tendency. Inmate get bored very easily, is solitary by nature, suspicious of people because "they are trying to do something to me." Palms perspire freely when he meets strangers. Claims that he has become much more shaky since his combat experiences. Complains about a "nervous stomach" frequent urination, great tension, and other ailments. Inmate was knocked unconscious by a blow in the stomach when he was a young boy. He also has an extreme fear of dogs since age 14 when he was bitten. He dislikes crowds and breaks out in nervous perspiration when among them because he feels self conscious about people looking at him and he believes that they are making "fun" of me. Inmate has always been bashful around girls.

Inmate admitted that he was a drinker in civilian life and got "high" about once a week. However, he believed that he began to drink much more in the army, getting high about twice a week. He prefers to drink alone, gets rather depressed, but tries to forget his troubles. He prefers to drink beer and it takes five or six to get him high because he claims that he is not a strong drinker. Denies the use of drugs, but smokes two packages of cigarettes a day "to calm my nerves." Inmate's heterosexual experiences began at age 19, mostly with prostitutes and he has had anxiety feelings about contacting VD. He was worried about the problem of marriage in civilian life because of his feeling of inadequacy, but states that he had one steady girl friend. Believed that he was unable to marry her because of his difficulty in economic adjustment.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 9th grade at the age of 18. He felt that he was

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

an average student but retarded because of language difficulty. He speaks Spanish fluently. Inmate was forced to quit school in order to help support his family.

3. Occupational;

Inmate has had a spasmodic work history and was not completely adjusted to the labor market because of health reasons and other factors. He worked on various projects as a construction laborer for a period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and was employed as a painter for one year. He has had varying periods of unemployment between jobs. He stated that he was fired from 2 jobs for taking too much time. Claimed that this was due to physical fatigue and not because he was a "loafer" by disposition. Inmate considers painting his highest skill, but would like to enter civil service as a garbage collector or laborer after his release.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

Inmate was arrested at age 19 in San Clemente, Calif., on a vagrancy charge. He stated that his mother was in one of her nagging periods so he just left home to avoid difficult family scenes. He was confined overnight and then released. At the age of 16, inmate was arrested in San Diego, Calif., on a juvenile delinquency charge. He was truant from school for 1 month because of difficult family adjustments and his sensitive reactions to it. He served 4 to 6 months in a detention home and was then sent to a forest work camp for 4 months before release.

5. Military History;

Inmate was inducted into the army on 16 Dec 42, at Ft. MacArthur, and was indifferent to it. He has his basic training at Camp Hollis, Texas and was then assigned at Camp Claibourne for a year as a mortar man. His main job assignment has been ammunition bearer (504) mortar man (607) and rifleman (745). He attempted to get into the paratroopers but was unsuccessful in this effort. He did not particularly like any of his assignments. He arrived in England in

Oct 44 with his own outfit and has been located in France, Germany and Belgium. Entitled to wear a EAME. Inmate stated that he was in the combat zone for 4 months but was only under fire on the front lines for 2 nights. He had trench foot in 1944, back injuries from shell concussions, groin strain. He has never been hospitalized for any of these conditions. Highest rank reached was Pfc on Dec 1943, but demoted at the time of his Special CM.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL from 15 to 28 May 44. He was sentenced to 4 months HL and \$25 for a like period. Inmate served 6 days and he was restricted to the Post for the rest of the time. Inmate stated that he was on furlough at the time, and became extremely worried about his mother's ill health and "things were in bad shape at home." Inmate stayed on for 13 additional days beyond the end of his furlough time in order to work out family problems, and then turned himself in.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was sentenced by GCMO Nr. 3 for viol of AW 75, approved 2 Feb 1945, for misbehavior before the enemy by failing to advance with his command which had then been ordered forward to engage the enemy forces. He was sentenced to susp DD, GHJ for 30 years, and Tf.

Inmate readily admits the offense but related with great feeling that the situation was beyond his control because of his nervous reaction. He stated that he had adjusted adequately to the army situation up until the time he entered combat. He believed in all of the war aims and he expressed some guilt feelings about being labeled a coward because of the stigma arising from his offense. He stated that he had trench foot at the time his unit was ordered to advance. He was extremely nervous because the company was under barrage so that he jumped into a drain pipe hole. 30 minutes later he was unable to climb out. Described his feelings as follows: "Was exhausted,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 2, 1946

eyes heavy, mouth dry, stomach upset, felt like running, was dazed, nervous, everything was in a blur, tried to get up but couldn't lift my leg. Laid in the water for one and a half hours, and finally got out. Tried to run but strained my groin so got back into the hole. Got hysterical and started shaking violently. Couldn't walk after that. Still suffers from the groin pains, but doctors never gave me Medical care." After inmate left the hole he remained around another outfit near the front lines for 6 days and made attempts to locate his company. Finally reported to his CO, refused to go back into action but CO gave him another chance. "Went back to the line, legs and back hurt badly from shell concussion. Jerries opened barrage, so I jumped into a ditch got real shaky so stayed around pill box for six days. Tried to tell them I couldn't go on but I was placed under arrest." Stated that he was so confused that he does not remember definitely whether or not he got a direct order to advance. Inmate was in confinement overseas for 15 months and made strong efforts to be restored to duty. He feels that his sentence is unjustly severe because he couldn't help his nervous condition. Inmate is very anxious for relief and feels that he should not get a DD. Expressed great anxiety for his mother and sister who are now suffering from ill health and this conflicts with his desire for restoration. Recommend Clemency, Medium Security. Further Psychiatric examination advisable to determine exact nature of his combat breakdown for possible CDD.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

FITZGERALD, Gerald UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 32, was born 30 October 1913 in S. Hadley Falls, Mass, the 7th of 8 siblings. 3 other siblings died during the flu epidemic of World War I. Inmate comes from a stable family. Father died at the age of 59 in 1940, of hardening of the arteries. Father was an immigrant from Ireland, and was employed regularly for many years as a boss of a labor gang in a coal yard. Father was described as a quiet man, good father, responsible and stable, firm believer in education, home owner, union member, extremely religious. Inmate got along with him the best. Mother, 65, was also born in Ireland and was described as strict Catholic, firm disciplinarian, jolly but temperamental at times. There was a strong family solidarity and inmate did not recall of any serious conflicts or parental separations. The family group was supported adequately on lower middle class standard of living, and there were no serious economic deprivations at any time.

Inmate had good relationships with all of the siblings, and he is proud of their success. One brother is a veterinarian doctor, another a member of the police force, a third is attending Pharmacy school (he had a nervous condition at Holy Cross College because of overstudy), and the fourth brother was recently discharged from the Air Corps as a Tail gunner. Two sisters are married and making good adjustments. The family has lived in the same house for 32 years, and there was no history of mental disease in the family. Inmate made excellent childhood adjustment, was an extrovert, had a great deal of self confidence, felt that he knew his limitations but never felt inferior. No severe childhood neurotic traits, other than a fear of thunder. Inmate has always had a lot of friends, felt at ease with people, and had a stable personality adjustment. He drank socially from age 18 in order to feel more relaxed, but never has been drunk. He has gotten high

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

about once a month during his 11 years army service, but states that he never feels that he has to have it. He only drank enough to feel good. In combat, he drank in order to overcome any feelings of depression. He does not like the taste of liquor. Denies the use of drugs.

Normal heterosexual experience since age 18. Contacted gonorrhea in 1944 in England, and expressed guilt feelings about unfaithfulness. Inmate was married in 1938 at age 25 after a 2 year courtship. Wife is a strict Catholic and inmate also tends to be the same way. Good marital adjustment, and wife is now employed as a Steno. First child died after 11 days from spinal meningitis and there was a miscarriage on the 2nd child. Wife has been examined by doctor and is capable of having children, but overseas duty prevented the start of a regular family. Inmate does not believe in contraceptives because it does not have the sanction of the church. He is very devoted to his wife and he appears to have been extremely compatible with her.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 10th grade at age 18. While in the 11th grade he was suspended for smoking in the basement, but reinstated after he apologized. He immediately quit because he did not care for academic courses and he was more interested in sports. He hopes to become a veterinarian eventually because he has always liked to be around horses.

3. Occupational;

Inmate has a brief work history in civilian life, because he enlisted in the Army in 1934. He worked around a garage at \$10 to \$20 a week for 1 year. From 1934 to 1937 inmate was a cavalry stable sgt in the army. After an HD he worked in the veterinary hospital, operated by his brother for a year. From 1938 to 1941 he was an assistant stable Sgt in the ROTC unit at Mass State College. Inmate considers his highest skill as work around horses and he still plans to become a stable operator eventually.

Charles Kikuchi

May 3, 1946

4. Civilian Criminal History:

In 1933 inmate was given a 1 year sentence on probation for ringing a false fire alarm. In 1935 he was picked up for arguing with a policeman, but the charge was dropped. He has not come into conflict with civilian law at any other time.

5. Military History:

Inmate served in the Army from 1934 to 37, and 1938 to 41, receiving HDs on both occasions. He re-enlisted 12 May 1941 because he planned to continue his army career. He was assigned back to the ROTC cavalry unit at Mass State College until June 1943 when he went to Ft. Brown, in Texas. He disliked Texas and he wanted to go overseas so he volunteered for the paratroopers at a reduced rating. From Nov 1943 to January 44, inmate trained as a paratrooper at Ft. Benning and then he was assigned to Camp MacHall until he arrived overseas in England on 5 June 1944 as a replacement to the 501st Airbourne. Inmate had a job assignment as a cavalry stable Sgt for 8 years and paratrooper for 2 years and he liked both assignments very much. He got along well with the officers and men and made an excellent record. Highest rank held was T/4 but inmate was a Pfc during his overseas duty with the paratroopers. He was located in England, Scotland, France, Germany and Austria. Entitled to wear 4 Battle Stars, good conduct medal, combat Inf Badge, Presidential unit citation with cluster, ETO ribbon, American Defense ribbon, Victory ribbon. Inmate was in actual combat from Dec 44 to May 45. He was hospitalized once for 3 weeks in 1944 as a result of an auto accident outside the line of duty. Inmate has always liked the army and he did not have any difficulties during his classification as a Stable sgt. He felt that he made a good adjustment with the younger men in the paratroopers, and he came through his combat experiences without any nervous difficulties even tho he was "scared" like anyone else. He was a machine gunner for 5 months and he felt that he

Charles Kikuchi

May 3, 1946

had a job to do because he was fighting for the defense of the country. He identifies himself closely with the paratroopers and has a great deal of pride in it.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 06 in May 1944, for breach of restriction. It was the last night before going overseas and the CO gave a verbal restriction, but said they could go to town at their own risk. 15 of them were caught and given a \$15 fine.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was sentenced by GCMO Nr. 12, adjudged 20 August 1945, for viol of AW 93, manslaughter on 20 April 1945 in Germany, and sentenced to DD, TF, and 1 year CHL. Inmate stated that on 20 April 1945, the war was still on and there was a no fraternization rule. He drank some schnapps with a friend but was not high. The unit SOP made it mandatory for each soldier to carry his basic weapon while on pass to town. Inmate had been a machine gunner, but was given a carbine to carry so he decided to go down and do some target practice at the river in order to learn how to shoot it. He stated that 400 yards across the river some German civilians were working but he didn't see them. A Sgt came up and tried to take his gun because he said inmate had shot a German civilian and killed him. Inmate refused to believe this because he was only shooting at bottles in the river and he did not deliberately aim at anyone because he could not see any persons working in a field across the river. Inmate was held for 4 months, but allowed to carry his 45 pistol and he did regular guard duty. When the war was over he was suddenly confined in the stockade but his CO assured him that he had nothing to worry about. Inmate was tried for the 92nd AW but convicted on the 93rd. He stated that the trial board recommended both the DD and sentence to be suspended and that his Col. promised him he would be returned to the States with his own outfit.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

However, the JAs review executed the sentence because the new General of the Division insisted upon it. Inmate went to the DTC with the idea of soldiering because of his hope for a suspended DD and restoration. He was extremely surprised when DD was executed. He worked hard in the DTC and made an excellent record. He had excellent recommendations which state that he rose to the highest possible rank of Trainee supervisor, M/Sgt and Trustee, a rank held by only 2 other men. He was also a chief clerk of the prison office in the DTC, and trusted with confidential records. His soldierly devotion to duty and constant use of initiative was commended and it was felt that he was definitely rehabilitated. Inmate was very disappointed when he was sent back to the states with an executed DD and he resented being brought back to the states under guard. However, he is still hopeful of restoration even tho he has only 7 weeks of his sentence to serve. It is strongly recommended that immediate action be initiated due to the excellent record of the inmate and the many strong points in his favor which indicate that he can be of further use to the army. His social history has consistently indicated good adjustments and he has always made the best efforts towards rehabilitation. It is felt that inmate is deserving of restoration in order to earn an HD.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

JOHNSON, Aaron

7039

UNVERIFIED

1. Social;

Inmate, 26, a negro, was born 9 March 1920 in Devine, Texas the 7th of 8 siblings. Father was employed as a janitor in a bank for many years. He is 77 and retired now. He supported the family on a marginal level and there were some economic deprivations during the depression years. The family was on public assistance as were many families in his community. Inmate stated that his father was an honest and hard working individual, kindly in disposition, even tempered, and greatly respected by his family. Drank moderately and was religious. Mother 59 died in 1942 from unknown causes. Inmate was greatly attached to his mother and depended upon her in many respects, because he felt that he was the closest to her as one of the youngest children. Mother was extremely religious and she attempted to rear her children with a strong moral background. Discipline was not too stern and inmate did not recall ever being in serious conflict with his parents. Stated that they were extremely compatible. Inmate got along well with his siblings and felt that the relationship was very close. He has always felt responsible for his family but there was some indications that this satisfied certain dependency need. He has always helped in the support of his family since leaving school. Inmate describes the family solidarity as the chief source of fulfilling social satisfaction, and the in group feeling was rather pronounced. His childhood was described as being happy, but he early learned to resent discrimination rather intensely without any outward aggressive reactions because he felt that it would only lead to trouble. On occasions he was provoked to rather violent anger but stated that this was only on rare occasions. His attitude was that he should attempt to get along as best as possible because he could not understand the situation too well. Claims that he had many friends but he was subjected to lonely spells as a child. Tended to be somewhat

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

withdrawn and suspicious although inmate described a fairly satisfactory adjustment to civilian life. Enuretic until age 8 and an extreme fear of the dark, high places, water, snakes. He was spoiled and rather stubborn at times in the family circle. Still talks in his sleep occasionally. Inmate stated that he had a nervous breakdown on one occasion during which he was subjected to fainting spells but he was not hospitalized. In general, inmate felt that his civilian adjustments were happy and that he was fairly settled at the time of his induction. He started drinking at age 20, got high once a month, but claims he was real drunk only on one occasion while overseas. He liked to drink alone in order to forget his worries and be happy because he had periods of depression overseas. He stated that he usually became jolly when drinking, and that it took $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to get him high. He denies being a heavy drinker or ever using drugs. Normal heterosexual adjustment since age 17, FD in 1942. Inmate was tentatively engaged at one time but felt that he was not economically or mentally prepared for marriage. He would like to marry his former girl friend after his release and start a family because he feels that a responsible family group is the most steady influence in a man's life.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 7th grade at age 18 and then he went to work in order to help support his family. He failed 2 grades.

3. Occupational;

Inmate was in the CCC for 6 months in 1937 doing laboring work and he received an HD. From 1937 to 1940 he worked as a grain company truck driver at \$18 to \$20 a week and then quit to take a similar job at another company. He worked his way up to a labor foreman in a warehouse by the time of his induction in 1942. He describes a good job adjustment, got along well with his boss and was trusted with the company money. His work attitude was good and he made an effort to better himself. He contributed most of his salary to

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

family support. He considers truck driving his highest skill and plans to return to it eventually.

4. Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate states that he was picked up on 3 or 4 occasions between 1937 and 1942 on drunk charges, receiving \$5 to \$17 fine.

5. Military History:

Inmate inducted on 2 Dec 1942 at Ft. Sam Houston. He had syphilis at the time so that he was hospitalized for 3 months in an army hospital. He made fairly good adjustments at Ft. Bragg during his basic training and then was assigned at Camp Ellis, Ill for 7 months. Inmate arrived overseas in 4 Oct 44, and he has been located in Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany. He was originally with his own outfit. Inmate's main job assignment was basic (521) for 2 years, laborer (598) for 3 months, and truck driver (345) for 2 months. He liked his truck driving assignment very much. Inmate was anxious to be in the FA, but in 1943 all of the colored boys were "busted" and put in the Engineers to become laborers. Inmate resented this transfer very much. He considered most of his officers as being fair minded, but there were a few whom he distrusted greatly. He got along well with the men in his outfit "just like brothers." Inmate stated that he was given an EAME ribbon and 4 Battle Stars. He was in the rear zone mostly as truck driver. Highest rank reached was Pvt. His character and efficiency ratings have been "Satisfactory" in several of his assignments. Inmate lost 8 days good time for AWOL and 113 days in confinement prior to the present offense. Inmate stated that he liked army service, and he always attempted to do his work well even despite his fear of robot bombs in the combat zone. He became shaky on several occasions, and had some stomach troubles but there were no breakdowns. Inmate believes that the war was fought to defeat Germany and he felt that his best chances were with the U.S. "even though my people do get many tough breaks."

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 96 in March 1944 for disobeying his CO, and sentenced to HL for 3 months and \$48 fine, of which he served 41 days. He stated that he was suffering from arthritis at the time and was sitting in the dayroom when ordered to go to the field. He received a Spec CM in July 44 for AWOL 4 days. Sentenced to 3 mos HL and \$16 fine, of which he served 28 days. He stated that he was on furlough and lost his wallet and papers and return trip ticket so that he was 4 days late.

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 94 in July 1945 for discharging a pistol and striking a civilian. Received a 5 mos sentence and \$108 fine, of which he served 44 days. He stated that there was a fight going on down the street and he was innocently standing by when he was picked up. He stated that he didn't have a pistol but the MPs of his company accused him because they owed him \$100 for a gambling debt. He stated that he didn't even see the civilian who was struck. He believes intensely that he was framed and swears that he served an unjust sentence. There was some indication of a persecutionist attitude in his story but inmate appeared to be very sincere and truthful.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was tried by GCMO 496, in Nov 45 for a viol of AW 93, committing an assault and willfully and feloniously striking a French civilian and 2 French girls. He was sentenced on 14 Nov 45 to DD, TF, and CHL for 1 year. Inmate related his version of the case with great feeling and stated that no one would believe his story. In Oct 1945 he was looking for a friend and he went to a house of prostitution and saw the 3 civilians mentioned. They were drunk and they began to abuse him by calling him names. He was pulled into the building and the drunken girls began to strike him with chairs and kicked him in the groin. The man threw bottles at him and he was out in

the hand (he showed the scars from this). The 3 people ran out of the house. Inmate stated he was not drunk and nothing was said about the matter until a week later when he was jailed and told that the girls were pressing charges of assault. He stated that the girl visited him in jail and told him that inmate's CO told her that if she did not press charges, charges would be pressed against her. Inmate stated that there had been a great deal of conflict between white and colored boys over girls, and that there had been a number of unsolved murders and he felt that he was charged with an offense he didn't commit by his CO in order to scare the other colored boys with associating with French girls. Inmate stated that he had been called a "black SOB" on many occasions by GIS while French civilians treated him as an equal but he always avoided getting into trouble. Inmate stated that it was difficult to believe his version of the story, but he swears that it is the truth. Inmate was at the Brussels stockade for 4 or 5 months and then sent to the Delta DTC. He has a "Satisfactory" record at the first installation but "Un-satisfactory" report from the DTC. He stated that he didn't get along well at the DTC because the drilling was too hard and he had arthritis. He felt that he was unnecessarily giggered for many things and he became stubborn. Inmate has 3 more months to serve and he would like restoration despite his past record. He feels that he would be able to keep out of trouble because of his desire to earn an HD. At the time of his offense he was planning to sign up for 3 more years. Inmate believed that the RA officers would treat him more like a man and not frame him for false charges as he claimed happened. Inmate states that he has nothing against the army, and he believes that there is more justice in the regular army. He stated that one of the reasons why he was accused of two offenses which he did not commit was the difficulty in identifying colored soldiers and he also felt that the jury was composed of southern white officers and they refused to accept his testimony, because, "they didn't want us guys mixing with white girls." Inmate has had a fairly good civilian work history and his sense of responsibility to his family has

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

been strong. His civilian arrests were minor and he appears to respect law and discipline. Although he may be subjected to rationalization, he does not appear to have severe criminal tendencies and it is believed that he might be a good risk for restoration if his version of his offenses are verified.

TRADER, Jerry

7198
UNVERIFIED

May 6, 1946

1. Social;

Inmate, 33, was born 19 June 1912 in Cambridge, Md. the 2nd of 4 siblings. He comes from a broken family and he does not recall much about his father. He stated that his father deserted the family when inmate was only 7 and he has only seen him 3 times in his life since then. Mother also left the family with the youngest children and inmate went to live with her after he was 21 years of age. Mother was described as pleasant but very "childish." She was inclined to be rather sensitive and it was stated that she was hospitalized for a brief period for a nervous breakdown. Mother died in 1937 at the age of 41 after a heart attack. Father died in 1928 at the age of 34, unknown causes. Inmate stated that his mother had told him the main reason she did not get along with her husband was that he ran around with other women.

Inmate and his sister lived with the grandparents. Inmate felt that his grandmother was more like a real mother to him and he recalls her with great respect. He stated that she was extremely religious and taught him to observe the laws. Grandfather did farm work, but he did not make enough to support the additional members so that inmate went to work at an early age in order to help out. Both of the grandparents are now deceased. Inmate stated that his relationships with the siblings were rather impersonal because of the separation. As a child, he often felt rejected and lonely and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

was frequently sorry for himself because he did not have parents like the other children. He was inclined to be timid and shy, but he had a hot temper. Inmate was sensitive about race differences from about age 12 and he attempted to solve this emotional problem by keeping to himself as much as possible. However, he stated that he was not asocial as he developed many friends. No severe neurotic traits were elicited, but inmate appeared to block considerable when discussing this area. It later developed that he is anxious not to be misunderstood as a Section VIII case because of the desire to earn an HD. Inmate was preoccupied with his job in civilian life and he did not have an extensive social life. He played on a baseball team and this was his main recreational activity. Claims that he has always liked responsibility because it gave him a greater sense of freedom and a feeling that he was achieving something constructive. Denies ever drinking or using drugs. Inmate has had heterosexual experiences since age 15. He has lived with various girls for short periods and he was engaged once but broke it because he felt that he was not prepared for it yet. Was accused of fathering one illegitimate child but refused to marry the girl because of her promiscuous activities.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 5th grade at age 14 and claimed that he made reasonably good adjustment. It was at this time that he had to go to work to help support his grandmother. He has no future educational plans.

3. Occupational:

Inmate was a farm laborer in Virginia at \$50 per month from 1926 to 1934. He migrated to Delaware in order to get an industrial type of job. For the next 3 years he was employed as a laborer in road construction work and eventually he became a jack hammer operator, operated tractors and did miscellaneous jobs. Worked up to a wage of 75 cents per hour plus overtime,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

and claims that he advanced himself steadily. In 1938 he quit this job to work for the next few months as a laborer in a Chemical plant at 96 cents per hour. He returned to his job in construction work in 1938 because he felt that the chemical plant was injurious to his health. He remained in construction work until the time of his induction. Inmate stated that he got along very well in work, never caused any trouble and was recognized as one of the steadiest and hardest workers in the company. He would like to return to this type of work and eventually aspires to become a labor foreman.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate was arrested at age 28 for disorderly conduct when he got involved in a fight but no sentence was inflicted. On one other occasion he was picked up for fighting but the charges were dismissed.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 7 April 1943 in Camden, N.J. His main job assignments has been as truck driver (345) carpenter (202) laborer (590) squad leader (653) and section Sgt (652). He was assigned the longest at Squad leader and Section Sgt. Claims that he has like all of his assignments, and has always performed his duties to the best of his ability. Inmate always respected his officers, but he resented the attitudes which they had toward the colored troops. He stated that all the men in the outfit were aware of this feeling. Inmate arrived overseas on 23 May 1944 and he has served in France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg. He had 5 Battle Stars and was entitled to wear ETO ribbon, good conduct and decoration wreath. Inmate served 14 months in the rear lines during the war and achieved a rank of Sgt for 1 year. He has lost 17 days from AWOL and spent 40 days in confinement prior to the present offense. Inmate stated that he was frightened when he first went overseas, but became easily adjusted and devoted the major portion of his time to his responsible job of supervising a gasoline dump in a railhead. He performed these tasks for almost 2 years and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

stated that there were attacking plane raids on occasion, but he never got unduly excited. He had made up his mind to redeem himself for "messaging up" in the States. Inmate liked the army and he believed that the war ending in the victory of the allied forces would directly benefit his race so that he refused to engage in any black market or other dishonest activities, but stuck to his job conscientiously. Inmate revealed that he was rather sensitive about certain elements of discrimination in his own company by the white GIs but he never was the aggressor in any conflicts. He stated that he had few passes because of his job responsibility and he had never gotten into any fights in town. He has always felt that he was helping to fight the war for the same purposes as any GI, and he became upset when he heard of the colored, white conflicts in town. He stated that it was mostly conflicts over women and there had been a number of gang fights.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Spec CM for being AWOL 13 days from 22 March to 4 April 44. He was sentenced to 4 months HL and \$33 dollar fine per month and busted to private. He served 40 days of his time and later regained his rating. Inmate stated that he was on a 12 hour leave, went broke, played around, and missed shipment overseas with his outfit. Stated that at that time he had such fears of overseas combat duty that he became extremely agitated and upset. Had many guilt feelings about being a coward so made strenuous efforts to redeem himself after he went over as a replacement.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was sentenced to DD, TF, and 1 year CHL on 26 Sept 1945 by GCMO 430, for viol of AW 93, assaulting 3 GIs with dangerous weapons in Germany. There were seven other members of this company who were CMD and sentenced with him. Inmate stated that he held no resentment towards what he considered an unfair court martial. According to his story, he was engaged in

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

delivering some food on a truck one evening when a group of drunken white soldiers from his company passed him on the road in a German car and began to abuse him with foul names and curses such as "black bastard, dirty nigger, dirty SOB etc." inmate stated he had done nothing to provoke them but he felt it was a reflection of the ill feeling between colored and white boys in that area. He had always felt that there were good and bad in both groups so that he did not engage in any of these conflicts himself. He felt that the present offense was forced because the car stopped in the road ahead of him and one of the drunken boys thereupon threw a bottle at him. A fight resulted and inmate defended himself by lashing back with a pistol butt. The drunken boys therefore pulled him out of the cab and beat him into insensibility. Inmate returned to his company and when his friends heard about the incident, they became incensed and insisted that they all get into a truck and look for the drunken soldiers who had beaten inmate up. The drunken soldiers had picked up two German girls in the meantime and when their car was found a general free for all resulted and the victims were struck with carbines. Inmate denies that there had been any thought of harming the German girls and he insisted that he had been provoked. At the CM inmate stated that his CO from the South made no attempt to defend inmate and the co-defendant. He felt that the trial was not fair because he was convicted despite the testimony which was in his favor. He was not drunk at the time of the offense and it was disproved that he had taken a Government vehicle without permission. Inmate stated that he had no bitterness towards the army and he went into the DTC with the idea of soldiering in order to earn restoration. He was not in confinement long enough to become eligible. Stated that he worked himself up to squad leader, and he has excellent recommendations from the DTC and it was recommended that early clemency be considered because a good rehabilitation prospects. He worked hard in the DTC and he had an excellent military bearing. He co-operated with the training

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 3, 1946

program and was cited on occasion for neatness on the field and superior performance of duties. Inmate is most anxious for restoration to duty because he would like to get discharged on an honorable basis and be able to hold his head up proudly after he returns to his home community. In view of his good civilian record in work and social adjustments and because of minor previous offenses, it is felt that inmate would be a good respiration prospect. Clemency and Medium Security recommended.

May 4, 1946 - Saturday

Noon:

I just got up a while ago, and have been leisurely eating Wang's food, reading his magazines and papers, and using his typewriter while he works hard cleaning the house up with a vacuum cleaner. He has a large stack of dishes to wash and he is sort of eyeing me expectantly in the hopes that I will lend my talents so I guess I will have to break down and do something useful around here or the boys will begin to consider me a parasite.

Yesterday was a very pleasant day for me even if I had to interview a couple of fellows who committed manslaughter. They seemed to be such nice fellows. We were arguing the ethics of killing while overseas and I maintained that taking a human life could not be dismissed lightly even though it was under war conditions. The other fellows are more inclined to dismiss the whole thing because it was a German killed and they rationalize that there were plenty of unpunished murders over in Europe so that it was not justice to punish just a few who were caught. I didn't follow the logic of that at all. Fitzgerald has only seven more weeks to serve on his one year sentence for manslaughter, and I felt that as long as he had served the time given to him, he should have a chance of restoration to duty in order to earn an honorable discharge, so I made rather strong recommendations. Lieut Kantor and Captain Cohen agreed so they are trying to rush the case through Washington so that the DD will

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 4, 1946

will not be executed.

We had a short staff meeting in the afternoon, and Farlano made his usual dumb talk. Herb thought it was so stupid; he is learning fast. He wants me to urge Forlano to let us start on an individual psychotherapy program but I thought that we should wait until the psychiatrist Chief is definitely selected. I haven't been too enthusiastic about the group therapy program in the Honor Company because no policy has been formulated and I don't care to work under such conditions as that. I think that the casework section is going along very smoothly now. Forlano wants me to go back to reviewing part time because he feels that there are too many errors being made by the case workers, and we do perform the most important function in the whole department and an inmate's future depends upon it. I think that Forlano asked me to do this work again because of the plug which Lt. Kantor put in for me. He said that up at Pine Camp, very few of our records were used but that those signed with my name were used without hesitation. I think that Gary had a lot to do with it because he probably acted as my press agent. Also Herb and Eggert were from Mason and they had to show some loyalty to the former alumni of the hospital.

I caught the boat barely in time as I was busy with some last minute work. Bob missed the boat so I have lost him for the weekend. We had planned to go to the Yankee Stadium today but it is rather chilly outside so I changed my mind. Bob is getting a little worried about the pending birth of his second child. His wife is expecting about the middle of this month and Bob is arranging his furlough so that he will be able to get there to help out. If it is twins it will automatically get him out of the Army. It will be impossible to locate him in a city of 8 million this weekend, so I have been going ahead with my own plans.

I had a very enjoyable evening with Yuriko Ameniya which was quite unplanned. Mariko had sent me a letter suggesting that I call. I have been

putting it off because of resistance against "looking up" Nisei who have achieved a little success, and who get snobby as hell. But, I had nothing else to do for the evening so I phoned her and was astonished at the warm reception I got over the phone. I had met Yuriko briefly in camp once, but I didn't know what she looked like. She said that she had heard of me in camp but she couldn't remember what I looked like either. Then she very warmly invited me to come and visit her. Yuriko lives down on the outskirts of Greenwich Village on 17th St with Rhoda Johnson, a dancer, and her parents live in the same building. It didn't take us long to get acquainted, and I was particularly struck by Yuriko's charm and personality. Rhoda was just on her way to the airlines to take a 2 weeks vacation, and her friend Ted was there to help carry the bags. He has been out of the airforce since January, but unable to get a decent job so he is thinking of taking an Army job to go to Hawaii. The group wanted to know all about my work so I was kept busy talking about it for about 45 minutes.

After they left, Yuriko said that she had known Rhoda for about nine years. Rhoda is one of those stunning blondes, full of hubba hubba! She and Yuriko are both interested in dancing, but Rhoda is not connected with the Martha Graham group. Yuriko just returned from a tour with the group recently, and she is starting to give her own performances now. She said that the Martha Graham group was going to make a European tour next summer and she was looking forward to that. Yuriko is such an interesting girl. I just act naturally towards her because I hate this fawning over "celebrities." Yuriko said that this was the most irritating thing about her tours because strange Nisei would claim to know her and they were always inviting her out to show her off. She said that it was only a sort of reflected glory they were interested in and not her as a person and she felt that this was rather pitiful. By the end of

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 4, 1946

the evening, she was telling me a lot about her views. She said that she did not have many Nisei friends because there was a lack of common interest and she has been criticized for this. But it is her belief that it was up to the individual to make the best progress possible and not get into self segregated groups and just feel sorry for themselves. This way of thinking was right up my alley and I agreed 100% with her. Of course, Yuriko does have a special talent so that it is a bit easier for her, but I have to admire her for the fact that she is a Kibei and in 9 years she has learned to speak perfect English without any trace of an accent. And she has liberal international ways of thinking and does not distort the Nisei position.

Yuriko said that she had agreed to dance at the big JACL dance at Delmonico's nex weekend, and she wanted to know if I would be interested in attending. I said I had not arranged for any tickets or dates, to which she responded warmly, "Oh, that's all right. You can come with me. I have to dance some other engagement earlier in the evening, but I will come back and give the dance and then we can have social dancing together for the rest of the evening." Just like that I get a date!!! Unlike most Nisei girls, Yuriko doesn't have any false airs of glamour. That's what I like about her. She said that she would be working most evenings in dancing classes from now on, and last night happened to be a night off by accident. I asked her if she would like to go see the latest Walt Disney movie, "Make Mine Music," and she said that she would be delighted to go so she started to get fixed up. She took me down to meet her parents, and they proved to be very friendly and nice to me. Her stepfather, Mr. Mitsuhashi, speaks good English and he knew Mr. Hikida and some of the other Issei at Gila whom I got to know while there. Mrs. M. kept forgetting that I didn't understand any Japanese and she would aks me questions but Yuriko explained that I didn't know as much Japanese as Rhoda so she would have to use her broken English. Mrs. M. and Rhoda talk for hours and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 4, 1946

they seem to understand each other, but Mrs. M was a bit bashful about using her broken English around a "Nisei." Mrs. M knew Mom in camp and she said that Mom was a fine woman, very cultured, and well educated. So in this way family background has finally affected my relationships with an Issei. Mrs. M didn't impress me in the way which Mariko mentioned in her letter, and she even invited me to come over on Sunday for dinner. Mr. M was also very cordial, and he said I should come over Sat. night but Yuriko came down just then and said that she wouldn't be home but I could phone Sunday noon and she would know by then if she would not be busy the rest of the day. The family certainly is hospitable, I never came anything across like it before among Issei and the reception was wonderful.

We enjoyed the Disney movie very much as it was most artistic and the work of genius. Too bad that more movies like Make Mine Music are not produced. We sat up in the mezzanine in order to smoke and eat candy! After the show Yuriko suggested walking around Times Square. We went into the new Chinese nightclub, China Doll, because we thought we recognized one of the Nisei girls in the chorus, but the headwaiter put us way in the back. We felt the hell with giving him a tip to sit up close so we just walked out of the gyp joint. I don't care much for nightclubs anyway. We had our hearts set on eating noodles so we finally located a nice place and had an enjoyable time talking and eating. Yuriko isn't inhibited about talking and she says the nicest things. She has the facility of making her escort feel important and not an insignificant nobody. I sure was struck by her! Here I go again! We stayed at the restaurant until the last customers departed and the surly Chinese waiter was giving us dirty looks so we got up so he could close up the joint. It was one of the nicest evenings I have had yet. Yuriko sure is cute!

I'm beginning to think that I am a Don Juan the way Fortune has been

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 4, 1946

indulging upon me lately. Last night I was out with charming Yuriko, this evening I have a date with Maudie, and tomorrow I may most likely see Yuriko again. Things are picking up and there is nothing like good companionship. Too bad I am not the Romeo type! It must be this nice spring weather. I almost got complicated for this evening because Wang had tentatively planned a double date. He is going to take Betty T out, and I was supposed to take her roommate. He is running around in circles now trying to get the mixup straightened out and we have agreed on the story that I knew nothing of his plans but there is no reason why we couldn't go out anyway. Wang wants us to have dinner here and then decide later what to do. He said that it is a financial consideration because commercial entertainment is so expensive in NYC, to which I agree. We may go dancing or a movie at the last resort. I'm not particularly enthusiastic about going to a Nisei affair.

May 6, 1946 - Monday

The warm weather came back today, and it was very difficult to work today. I didn't feel too ambitious as I was tired. Major Forlano was a bit upset because he felt that the case workers did not complete enough cases last week. When we do get them finished, he will be disturbed because there will be nothing for them to do, but he doesn't think that far ahead. The staff is doing a very careful job and there were reasons why the number of cases was not so large. We had interruptions like the explosion, and the Headquarters group now have to take basic training one day a week so that we lose most of the staff here. On top of that, the Med detachment is going in for a program of medical training and we will be included in that. We take drill three hours a week, and now three more hours will be in first aid training. This cuts into our work week considerably. Forlano could do something about it, but he doesn't have the tack or aggressiveness to handle a situation like that.

I did a couple of cases today, but my mind was miles away. We have heard rumors that the DB here may close in another month, but I don't know if there is any basis for it. I don't mind being here too much because I doubt if the work conditions will be any better in any other camp, and I've gotten used to life in NYC and that is one compensation that I wouldn't want to lose out on. I don't particularly care about being transferred to the Coast anymore, but I would be interested in going to Europe. There doesn't seem to be any chance for that at all from what I hear. I've come to the conclusion that the work here can continue to be constructive despite the presence of some dumb officers and in many ways we are fortunate because it is much worse at Pine Camp and Greenhaven. Now that I am in DB work, it would be hard to transfer out of it to work in psychiatric hospitals. But I have little reason to gripe because the experience here has definitely been a learning process.

The weekend trips to NYC is an added inducement, and it seems to get better and better. The weekend just completed was very much of a success. I took Maude out on Saturday night, and Warren and Betty T were with us. We went to a movie, to eat twice, dancing and to a bar and I found out how expensive things really are in NYC. Maude is an expensive dish to take out, and I think that she isn't as considerate as she could be of the GI situation. It seems that Nisei girls have the idea that they are society girls and they have to go to the biggest nightclubs etc in town without realizing that it is not economically advisable for most GI's who have to resort to their limited resources. I certainly couldn't afford \$25 for each weekend like the past one. I don't mind once in a while but not everytime. Some Nisei girls feel that they are slipping if they don't get taken out to dinner every night and they have to go to the fanciest places. They have to go to and fro by cab besides. Maude isn't this way, but her inconsiderate behavior was a little disturbing to Warren and Betty. Betty was very considerate and more calm about the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 6, 1946

places we should go because she realized that it was hard on Warren since he was a student. The funny thing is that Betty comes from a well off family, while Maude come from a very poor family. It was fun though, but I balked at going to a stuffy nightclub because I think it is so silly to long for such an atmosphere.

I still think that Maude is a very cute girl, a vertible chatterbox but my fickie attitude has changed about her for other reasons. I think that it is chiefly because she suffers in comparison to Yuriko. What a cad I am! I'm sure that Yuriko only has a friendly interest in me, but I have been struck and smitten hard by her personality! I think Spring better hurry up and pass before it gets me too agitated. Despite my thoughts about the newest interest, I had an amusing and pleasant evening with Maude. I never listened to a girl with so many insignificant problems on her mind. She isn't too politically conscious so that world shattering event have little room in her thinking. She is more concerned with her social life. Right now she is undergoing some changing attitudes about intermarriage and she got me into discussion about such things as; What do you think about intermarriage for Nisei girls? Will the children be able to make adjustments? Will it ostracize a Nisei to marry outside of the group?

"Should I become a Christian or a Buddhist?" Should I become a cigarette girl in a Chinese night club, or will I get talked about too much?" "Should I remain in a Nisei girl's club if it is accused to being too cliquish and actively seeking husbands?" "Should I be more reserved and inhibited around Nisei so that they won't think I am 'fast stuff'?" "Should I continue to live at the Buddhist Church or get my own apartment?" "Should I join the JACL or not?" etc, etc.

Maude complains if I don't give her definite answers, but I tell her that I don't know what she should do because she is an individual and she has

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 6, 1946

to think it out by herself. All I can do is to discuss it with her if she feels that it will do any good. Maude settled for that so we spent half of the evening ignoring Warren and Betty discussing these things. I was impressed with Maude for her liberal attitudes on a lot of things. Betty T made some remarks about Filipinos being sort of low people, and we contradicted her on that. She said that her father hired a lot of them in Hawaii and she hinted that they were all sex fiends. Maude said it was a generalization and it didn't apply to all of them because some of them in her home town in California were nice and when her mother was alive she got along well in trading with them at the grocery store they had in Tracy. Warren said that the Hawaiian Nisei were too sensitive and it was his observation that they were not as Americanized as the mainlander despite their greater social acceptance. He pointed out that there were so many of them that the Japanese culture, not necessarily political beliefs, were much stronger whereas the mainlander had been forced to break many ties with the past because of the evacuation experience. Betty T's political sympathies are closely identified with the dominant white group controlling the economic life of Hawaii, and it is tainted with reactionary Republic sentiments. She sneers at the Daily Worker and a person who would look at it is a communist. On the other hand, she is a sweet and intelligent girl in most other respects. Warren seems to be very serious about her and he was very embarrassed when they stopped to look at a jewelry display and I playfully asked if he was shopping for an engagement ring. I think Maude sort of resented Betty slightly because she is a bit defensive about girls who have gone to college. Maude shouldn't feel that way because she is bright and her mind is still opened to ideas. She just hasn't been exposed enough because of her busy activity with social affairs. She said that there was an ex GI who comes around to the Buddhist Church now because he is so unhappy about his disrupted love affair. While he was

stationed in Japan he fell in love with a Japanese girl, but could not marry her. Now he is trying to figure out a way to get her into this country, but I doubt if he will be able to crack the immigration laws. In the meantime he is using Maude as a sob sister, and this was the reason why she brought up the subject of intermarriage.

Maude is going to a Buddhist convention in Chicago at the end of the month, and she feels that she is being a hypocrite because she is not a real Buddhist. The main reason why she belongs to the group is that it offers her an active social life. She said that she had a chance to work as a cigarette girl in a Chinese Nightclub here after she returns, but two strong factors hold her back. (1) She is afraid of the Buddhist group disapproval. (2) She would like the glamour of the job but it isn't as economically secure as her present job. I refused to give her a definite answer to her queries as I felt that she had to decide what was best for herself. It seems that she has a distinct feeling of ambivalence towards the group, and she is rejecting them on one issue and clinging tightly to them on another until she just can't make up her mind. The basis of this, it seems, that she is getting concerned about marriage because she is almost 22 and she doesn't want to wait too long since she is not particularly interested in a career. Her present job as a beautician gives her some of the glamour which seems important to her because she was telling about fixing Faith Baldwin's hair, Mrs. Wendell Wilkie, and sisters of movie stars as well as chorus girls. Her shop is giving a hair style show at the Waldorf Astoria next week and the Conover Girls will be used as models.

The only question which I did make a real attempt to answer objectively was whether she should join the JACL or not. Her main reason in joining is to take advantage of social affairs it sponsors and she is not at all interested in its program. For that reason, I said that I didn't think the organization

would do her much good. Maude makes attempts to widen her group out of the Nisei world completely, but the Buddhist Church definitely holds her back and the JACL would make it practically impossible because it would infuse a racial consciousness into her, and she doesn't have it too strongly now. Her trouble is that she is too concerned about social pressures of her group, and she should say the hell with it all and do what she wants to do.

Maude had never seen a foreign film other than a Japanese movie before so we took her to see the Russian film, "Day's and Night's" which was about the defense of Stalingrad. Surprisingly enough, she reacted well to it and now she is a little bit sceptical that good movies come from other places besides Hollywood. We had a rather international night because we ate at a Chinese place early in the evening, and later ate Mexican food. Maude is more willing to experiment than Betty T. We wandered through a Jewish district, and ended up at a cosmopolitan Music Bar which had dining and dancing. Warren got a little high and worried Betty with his amorous reactions and ulterior motives. We ended up the activities about 4 ayem in a gay mood even if I did lose my cigarette lighter. By that time I was no longer willing to assume a role of "fatherly advise" with Maude, so I changed my tactics a la Jack's techniques.

Warren and I did not get up until about noon on Sunday. I phoned Ruthie and Gary and arranged to meet them at Harry's apartment. Since it was so close to Saye's place I took Wang over there first and I spent a couple of hours helping Wes Jr. make a windmill out of his erector set. Saye has had her apartment completely repainted so that it looked much nicer. She said that she had just returned from Washington where she hounded the State Department until it gave her brother stranded in Shanghai a passport. She said that she put on all of her furs and looked very "bitchy" when she made them come across with a definite answer. In her letter petitioning the State Department, she made the point that her brother only took a job with a Japanese concern in Shanghai

because of the lack of economic opportunities in this country and that he had never been interested in politics but that in his infrequent letters he made comments about returning to the greater freedom of the U.S. Her brother was subject to mass deportation back to Japan as a Japanese subject and he made the plea that he was a stateless individual since the U.S. Consul's office refused to consider him for repatriation back to the U.S. in line with his expressed wish. Saye went down to Washington because she felt that she could get greater action by working from this end and she succeeded in her mission. Her brother will be the first Nisei to be allowed a passport to come back to the U.S.

Saye went to a Harlem nightclub the night before so that I had to coax her a bit to get dressed up and come with us to visit Harry. We got there about 4 pm and spent the next two hours in pleasant conversation. Harry has a large place all by himself but he is only subletting it until August. He is out of the Army and doing his study for an MA at the NY School of Social Work. Harry Salutsky, Gary Sharigan, Ruthie Wittenberg and I were all at Mason together so w had a lot to talk about. Ana, a schoolmate of Harry's came in later and joined in. Gary and Ruth seem to be seriously contemplating matrimony now, and the mother in law difficulty has become resolved. Ruth has been working at Macy's as a salesgirl, but she is now going back to working for her father. She was a bit disturbed because I didn't come over to dinner one Sunday when she sent a special invitation, but I honestly did not get the letter as it arrived during the time I was on my furlough. Gary hopes to get discharged by the end of this month and he is going to Boston to try and buy a car so that he and Ruth can drive out to California. He hopes to get enrolled at Cal Aggies to take a viti-culture course as a rich uncle has promised to help him out. Our Mason group has broken up with the passage of time so that we have lost contact. Gary was a bit put out that

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 6, 1946

I hadn't answered his letters or met him on sudden appointments at short notice. He and Ruth waited in the Murray Hill Hotel Bar one night for me to show up, and I was in Washington. He sends his notes at the last minute and I'm supposed to rush down. He seems to have settled down a lot and he even gets to appointments on time now. I may go up to Boston to see him as Ruthie is going at the end of this month but I don't know if I will be able to get a 3 day pass from the Major. There won't be time for me to visit him upstate, and hitch into Canada with him because of his pending discharge.

About 6 pm, I took Saye home and stopped in for a few minutes to see Joe. He was feeling very sad because his wife and baby are in Cincinnati and he misses home cooked meals. I left Warren with him and went on down to Yuriko's place for dinner. Yuriko did not go to rehearse as she thought she would in the afternoon, but said that she had to go in the evening, but she phoned her friend Clara to come and talk with me while she was gone so that I would not get lonesome.

Yuriko still was as gay as ever, and I immediately began to enjoy being there because of the genuine hospitality. Her mother and stepfather, Mr. Mitsuhashi were very gracious. I just stuffed myself with the delicious chicken sukiyaki which her mother made. They treated me so nicely. Mr. M. is doing gardening work right now but he thinks he thinks he will go back to the OWI as soon as more funds are available. He was narrating movies to be sent to Japan for the OWI during the time he was out here. Mrs. M. doesn't like NY at all but thinks that she will remain out here because her fear of the people of California is greater than her love of the climate out there. She certainly is a fine cook, and the way she made me eat. Yuriko eats a lot for a girl, but that's because she uses up a great deal of energy in dancing. Mrs. M had some green tea "put out on special occasions" and it was one of the luxuries of the meal.

Clara came over after dinner and she phoned Pauli Murray to come over when I said that I had met her in Berkeley in the spring of 1945 when I was out at the I house. Paulie was so excited because she had come up from Florida with Mrs. FDR that day and Mrs. Roosevelt had even helped her with the luggage up to Clara's apartment. Clara is a caucasian girl who was at Gila for a short time, and she is doing some sort of publicity work out here and working on plans to edit a Negro woman's fashion magazine. Pauli is of Negro descent, extremely brilliant, a Phi Beta something, and she holds a law degree from U.C. She was working in the solicitors general's office for a while, but now she is engaged in writing some sort of book about racial relations. She said that she had gone over the briefs in the deportation and renunciation of citizenship cases in the camps and she felt that the high courts would rule that these people should get their citizenship back because of the emotional circumstances which put them under duress. Pauli got very worked up about the whole thing and quoted what Justice Murphy had said to her about the illegality of the whole evacuation movement. I told her that all of us in camps were under great emotional strain at the time of the registration, but it did serve a purpose even if the line was division between the sheeps and goats was very vague. I felt that the Nisei were on the spot and they had a greater argument when they knew where they stood. I still am not convinced that the "no-no's" were as innocent as Paulie would like to believe although it was true that they were confused and under great pressure, and bitter: "A protest against the government." Pauli said that she had put in a good word for the Tule people with Mrs. FDR, and thought that it was unfortunate that there was not more written material on them. I told her that the Study was coming out with its first volume very soon on Tule so that it may help if there is a court case on those people who want citizenship back.

Yuriko went to practice, and Clara and Pauli had to go eat a short time

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 6, 1946

later so I looked at Yuriko's scrapbooks and talked to the ex Vet, a Kibei, who visits with Mr. M frequently. From her scrapbooks, I learned that Yuriko had been in a professional dance troupe which toured Japan and the Far East before the war. She decided to "come back home" when the war started and she has never felt sympathetic to Japan's political policies. When she first came out here she had a hard time and she did domestic work and took sewing jobs until she got into Martha Graham's troupe. They do modernistic dancing, and Yuriko is considered to be very good. She had some nice writeups in the NY papers, and she'll probably get a lot more after she starts on her own. I pumped her a little about her ambitions when she returned and she told a little about it. She really works hard, and he is not swell headed in the least because of the fact that she is one of the few Nisei who have achieved success in dancing. She feels that more Nisei girls should do it. She is just about as impatient with the Nisei as I am so maybe that's one of the reasons why we get along. Most of the time we were enjoying ourselves talking about NY life, and I just looked into her large eyes and admired her cute face and listened! She is so skilled as a conversationalist that anyone could feel comfortable around her. She said that she may not dance for the JACL affair because of the difficulty of getting an accompaniest and that I could crawl out of the date if I wanted to. I told her that this would give me heart failure. I suggested that if people in the Nisei world bothered her so much because she was a celebrity she should tell them that she was Sono Osato's sister at the dance and I would say that I was Ben Kuroki's brother!! I just can't get over how natural she behaves.

During the time she was away at practice, I had a talk with the Kibie ex GI who was visiting the stepfather. He has been out of the Army for about five months, and he is thinking of getting an Army job to go to Japan as a translator in order to see his family once more. Kubota is a very retiring sort of person,

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 6, 1946

speaks broken English, terribly self conscious, about 28 years of age. He was working for about a year in a commercial firm in a small town in Japan, and he told me all about village life there and how they wore slippers to work, had tea at 3 and some of the other practices. He was only getting 30 yen a month so that when it appeared that he would have to go into Japan's army to fight in China he decided to return to the U.S. on his own in 1937. A younger brother was drafted into the Japanese Army during this war, he thinks. Kubota said that he worked for 3 years around the fruit stands in Los Angeles, but never got anyplace. He wanted to go to school, but felt he was getting too old. In 1940 he was taken into the Army through selective service and he was in for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years before discharge. At the time of Pearl Harbor he was put in "protective custody" with all the other kibe GI's for 30 days, and then returned to duty. He worked up to a T4 in the medica and then got very angry when Pres Roosevelt came through the camp and all the Nisei soldiers were put in a warehouse with armed guards around them. He felt that by that time there should be no questioning of his desire to fight for the U.S. He volunteered for the 442nd when it was activated in the spring of 1943 and was a squad leader for a time. He went overseas and was with them for 16 months in Italy and France as a private. Kubota said he gave up his rating because he felt that others were more deserving of it. Now that he is out of the Army, he feels at loose ends, and doesn't know what kind of work he can do because of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years interlude in the Army so that he hopes to get a translator job to go to Japan. He is very self conscious about people looking at him as a Japanese and as far as he is concerned he is Japanese except for a political belief in democracy. At least he is honest about it.

May 7, 1946 - Tuesday
11:30 PM

Very routine day, nice and peaceful. I did two cases and worked diligently at the office. Rumors are that the DB will close on the 16th of

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

of September 1946 as the Army is cutting down the number of detention camps. We heard that the Army will build one huge camp in Germany and no more inmates will be sent back here as they can be restored to duty from overseas. It sounds logical enough. I'm not so keen on going to Germany as it might be isolated, but I still would like to go to Europe -- not as much as three months ago as I've developed interests in NYC -- it may be only a passing fancy.

Our work hours have been shortened with the new training program in the medical detachment. We get three hours of drill and exercise and three hours of lecture on medical procedure. It may be educational, but it's upsetting to Forlono since it takes us from the office too long. The chief nurse gave us the 1st lecture on word procedure today, and all I learned was "ah simply love the ward boys." I was daydreaming most of the hour and my mind was far from the lecture subject.

After dinner we decided that we had been seeing too many movies so we went to the "Y" and borrowed some fishing tackle to try our luck on the pier. All we caught was a dead fish! But we had a lot of fun. Herb had never been fishing before, while Bob and I had a little experience. We found out later that we were using the wrong kind of bait. We wanted to catch a fish so that we could give it to Herb's mother, but he invited us to come to dinner anyway. Herb has been the newest member of our group since Herby, Mundy and the others were discharged. Bob and I are about the longest residents of the Med. Det. now. Harry doesn't mix with us much. He has problems on his mind. Bob thinks that Harry is an anxiety case. Harry seems to be so unhappy, surly and pre-occupied all the time. We have tried to include him in our groups, but it is hopeless because he is such a wet blanket.

After we got tired of fishing, we dug clams and did a bit of beachcombing. The sun goes down at 8:00 PM so that we have a rather long evening. When it got dark we built a huge fire with the driftwood and sat around and gabbed

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

until about 9:30. Herb kept admiring the lights of Brooklyn across the Bay. We are only about 10 miles from Coney Island across the water. The waves were washing in so prettily too. I just got in, took a shower, washed my jacket, and plan to read "The Street" by Ann Petry until about midnight. It's been a leisurely evening but I never get bored. I haven't written letters for weeks as I've been so busy. Minks has been worried about Mom working and her income taxes, but I'm going to let it ride as I'm too far removed from the scene to do much.

GLADYN SMITH

1. Social:

Inmate, 24, was born 14 July 1922 in Atmore Alabama, the 2nd of three siblings. Father 51 was employed for many years as a railroad engineer, but due to stomach ulcers he has been working in civil service for the past six years as a postal employee. Mother also works in the same post office on a rural delivery route. Family income has always been adequate, and there has never been any serious economic deprivations. Inmate stated that he got along well with his father but that there were conflicts on occasions because inmate was inclined to be hot tempered. Father was described as an easy going individual who did not insist upon strict discipline. He was kindly, a hard work, a non drinker and considered a good family provider. Mother was friendly, good to the children, and inmate was rather close to her. Sibling relationships were good, but inmate indicated a resentment towards the younger brother who went on to college and became a football player and who was considered to be much brighter than inmate. Inmate believed that his childhood was happy despite the fact that he did run away a couple of times after arguments with his father but he never considered leaving home permanently. The older sister is now married, and brother is expecting an honorable discharge from the Navy in a short time. Apparently this had great meaning

for inmate as he expressed a great deal of anxiety about the possibility of getting restored to duty.

Inmate stated that at the time he was interviewed by the psychiatrists overseas, he had given up hopes of ever getting restored so that he gave a "snow job" and told a lot of lies so that he would be ZI'd. Denies all of the statements he made about a neurotic childhood now. Inmate said that his only difficulty during childhood was bad health and there was some concern about him having TB. Inmate described himself as a fairly well balanced child, tendency to be aggressive, usual childhood fights, a follower in a boyhood gang. Was inclined to be slightly rebellious, but did not know the reasons why. Was never depressed or sorry for himself, and did not feel inferior to other children. Disclaims any severe neurotic tendencies other than a fear of snakes. In 1940 Inmate was unconscious for two hours as a result of a truck accident, but does not think there has been any after effects. In civilian life, inmate described himself as a well liked young man, popular with the girls, and at ease among people. He had many friends, was inclined to be happy most of the time, preferred to be told what to do rather than assume responsibility.

Inmate stated that in civilian life he drank moderately and did not recall ever getting real drunk. He felt responsible about performing his work and was considered a stable employee. After his induction he began to drink beer with his friends more and more, and admitted being high and drunk on a number of occasions. Takes about a pint to get high. Dislikes drinking alone and stated that he really did not like the taste of liquor but took it more for the effects after being urged by his friends. A certain degree of immaturity was another factor according to the inmate. Inmate stated that he never drank while in actual combat, but during the period that he was waiting around to be sent back to the States with his outfit all of the men were drinking heavily as they were bored and there was nothing else to do. Denies being a heavy

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

drinker. Never used drugs. Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 15, mostly with prostitutes overseas. VD once in 1944--Gonorrhoea. Inmate is engaged at the present time to a home town girl.

Inmate completed 8th grade at age 16, and quit school because of his restlessness. Stated that he was never expelled from school and that he passed all of the grades without being held back. Inmate started school at age 7 due to his poor childhood health. Claims that he was seldom truant and that he got along well with the other students.

3. Occupational:

Inmate was only in the labor market for two years before his entry into the Army. From 1938 until 1940 he worked steadily as a truckdriver earning \$15 per week and he was greatly liked by his boss. He considers mechanical work his highest skill and would like to get into it after he gets out of the Army.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate denies the number of arrests stated in the overseas psychiatric report. He was never in a reform school, but at the age of 15 he was picked up by the juveniles authorities and charged with car stealing. He was released immediately and there was no sentence. At the age of 17 he was charged with speeding, but only fined. There is no other record of civilian arrests according to inmates statements.

5. Military History: (unverified)

Inmate enlisted into the Army on 15 October 1940 at Fort Benning because "a lot of my buddies were going in and I was going to be taken in sooner or later anyway." He took his basic at Fort Benning for three months, and in January 1941 inmate was sent to St. Louis to train as a mechanic in a civilian school. He returned to Fort Knox where he was trained in an armored force school for the next three months. Inmate was then assigned to Fort

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

Benning for one year as a basic. In December 1942 inmate went overseas with his own outfit and he has served in North Africa and Italy during his 34 months overseas. Considers the tank Bn of the 1st Armored as the best outfit, and the 2nd Armored as his worst assignment. Inmate felt that he got along well with most officers, but resented those who tried to show their authority more than they were entitled to. He got along well with the men in his outfits and never got into difficulty with them. Claims that he was entitled to 2 battle stars, several campaign ribbons, pre Pearl Harbor ribbon, and expert tank driver's badge. Inmate served six months on the front line under combat conditions during the time he was overseas, and he stated that this was after his first restoration to duty. Highest rank reached was PFC. Inmate has lost a total of 20 days for AWOL and 320 days in confinement and 5 days SK NLD, making a total of 345 days lost during his 60 months in service.

6. Previous Military Offenses: (unverified)

Inmate stated that he received a summary CM for Violation of AW 61 in May 1941 for two days AWOL. He only received a \$15 fine. Stated that after he returned from Army school, he was irresponsible and he didn't stop to think that it was not authorized for him to visit his home. "I was pretty green then." In July 1941 Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 61 for AWOL six days. He received a 112 day HL and 2/3 forfeiture of pay, but only served 30 days. Stated that it was a 4th of July party and one of the first times that he had ever gotten drunk. He overstayed his pass and was drunk in town for the whole time he was gone.

Inmate received his next summary CM after he got overseas for Violation of 96AW in Feb 1943. Stated that he was on a detail with some other soldiers and they went to a bar so that the CO gave all of them a summary CM for failure to report to duty on time. They all received a 15 day restriction.

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

In the same month, inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 96 for breaking a jeep. Stated that he got 4mo HL, and two-thirds fine, but never served any of this time because of his first GCMO.

After his restoration to duty, inmate stated that he received a summary CM for violation of AW 96 for fighting and drunk. He was in Oran Africa and he got involved in an argument with a civilian and struck him. Was given a \$10 fine.

Special CM for violation of 61 AW in October 1944 for AWOL 7 days for which he received a one months restriction and \$40 fine. Stated that he was in Naples and got "high" with his friends so that it was seven days later before he returned to his outfit. He received another Special CM immediately for breaking restriction and was given a 4 mo HL and two-thirds forfeiture, but only served 30 days. Stated that his wrist had been broken and he had given his watch to a friend for safe keeping so that while he was on restriction he got another friend to take over his KP assignment and he went off and got drunk so that he did not return in time.

7. Present Offense;

GCMO# 42, dated 5 May 1943, for violation of AW 62 and 63, AWOL 3 days and disrespectful behavior towards his superior officer. Sentenced to 2 years CHL, TF, and suspended DD. Restored to Duty by GCMO #102, dated 18 March 1944. Original sentence vacated by GCMO # 1510, dated 1 Oct 1945.

Inmate stated that despite the fact that his irresponsible drinking and hot temper had gotten him into trouble previously, he had made good adjustments overseas. He was in a supply outfit but he didn't like it very much so asked for a transfer. It was denied and he became extremely restless. Stated that he never "screwed up and went AWOL" while in combat. Inmate and his friend Crew, who was tried with him, was given a 7 days extra duty punishment for being AWOL 3 days. Stated that all the boys were in the habit of

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

going into town after work and everyone knew about it so he could not understand why he and Crew were selected for punishment. He worked the 7 days and then asked for a pass but his CO told him to return for another day of punishment. Crew thereupon became angry and stated that the CM regulations forbid such a thing. There was an argument and the CO took both of them to the Major. They became angry and stated that they would rather stay in the guardhouse for two years than stay in the supply outfit, so that a court martial was given them for AWOL and disrespect. After 10 months in the DTC, inmate was restored to duty. (in March 1944) He was in a repo depot for a while and then sent to the 1st armored. For the next six months, inmate engaged in combat with this outfit and made a good record. In October 1944 he was sent back to the replacement depot because of a special CM, but sent back to the first Armored in December 1944 and at the end of the war he was transferred to the 96th Cavalry. He got along well, but became restless with the other soldiers because of the delay in getting shipped back to the states for discharge. In Sept 1945 he was on pass to Leghorn Italy, and he got drunk and was caught in a house of prostitution which was off limits and put back in the stockades to serve out his vacated sentence while the rest of his outfit returned to the States without him. Inmate stated that he was not disrespectful to an officer on this occasion and he did not strike one. He does not know what the present charge for his return to confinement is. Inmate is due for release in June 1946. Stated that while at the Pisa DTC he became extremely discouraged about ever getting restored so that he told the psychiatrist a lot of lies in order to get ZI'd. He arrived in Hancock on 13 March 1946 and three days later was sent to the station hospital for swelling of neck and arm glands. Inmate is very anxious for restoration and he pointed out that he did do six months of combat after his first restoration and it wasn't until his group was ready to return to the states that he got in serious trouble. He feels that he is

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

not a criminal despite his hot temper and that he could be of use to the peacetime Army, if given a chance. Stated that he straightened out in the DTC, and that he is not a heavy drinker. Indicates some immaturity and lack of judgment, but it was felt that he was sincere, honest and contrite during the interview. Inmate believed that the strain of battle was partly responsible for his tense state and hot temper overseas and that he was "young and wild." Fears that his previous record will go against him, but it is felt that this inmate could be of further use to the service if restored as he does not have any criminalistic tendencies.

COFIELD, Earl C.

7034

UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 24, was born 19 March 1922 in Clarendon, Arkansas, the oldest of 3 siblings. Father died at age 41 when inmate was 16. He was killed in a sawmill accident and inmate felt his loss keenly. Described his father as good natured and well liked by the family, but inclined to be slightly nervous. Father was a strict disciplinarian. Mother was married previously and had 2 children from this first marriage. She remarried after the death of inmate's father. Mother was described as strict but kindly and very religious. Inmate has always been extremely close to her, and indicated that there was a strong dependency upon her. At one time he suffered a nervous breakdown because of homesickness during the period he was in the CCC. Inmate stated that there were never any parental conflicts and he could not recall any arguments between his mother and father. Described his childhood as happy and was particularly proud of the close family relationships. Family lived on a moderate income, and assistance was provided when the children went to work at an early age. Inmate was inclined to be shy and bashful outside of the family group, but never suffered from severe inferiority feelings or inadequacies. Mother was

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

over protective of him and taught him never to fight so that he was bullied by neighborhood boys. Inmate learned to avoid fights because of this training and he has never cared for physical violence. He became frightened whenever any boys threatened him and he has worried considerably about being bitten by mad dogs. He has a fear of high places since the time he fell out of a tree. Inmate indicated his strong dependency upon his mother when he related his nervous disability of 3 months in 1938 when he went to the CCC and became extremely lonesome and homesick. No other severe neurotic traits were elicited.

Inmate began drinking at age 19, but only for social purposes. He got high about once a month, always with a group of friends. He disliked to drink by himself and does not care for the taste of liquor. He stated that he drank more to feel at ease and to become the life of the party. He had many civilian friends and his personality developments was relatively stable. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 15. At age 20 inmate was married to a 20 year old girl from a neighboring community after a courtship of 9 months in June 42. They were extremely compatible during the six months before inmate was drafted into the Army. Wife is now waiting for inmate and he is appreciative of her loyalty. A boy was born in April 1943 and a second was born in Sept 1944. He stated that they planned to have children because inmate wanted a family to return to and wife felt that children would help her from becoming too lonesome. Marital relationships appear to be excellent.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 7th grade at age 16, but he found it difficult to learn. There were some serious home illnesses during the time he was in the 7th grade and inmates father died about this time so that inmate felt he had to go to work in order to help support the family. He stated that he always wanted to learn so that he enrolled in school while in the CCC and

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

completed the 8th grade at age 19. He felt that he was an average student in most classes but not overly bright.

3. Occupational;

Inmate's work history has been spasmodic but he believes that this was mostly due to the fact that jobs in Arkansas were very scarce in the late 1930's. He prided himself upon the fact that he was a hard worker and he was never fired from a job. Many of his jobs were seasonal in nature. In 1938 he worked on a river boat as a deck hand for \$25 a week and then went into a Bottling factory for five months at \$6 a week, part time, until the season ended. In 1939 he was a mill factory laborer at 35¢ an hour. He has also done carpentry and many laboring jobs prior to his induction. Inmate never held a job for more than six months, but he felt that the economic situation was primarily responsible. He always got good recommendations from his employers and was considered a steady and reliable worker. He present job aspiration is to become a truck driver.

4. Inmate does not have a civilian criminal history.

5. Military History;

Inmate was inducted 17 Sept 1942 at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. His SR are not available but inmate stated that he has been assigned at Fort Warren, Camp Shelby, Fort Harrison, Fort Belvoir and Camp Ellis in the States, mostly with the QM and Engineers. He was longest assigned as truck driver, for two years, and was a basic soldier for 1 year, squad leader for 6 months and laborer for various periods. He attended truck driving school for 2 months and liked this job assignment the best. Had no complaints about the Army and felt that he had confidence in his officers and men in the outfits. Inmate was sent to England in April 44, and he has served in France, Germany, and Luxembourg. He is entitled to good conduct medal, 1 battle star, and the ETO ribbon. Most of his service was in the rear zones and there were no

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

hospitalizations. Highest rank reached was T/5 which he held until his present GYMO. Inmate never received any Co. punishment and he stated that all of his officers had a great deal of confidence in him. Inmate earned 87 discharge points. He has lost a total of 220 days for AWOL and 180 days in confinement while awaiting trial for this offense. He stated that he always performed his duties efficiently and believed that the war was fought to preserve the liberty of the U.S. His main worries was about not being able to return to his family. He never drank while on duty, and he felt that his officers could give him responsibility because of their confidence in his.

6. No previous military offenses;

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO Nr. 86, adjudged 18 Dec 45, inmate was sentenced to DD, TF, and 5 yrs CHL for viol of AW 58, desertion from 8 Oct 1944 to 16 June 45. He was in confinement for approximately 6 months before his General CM. Inmate stated that he had no feelings of bitterness towards the Army and he was willing to pay the penalty for his offense, because he was technically guilty, but he wanted an opportunity to tell his version in order to indicate that he was a victim of circumstances in many ways because of his lack of judgment. In Oct 44, inmate was assigned to a Sgt to get supplies from Cherbourg. It took them a week to drive there and on the way back the truck was stuck in a hole. A RR Bn lifted the truck out with a crane, but the truck frame was pulled out of shape. Inmate and Sgt waited around an Ordnance depot for 1 month in order to get repairs. Inmate was still on duty so that meals were drawn with the outfit. The Sgt finally got orders to obtain a new truck so that the return trip was started in a very leisurely way. $2\frac{1}{2}$ months had already gone by. Inmate stated that he did not wish to shift the blame, but it was the Sgt's desire not to return in a hurry because it was "rough on the front lines." They lingered from village to village and inmate became very worried and decided to return

Charles Kikuschi

Diary

May 7, 1946

by himself, but the Sgt reminded him that he did not have any papers. Inmate felt that he did not want any offenses on his record because he had always behaved up until then and he did not care to lose his rating. The Sgt. reminded inmate that he was travelling under his orders, and even if he did get busted upon return the Sgt guaranteed to pay him the difference out of his own salary. Inmate had certain fears about returning to the front lines and he did not argue too strenuously. He finally decided to leave it up to the Sgt in charge, but he now realizes that he made a great error and that he should have turned himself in. "It sounds like a fishy story, but I did put my faith in the Sgt as I was scared." Inmate began to suspect that the Sgt did not intend to return at all so that he made a final plea and it was agreed to return to the outfit as soon as the truck was overhauled. That night a GI and a French soldier picked them up and stated that they were CIC officials. They marched inmate down the road barefooted and then told them that they were high jackers and that they planned to kill them. They were shot at several times but finally the men took inmate and the Sgt in a jeep to Luxembourg City where they were told that the MPs were picking everybody up on suspicion. No charges were preferred and inmate was shifted around from the Paris DB to the 19th Repl Depot for the next $4\frac{1}{2}$ months without any interview. In the meantime, the Sgt was transferred to the Paris DB and eventually the charges were dropped against him and he was never tried for desertion. However, inmate became alarmed because it was the first time in his life that he had ever been confined. He heard rumors that he could get restored to duty after 3 or 4 weeks of soldiering if he admitted that he was AWOL. He signed a statement to this effect and 2 weeks he was charged with AW 58. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ more months he was given a Gen CM and sentenced. Inmate has been in the Paris DB, Warsburg DB, and the Delta DTC since last December. He worked himself up to an upside down staff sgt as a squad leader and made determined efforts to rehabilitate himself by soldiering hard. Inmate feels that his future is up to the Army, but he

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

definitely is anxious to restore. He was sincere and contrite, and it did not appear that he had any serious personality maladjustments. It is recommended that he be restored to duty because of his clean civilian and military record, his good social adjustments, and his efforts for rehabilitation. Clemency and Medium Security also recommended. It is felt that inmate can be of further use to the army if put back on active duty.

May 9, 1946 Thursday

I feel rather tired today, but I did the usual quota of cases. I have been looking over some of the records to help a few of the case workers in techniques, but they seem to be doing quite well so that they don't need much supervision. As long as they let the staff alone, the work goes along smoothly. Yesterday, our day was broken up because a number of the case workers had to go take basic training but the medical detachment started in on its orientation program of ward care. I didn't pay too much attention, and about the only thing which I remember the Chief Nurse from Georgia saying was, "Ah love the Ward Boys!" I don't mind sitting in on these classes as there may be some practical things to learn. Forlano is disturbed about it and he is making arrangements for only half to appear each time.

I had an unavoidable run in with Harry yesterday and it was all I could do to keep calm and not tell him off. I never saw such a big baby, always crying about something. It happened that I went down for a case and found that it was "reserved". The control clerk, Weisanthal, said that Harry had earmarked the case. He said that some of the fellows were taking all of the easy cases and I did not think this was fair to the rest. I went to Harry and told him that it was not good practice to reserve cases and he blew his top and said that I had no right to accuse him of taking easy cases. I did not aim it specifically at him. He blew and blew and he was trying to convince

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 7, 1946

everyone how wronged he was. I finally had to tell him to drop it. Later in the afternoon, Weisanthal came up to my office, and said that Harry actually had been picking through the cases and taking the easy and interesting ones, and he thought that Harry got so angry because of a guilty conscience. I was griped that Harry could be so selfish. When we went in on the boat, he looked so forlorn that I couldn't remain mean to him but I thought it was a dirty trick anyway. I finally concluded that Harry has been suffering from emotional stress and his actions was a result of anxiety. He has been trying to make a good showing in order to get extra passes and he doesn't stop to think that he is treating others unfairly. His wife must have a difficult time with him because he is always whining about something. Herb dislikes him intensely now. The two most disliked persons in the department are Harry and Speirs because of their offensive personalities, and it is not strange that these two have been drawn together to act as each others alter ego! Harry has been having rent problems at home so that explains partly why he has been so surly and unhappy lately. I was going to send a memo around to all the case workers saying that cases should be taken as they come up, but no use in "persecuting" Harry as he is under enough emotional strain as it is. I wouldn't be surprised if he had a breakdown. The inmates he interviews suffer because he is very accusative towards them and he puts them on the defensive by his District Attorney methods of asking questions. Harry has never quite forgiven me for being placed as chief psychiatric worker over him, and that's why he is so sensitive to everything I say. I've tried to be friends with him, but he is enough to try anyone's patience. Last night I went out of my way to be friendly and I told him where to eat and how to get sleeping accommodations in town.

Bob and I went into NYC on the boat and we had a very pleasant evening. We went up to 99 Park to get theater tickets. Harry was with us, but he was too anxious to sweat the line out so he took tickets to a mediocre musical.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

Bob and I got SRO tickets to Pygmalion (with Gertrude Lawrence and Raymond Massey). As soon as we got in the theater, the manager told the usherette to lead us to a box! We had very good seats near the stage and we got to look down on the peasants in the orchestra. Some society lady had the box, but she had left directions to give it to servicemen so Bob and I got the benefits. Bob says the reason why we were so fortunate was because I was wearing my "lucky" GI shoes! We never dress up fancy to go to the theater and I find my heavy GI shoes most comfortable for walking around. After the play, which was excellent, we went to Penn station to get train reservations for Bob since he is worried about getting to Wisconsin this weekend on his furlough on account of the coal strike which has tied up transportation and cities. Bette writes that it is very uncomfortable to be in dimout conditions, but I think that one's personal comforts should not be the criterion for supporting a strike of working men who want to make a decent living. The coal operators certainly are not going to lose any money by this strike, but the way the thing is played up in the newspapers it seems that the Revolution has arrived. Next week 22 states may go out on a dimout basis as a result of the strike, but I hope that the miners win their point. It's all a part of the democratic system and the only way to fight economic monsters.

.When Bob and I got up to Warrens we found a friend, Joe, a 1st Lieut, visiting. Joe was Wangs boss over in Korea and he is now back in the states on leave. He had some very interesting things to tell us about the political situation over there. He felt that military occupation in Korea was a fizzle, while it was fairly successful in Japan. Felt that the public attitude in the U.S. was softening because of the wholesale acceptance of democracy by the Japanese. I wondered if it were not superficial because no fundamental economic reform had been made yet. Joe suspected that Japan might even out-democratize the U.S. because of the absence of severe social tensions in the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

country.

I didn't sleep well last night -- too many cigarettes. This evening Herb and I went to see a lousy film, "One More Tomorrow" (Sheridon - Alexis Smith), and it was still sunlight when we got out so we walked along the Beach. Bob tried to get us to go out for the P & S softball team but I'm so exhausted that I'm ready to jump in bed right now, read a while and go to sleep.

CRABTREE, Cecil

7039

UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 23, was born 3 Feb 1923 in Era, Texas, the 3rd of 5 siblings. His father, 65, has been previously married and there were 3 half siblings from this marriage. Mother was also married previously and there were 6 half siblings. Most of them were adults by the time the second family was started. Father was described as a rather taciturn individual but an extremely hard worker. He was employed all of his life as a farmer but never very successful. He moved 3 times during inmates adolescence, and finally leased a 160 acre farm in Marietta, Okla. His earnings have always been marginal, and the family was forced on public relief during short intervals during the depression periods. Father worried a lot about family support. He was good to his children, but strict disciplinarian. Very religious in his attitude and he insisted upon daily church services. Had a nervous breakdown at one time but was not hospitalized. Mother, 58, was a housewife all her life and extremely close to her children. Rather dominant in her personality and inmate was somewhat dependent upon her. She was very moralistic and always taught the children that drinking and running around was evil. She stressed family unity. The parents were extremely compatible and there were no separations. Inmate got along with all of his siblings, but as a child was

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

inclined to be shy and seclusive. Described himself as a bashful individual, withdrawn, easily embarrassed, quiet and somewhat sickly. Had sleep walking habits as a child and was self conscious about his appearances as he believed that people were always staring at him. Inmate was enuretic until early 1945 when he was cured by army doctors. He stated that he had always had kidney trouble and he still urinates frequently. As a child he felt very ashamed about it and he was ridiculed by some of his brothers. Inmate has been subjected to brief periods of depression and moodiness but he is unable to explain this behavior. He indicated that the causes might have had its basis in the economic insecurity of the family. He worried a great deal while overseas about his parents old age, family circumstances and personal safety. As a child he had temperate tantrums and was nervous about lightning and high places. He made fairly adequate social adjustments in his adult life and mixed with people on a satisfactory basis despite the feelings of self consciousness. Inmate prefers to be in the background as he describes himself as a follower rather than a leader. He lived a routine life and was fairly stable in civilian life. At age 18 he began to drink beer moderately but never got drunk. His drinking habits increased overseas and he drank with his friends every time he went to town in order to forget his worries. It gave him a greater degree of self confidence, but he was not a hard drinker. Normal heterosexual experiences since age 17. There were no deviations in his sexual adjustment as he had a good attitude toward marriage and family life.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 5th grade at age 16. He repeated the 1st and 5th grades and he remained out of school 1 year during the time his family was moving around. Inmate always found it difficult to read and concentrate, and he did not make very good grades. He had some feelings of inferiority about his mental capacity. He never got into any difficulty in school for

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

3. Occupational:

From the time inmate left school in 1939, he worked on his father's farm as a farm hand where he plowed, planted and cultivated crops, took care of horses grew cotton, and operated a tractor. His only other work experience was as a laborer for 3 months in the construction of an Army camp, at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. He would like to become a truck driver after his return to civilian life.

4. No civilian criminal history.

5. Military History:

Inmate had an indifferent attitude when he was inducted into the Army at Ft. Sill on 4 Feb 43. He has been assigned at Camp Siebert, Smart Air Port, Daniel Field, De Ritter Field and several other air fields during his stay in the States. His main job assignment has been basic (521) for 10 months, duty soldier (590) for 10 months and toxic gas handler for 10 months. He did not particularly care for any of these assignments but he did his work well and got along well with the officers and men without difficulty. Inmate arrived overseas in Wales in March 44, as a replacement and has been stationed in England, throughout his overseas duties. He was entitled to an EAME ribbon for his services in the rear zone. Was hospitalized once for 2 weeks for kidney trouble. Highest rank reached was Pfc. and he has a satisfactory character and efficiency rating. He received a few Co. punishments for minor offenses. Inmate was assigned mostly to KP duties and hangar work in England. He was quiet in his work and often preoccupied with his worries, but he did not have any serious emotional breakdowns. He never saw any combat action and was depressed a great deal because of homesickness. In general, he adjusted adequately and made a good military record.

6. No previous military offenses.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was convicted by GCMO Nr. 185, adjudged 25 July 1945 for viol of AWs 93, assault with intent to commit bodily harm on 2 English civilians, and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 7, 1946

was sentenced to suspended DD, TF and 2 years CHL. Inmate stated that late in June 45 he and a friend went on pass to a local English Pub and had some beers. They were feeling rather high but acting in a quiet manner. They met 2 English girls whom they decided to escort to the bus station late in the evening. While waiting for the bus another English woman began to make insulting remarks about the U.S. uniform and stated that all Yanks were no good and should be sent out of England. This made inmate angry and an argument resulted. He stated that the woman then slapped him because she felt insulted and inmate slapped her lightly in return. After the girls were put on the bus, inmate and his friends went towards the Red Cross. They became separated and as inmate was walking down the street, 2 civilians called him over and started an argument about his conduct towards English women, as they had observed him slap the English girl. Inmate believed that they were going to beat him up so he pulled out his knife and slashed both of them so that they needed medical care. Inmate was arrested by MPs and tried for this offense. He states that he was guilty although he honestly felt at the time he was acting in self defense. He is anxious to restore to duty and he behaved himself excellently at Chanor, Loire, and Delta DTCs, because he wanted to rehabilitate himself. A commendation report from the DTC describes him as alert, energetic and behaving in a soldierly manner. Inmate believed that he does not deserve a DD for his offense. He stated that it was a first time he had ever got into a fight while drunk. In view of his adequate civilian, social and work history, his fairly stable personality, the lack of criminalistic behavior or tendencies, his satisfactory military history without any previous offenses, it is felt that restoration, Clemency and Medium security be considered in this case.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

DEAKEN, Charles

1. Social History:

Inmate, 21, was born 2 Mar., 1925 in Lamasa, Texas, the 2nd of 3 siblings. He came from a broken home and this has influenced his personality development to a great extent. Father was employed as a truck driver but he had a difficult time supporting his family because of his excessive drinking. Father left the family in 1940 to work in California and never returned. Inmate was 15 yrs old at the time and he worried a great deal because of the many arguments between his father and mother. On several occasions his father struck mother and inmate attempted to intervene. Another source of parental conflict was father's running around with other women. Despite his father's weakness, inmate liked him a great deal and it "hurt me when my parents split up." Inmate became lonesome for his father and ran away from home to be with him in California for 8 mos. Mother 39 is not remarried. She is now working as a housekeeper and beauty operator. Described as a rather quiet woman with a kindly disposition, and inmate felt extremely close to her so that he could not understand why he left her. It was indicated from inmate's comments that he possessed ambivalent attitudes towards the parents, and there was a tendency to project to some of his own feelings of insecurity to them. Inmate described himself as a restless child, frequently giving away to excessive worries. He was extremely unhappy about the broken home situation, and he day-dreamed a great deal about have a perfect family situation. He often felt sorry for himself because of certain economic deprivations and he dreamed of becoming rich some day. He also was in the habit of day-dreaming about being a "Don Juan," love and travel. In adult life he bolstered his ego by becoming engaged to two girls at the same time. As a child he had certain phobias about counting lines on the sidewalk, spitting at certain intervals, counting license plates etc. He stated that his mother always was worried about rent payments

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

and she had to count her pennies carefully and hide the money from father who would take it for purchasing liquor. Inmate described himself as a bashful rather withdrawn, and shy young boy. He was inclined to be a social, and he never sought friends actively. Stated that he was all "mixed up" emotionally about his home life, and unhappy a great deal of time. He sought to escape this uncomfortable situation by running away twice.

Inmate was enuretic until age 10, has had occasional dizzy spells all his life, and his eyes has bothered him despite perfect vision because of sinus trouble. He has had frequent headaches since childhood. Inmate has a fear of lightning because his uncle was killed by it. Since joining the paratroopers, he has had a fear of high places. He has a nervous habit of cracking his knuckles and twisting his fingers. Inmate stated that he always felt tense in social groups because of an awareness of being awkward and unable to start a conversation. He prefers to remain in the background or remain in a family group. Despite all of these difficulties, inmate appeared to make satisfactory adjustments to civilian life. He started to drink beer at age 18, but was never drunk until he came into the Army. Upon arrival overseas, he began to drink excessively and could not understand his behavior other than that it helped him to forget his worries. He was frequently drunk overseas because he liked the effects since it gave him a greater degree of self confidence and made him more sociable and he could "show off" more readily. Smokes heavily, but denies use of drugs. Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 17. He has contracted gonorrhoea in 1944 and 1945. He was engaged shortly before he went overseas, but the girl deserted him for another fellow. The other girl to whom he was engaged was "shacked up" with another GI for 2 months in 1945 but she is now willing to wait for him if he gets an honorable discharge from the Army.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed $8\frac{1}{2}$ years of school at the age of 17, repeating the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

2nd and 4th grades. Never did like his classes and quit to try and get into military service.

3. Occupational:

Inmate worked for 10 months in 1943 as a truckdriver for \$25 a week, and stated that he got along well in his job and never had any difficulties. He would like to own some sort of trucking concern eventually. There is no other work history due to his army induction at age 18.

4. Civilian criminal history:

Inmate was picked up once on suspicion of robbing a junk pile but released the same day. There is not other history of civilian offenses.

5. Military history:

Inmate was inducted at Fort Sill in June 1943, and he took his basic training at Camp Wolters. He volunteered into the paratroopers and was stationed for various period of time in the States at Fort Benning, Camp Polk, Fort McCall, and Fort Mead. He was longest assigned as rifleman in the paratroopers. Inmate regretted his entry into the paratroopers because he did not like the men in the outfit because they were too tough and conceited. He felt that he would never have gotten into any difficulty if he had remained in the infantry or gotten a truckdriver classification. Inmate arrived in Italy in April 1944 and he saw service in France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. He claims that he was entitled to wear the EAME medal, Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Presidential unit Citation, Regimental bronze star, French citation, 5 Battle stars, and a Purple Heart. He was hospitalized once for frozen feet and concussion of the legs in January 1945. Highest rank reached was PVT. Inmate has never received any company punishments. Lost 47 days from AWOL prior to present offense. Inmate stated that he had a difficult time making adjustments to his unit while overseas, but he always performed his duties and did not desert them while they were in combat. He never did

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

like his unit and had no pride in it, but he did like the Army and was thinking of signing up for 3 years. He stated that he became disgusted with the attitude of the men and officers in his unit so that he did not make any attempt to improve his worth to the company. Indicated certain unrecognized fears about combat and paratrooper service, and complained that he was not allowed to "quit" them so he took things into his own hands. Stated he worried excessively when he got overseas and had frightening dreams about what would happen to him when he made jumps. He was most frightened about the prospects of stepping on a mine and having his leg blown off. When he became upset and irritable and scared he "prayed more than ever as I was too young to die." Stated that he was nervous, shaky, and depressed when he saw some buddies killed but he never broke down during the four months he saw combat. He had headaches all the time, felt excessively tired, and concluded that he was just not a fighting man. But he had ambivalent attitudes about the bravery of the paratroopers and he projected much of his anger against them because of the fear of being called a coward if he showed any outward signs of not being as "tough" as them. His interpretation of the war was a bit immature as he felt that there was no reason why the U.S. was in it.

6. Previous military offenses:

Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL for 25 days in Dec 1943 and Jan 1944, receiving a sentence of six months HL and \$198 fine. Stated that only the men who lived on the East Coast were given Christmas furloughs and he became angry about it so impulsively "took off" and went to visit his girl friend and family. He hitched all the way to California to try and patch up the broken engagement with his girl friend, and then went to Oklahoma to visit his mother before returning to his post in North Carolina. He volunteered for immediate overseas service in order to avoid the confinement sentence.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

In June 1944 inmate went AWOL for 27 days and was given a special CM in Sicily for violation of AW 61, and sentenced to 3 mo HL and \$69 fine. Inmate stated that he was shacking up and drinking most of the time. Was po'd at his outfit. Finally turned self in. Unit was just getting ready for combat and inmate didn't like the tough training so he thought he would spend some of his money before he got on the line. Admits lack of judgment and irresponsibility at that time, but pointed out that he didn't desert when he was needed.

7. Present offense;

By GCMO # 4, adjudged 21 November 1945, inmate was sentenced to DD, TF and 10 years CHL for violation of AW 61, AWOL on two counts from 22 Jan 1945 to 31 March 1945 and from 7 April 1945 to 26 May 1945, a total of 88 days. Inmate stated that he was just released from a hospital for wound treatments and his outfit was on the way to a rest camp near Belgium. He was given only 1 sandwich a day by the MP's and he became disgusted at the thought of returning to the unit he disliked so much that he got off at a wrong station, got drunk and wound up in Southern France where he shacked up with a girl. Another fellow went with him, but inmate decided to turn in after 39 days because of fear of the consequences. He was confined at a stragglers point, but after 6 days inmate took off again because he was PO'd and easily influenced to go with another soldier to Belgium. Inmate worked his way back to So. France eventually and turned himself in after 49 days of drinking and shacking up and trying to forget his worries. His outfit was still not on the line and the war ended before he finally turned in. Inmate felt that he would not be given more than a 6 months sentence because he did not desert a unit in combat.

He now feels that he would like to get restored, but he would like to stay in the Army for 3 more years as "it is tough on the outside," and he

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

is anxious to get an honorable discharge to that his girl will marry him. He made a good record in the PDB, and despite some irresponsibility, lack of judgment, and immaturity it is felt that he is rehabilitable and capable of good service if restored. Inmate is contrite and sincere. Clemency and med. sec. should be considered.

ENOS, D lbert G.

7053
UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 25, colored, was born 6 Sept 1920, in Phila, Pa., the 3rd of 4 siblings. He comes from a rather deprived social and economic family and inmate has always been sensitive to these conditions. Father was intermittently employed as a truck driver in a coal business which he operated with a partner. The earnings were fairly good, but the family had great difficulty in making both ends meet during the depression years. Inmate has a great respect for father and claims that despite his 3 marriages he was easy to get along with and he had many friends. Father was a non drinker and moderately religious. Inmate did not know the reason why father's wife left him, but suspected that it was over financial arguments. Father was a very sensitive person who became extremely angry about negro discrimination and inmate often heard these outbursts. Inmate stated that his father always taught him to feel equal to any human being and not to act submissive and meek and be ashamed of his race because the world would eventually solve all of these racial problems. Inmate stated that he often got involved in fights as a boy as a result of this belief.

Mother died when inmate was 2 years old. His father remarried the following year, but inmate does not remember his first stepmother as she left the family when he was 7 years of age. Father married the 3rd time in 1944 after inmate was in the Army, but he recalls her as being very fussy. In

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

between the period 1927 and 1934 when father had no legal wife, inmate recalls that there were a series of "girl-friends." Inmate was mostly reared under the supervision of his aunt. He regards her highly and felt that she was a mother to him. She was described as strict and kindly and a firm believer in the Bible. She always treated inmate with consideration, and he was able to achieve some feeling of security through her. There were frequent periods when inmate felt sorry for himself because of his broken family situation. He got along well with his 3 brothers and they represented the family to him because the father never had a close personal relationship with the children.

Inmate developed a rather aggressive personality during his childhood and acted in a happy manner, but he indicated that this was merely a cover up for his feelings of inadequacy. Inmate stated that he was lonely and sad a great deal of the time and he often indulged in daydreams. He was extremely sensitive and he had a rather pessimistic attitude towards the world, which he felt was all wrong and he believed that he didn't have much of a chance in it. He frequently dreamed about living in comfortable circumstances in a community where everyone would be friends. He was inclined to be asocial in his attitude and did not mix readily. His mind was always preoccupied about his problems but he was frustrated in finding adequate solutions. At school, he first began to contact discrimination and prejudice when other students called him "nigger." He was easily embarrassed but hot tempered and he developed a very rebellious attitude towards society. He always suspected that people were looking strangely at him and insulting him in their minds. He stated he often had harsh thoughts towards white people, but he never hated them. He would day-dream that all people would change miraculously so that there wouldn't be anymore prejudice. He was particularly disillusioned after he got into the Army and he felt that it was a source of his difficulties "as foolish as it may sound." Inmate often brooded about his situation in life and described his general

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

characteristics as moody and depressed and thought that it was no use for him to live but he never developed any definite suicidal thoughts. Inmate has had temper tantrums most of his life and he gets excited easily. It bothers him to be around crowds because of his nervousness. He has had high blood pressure since age 6 and has been subjected to dizzy and fainting spells. Occasionally he gets severe headaches and "staggers and trembles." He is fearful of snakes and rats, but does not have any other phobias. In adult civilian life his chief characteristic was to be seclusive and he only had a few close friends. He dislikes social affairs. He considers himself a steady worker, and was willing to take responsibility whenever he had a chance. Inmate began to drink at age 21, but he has never been high or drunk. Denies use of drugs, but smokes a great deal. Normal heterosexual adjustment. Inmate has shacked up overseas and contacted VD twice. He is semi engaged to a home town girl now.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed $9\frac{1}{2}$ years of school at age 17, before going to work. He can read and write adequately and claims he made good academic adjustments. He hopes to enter a singing school after his release from confinement as he has an aspiration to become a professional singer.

3. Occupational;

Inmate worked off and on between 1937 and 1941 as a sign and house painter and did odd jobs. He averaged \$15 to \$20 per week and claims that he was employed steadily. From 1941 to 1943, inmate was a vendor of vegetables and he owned his own business, but barely managed to make a living. He was very anxious to be his own boss and independent of supervision, because of his sensitivity and resentful attitude towards people. He considers painting his highest skill, and would like to own a fruit and produce market eventually if his singing plans do not succeed.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

4. Denies any civilian arrests.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 18 March 1943 in Phila. He was initially enthusiastic about army service but became disillusioned when sent to an Army camp in the South where he ran into color discrimination on a large scale. He spent 11 months at Camp Swift, Texas, in Airbase security and the Engineers. Has been variously assigned as sign painter, rifleman, and truck driver. He was in an Army pain school for a brief period but considers the airbase security as his best outfit. He disliked the Engineers most intensely because he did not have any confidence of the Southern white officers overseas. Stated that they openly practiced discrimination and restricted the men from social activities open to GIs, and would not provide transportation on an equal basis, and blamed them for any trouble which developed. Inmate's resentment, and aggressive behavior was intensified by this situation. He felt that the men in his outfit were OK. Inmate arrived in England in April 1944 and he was also located in France, Belgium and Holland. He was entitled to the ETO ribbon and saw 4 months of combat as a jeep driver. Inmate was hospitalized for VD once, and pneumonia for 2 months. Highest rank reached was Pfc. Inmate had a total of 24 days good time lost from AWOL and 261 days in confinement and 7 days SKNLD prior to the present offense. Inmate stated that he like the Army but it was extremely difficult for him to accept discrimination in it. He stated that in some of the outfits, a lot of bad colored boys from the South were mixed in and there were ill feelings. His greatest resentment was the refusal of his white officer to allow capable colored soldiers from getting ahead, and he rationalized some of his failings to this cause. He stated that the situation was further complicated because of frequent clashing between white and colored soldiers in town, and "we always got the worst of it." Inmate became very depressed about this state of affairs

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

and was extremely resentful when his officers openly referred to them as "niggers" and that they were not really needed in the war and they were such cowards and they were ashamed to have colored men under them. Inmate reacted bitterly towards these insults and he interpreted their orders as an indication of their attempt to make him feel inferior. This further depressed his mental attitude and he felt that he was always pushed into trouble. Inmate firmly believed that the war was being fought for freedom, equality, and humanity and he could not reconcile the ideals with the actual practices. Inmate indicated a good insight into his situation despite his sensitive, aggressive, rebellious, and impulsive behavior.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 96, on 21 May 1943 for failure to obey orders of a commissioned officer, and was sentenced to 4 mos HL, and \$99 forfeit. He served 55 days in confinement before release. He stated that he was in Texas at the time and brand new to the Army. His unit was told to double time, but inmate stopped to rub sand out of his eyes and an officer accused him of not saluting. An argument resulted and inmate was CMd for not recognizing authority.

Inmate received another Summ CM for viol of AW 61 and 96, AWOL 2 days, and failure to obey orders of an officer. He was sentenced in Aug 43 to 1 month confinement and \$30 fine, and he spent 10 days in confinement before release. He stated he went AWOL because he was fed up with the Army, came in with a wrong foot, was disillusioned, and blew his top easily.

Inmate's third Summ CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL 9 days in Texas and he was sentenced to HL for 1 month and \$30 fine. He stated that this was a continuation of his resentful attitude and he tried to escape the uncomfortable situation by running away but decided it would not solve the problem, so turned himself in.

Inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 61, and 63, in Sept 44, AWOL 3 hours, and behaving himself in a disrespectful manner towards his superior officer, by saying to him "God damn gold bars don't mean a thing to me." Inmate was sentenced to 6 most HL, and forf of \$180. He stated that he was kept in confinement 8 months, because of the Army red tape. Admitted his guilt, but claims he was POd at officers who cursed him first because his truck accidentally broke down.

Inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 61, in Feb 1945 for AWOL 6 days. Sentenced to 30 days HL, and \$22 fine, and served the full time. He stated that he had been returned from his previous confinement to a Repl Depot and he got bored and disgusted because no rations were given so he took off. Throughout these offenses, it should be noted that the primary causes were inmate's resentment and feelings of independence, but that he was not actually vicious in behavior.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO Nr. 410, adjudged 15 Oct 1945, for viol of AW 61, AWOL from 7 April 1945 to Aug 5 1945, inmate was sentenced to DD, suspended, TF, and 25 years CHL. Inmate stated that upon his release from confinement for the previous offense he was very bitter about his treatment because he felt that justice had not been done. He was kept in the stockade overtime for one of his offenses for 2 months, and he believes that he was unnecessarily pushed around. He was ordered to report to a Repl Depot but took off in order to re-join his own outfit. When he heard that they had shipped out to Japan, he just remained away because he didn't want to get under the supervision of the Southern white officers in the repl depot again. During the balance of the war in Europe he stayed with different outfits, and helped them haul supplies to the lines and help them bring back dead bodies. He also acted as barber with various outfits. He emphatically related with feeling that he was not

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

a deserter because he did not fear combat and that was what he actually wanted instead of laborer and treated in an inferior manner. After VE day he wandered around, shackled up occasionally and eventually turned himself in because he felt that he had done wrong and that he could not get away with it permanently. Inmate was extremely contrite, cooperative and sincere during the interview and he has an intense interest in his future. He believes that he is capable of restoration and that he is rehabilitated. He claims that he has never held anything against the army but that he would like to be restored where Northern white officers are in charge as they would not provoke him to losing his temper. He believes that he would be judged as an individual and he could fully obey and respect officers and not be resentful of authority under these circumstances. He pointed out that he had made a good record in the DTC, and that he had received a Superior rating as a first Sgt. He feels that the past should not be held against him because of the circumstantial situation which made it difficult for him to control his behavior. Points in his favor are his efforts at rehabilitation, his fairly good civilian record of work and no arrests, his satisfactory adjustments in companies he liked, his willingness to volunteer for extra services, his willingness to go up on the combat lines while AWOL, his insight into his present situation despite some rationalization and projection. It is felt that inmate would be able to control his intense rebellious feelings and high sensitivity if placed in a more suitable army environment where his resentment towards authority would not be unduly provoked. Clemency and Medium Security recommended.

DOWNEN, William F.

7048
UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 28, was born 20 Dec 1917 in Tenn., the 3rd of 5 siblings.

Father was a farmer and lay minister most of his life. He provided a

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

moderate standard of living for the family and there were no extreme economic deprivations. Father was extremely religious, taciturn and strict with the children but inmate respected him highly because he was a good family man. Father suffered from asthma for a number of years. Mother died in 1929 at the age of 35 when inmate was only 12 years old. Her death was a severe chromatic experience for him because of his dependency upon her. He stated that he felt that he had lost everything in the world, and was lonesome for a long time after that, became somewhat withdrawn, and cried easily. Mother died of pneumonia and she was described as being nervous, suffering one breakdown. Parents, however, were compatible and there were no separations. Father remarried in 1935 to a woman who had 4 children from a previous marriage. Inmate resented stepmother greatly for attempting to replace his own mother in the home, and he was unconsciously antagonistic towards his father for "betraying my mother." Inmate had rather strange feelings towards his mother and it apparently was one of the factors for his joining the Army the first time. Inmate got along well with his siblings. One sister was described as a "nervous type" and she was hospitalized at the age of 28 for "female trouble."

Inmate had a great sense of insecurity after the death of his mother and he indicated that he also felt inadequate in some ways. He was inclined to be very solitary and did not care to mix readily with other people. Denied severe neurotic traits during childhood, but stated that he has always been a little nervous. "Hands trembled all the time" and my "lips twitched." Inmate was often worried and depressed for no apparent causes, but he felt that he had made adequate social adjustments in civilian life. He liked to mix with people but preferred to remain in the background, because he did not think he was the leader type. Inmate has had a slight fear of high places after his experiences in the paratroopers. Inmate started drinking at age 18 and was high once or twice a month.

Upon hearing that he was shipping overseas, inmate began to drink more steadily. He stated that it only took $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pine to get him high and he drank very heavily during his period of AWOL. He preferred to drink with others as he disliked the taste of liquor. Inmate drank chiefly for the effect as it made him feel more at ease and self confident. He denies that he is chronically addicted to drink. Inmate has had occasional heterosexual experiences since age 16. While overseas he shacked up with one girl during every period of AWOL. He has had VD 4 times. Inmate was living with a girl in London during his period of desertion. She was married but planned on a divorce. Inmate felt that she was the one who encouraged him mostly to go AWOL and he contemplated remaining in England permanently at one time. He has one child to this relationship, but inmate now feels that he is permanently through with this girl and he does not care what she does about the child.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 9th grade at age 14, and claims that he skipped the first and second grade in one year, but failed the 5th. He was an average student and did not have any particular academic difficulties. He quit school in order to go to work on his father's farm.

3. Occupational:

Inmate worked from 1934 to 1936 on his father's farm and then served a 2 year Army hitch in Panama. After his HD he worked as a truck driver at \$86 per month in Missouri until he was sent to a Reform School in 1939. After his discharge from the reformatory in 1941, he worked as a tractor driver on a farm in Missouri at \$15 per week until his present induction. He felt that he was a good worker and was given a great deal of responsibility on his job. He considers farming his highest skill and plans to return to it after his release.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate was arrested at age 21 for being high in a Cafe in Tenn., but released after a payment of \$21 fine. In the same year he was arrested for larceny. He stated that he and a friend took 12 chickens from a neighbors farm and was caught. Inmate had never stolen anything up to this time according to his statement. He was sentenced to 2 years at the Reform school, Algoa Farms in Jefferson City, Mo. after 19 months he was paroled to the custody of his former employer.

5. Military History:

Inmate was in the Army from 1936 to 1938, and stationed in Panama for the entire period as a duty soldier. He never got into any difficulty and received an HD after his enlistment expired. He was inducted into the RA in June 1942 at Jefferson Barracks, and he had an indifferent attitude towards it. After 14 weeks of basic training at Camp Roberts he volunteered into the paratroopers at Ft. Benning. He was assigned at Ft. Bragg as a paratrooper for 8 months before arriving overseas in Oct 43. Inmate later attempted to get into the CA because he found that the physical standards for the paratroopers was a bit too strenuous for him. He did not have confidence in some of the "90 day wonders" officers in his outfit, but considered most of them good leaders. He felt a strong group solidarity towards the men in his outfit and he resented it deeply when he was later transferred out of the unit. Inmate went overseas with his own unit and served mostly in England. He was entitled to wear an EAME ribbon. Most of his overseas service was in the rear zone training and in waiting around at the replacement depot. He was hospitalized on 2 occasions for "leg trouble" but the doctors could not find any physical basis for it. Inmate was rather vague and blocked considerably in discussing his conversations with the psychiatrist during this time. Highest rank reached was private. Inmate had one company punishment for AWOL.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

He has lost a total of 588 days under AW 107 for AWOL 374 days, confinement 182 days, and hospitalized 32. Inmate had a difficult time making personal adjustments in the Army, but he felt that he had always done his duty. He stated that drinking and women were the primary causes for his various AWOLs, and he indicated that there was some nervous reactions because of certain ambivalent attitudes towards the paratroopers, as he wanted to transfer out of the unit at the same time he resented it when it was suggested. He indicated that there was some relationship to the weakening of his ego, and he felt "as good as any man in the outfit." He stated that he drank heavily because of boredom more than fear of combat duty. During training, inmate suffered from severe knots in his legs during hiking and this appeared to be the chief reason why his CO felt that he could be of no further use to the paratroopers.

6. Previous Military Offenses; (NO SERVICE RECORD AVAILABLE)

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL 16 days in August 1943, and he received a sentence of 6 mos HL, and 2/3 forf of pay. Inmate served 30 days of this time. He stated that his outfit was on maneuvers in Tenn and when rumors began that they were going to be shipped soon inmate decided to go home and see his family. On the way back he was picked up by the MPs and tried.

His 2nd CM, Spec CM, was for viol of AW 61, AWOL 14 days in Nov 1943, after he got to England. Sentenced to 6 mos HL and 2/3 forf but inmate was released after 30 days of confinement. He stated that he went to London on a pass, met a girl whom he "shacked up" with. He stated that he drank heavily during the time he was gone and was worried and depressed a great deal of the time for reasons unknown to him.

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL 90 days between March and June 1944 in England. Sentenced to 6 mos HL, and 2/3 forf,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

but only served 15 days. Inmate stated that he had just been discharged from the hospital after the doctors could find no organic causes for his leg difficulties and he was ordered to report to a Repl Depot. The group he went with stopped overnight in London, and the next morning inmate and another soldier could not find them, so they visited some pubs and got high. The other soldier got involved in a knife fight and inmate was picked up to make a statement. He was turned loose the following day, so that he decided to hang around for awhile to shack up with the same woman as before. Expressed some bitterness about being transferred out of the paratroopers without cause.

Inmate's 4th Spec CM was for viol of AW 61, AWOL during Sept 1944. Sentenced to 6 most HL, and 2/3 forf of pay, but served only 90 days in confinement. Inmate stated that he had been returned to the paratroopers, but he was not allowed to make a dry run jump and he felt that he was sent to the hospital in order to be rid of. After 2 days he went AWOL from the hospital and remained with the same woman as previously. He felt that nothing serious would happen to him because all of his previous sentences had been light.

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was convicted by GCMO Nr. 12, Adjudged 29 Nov 1945, for viol of AW 58, desertion from 10 May 1945 to 12 Nov 1945. He was sentenced to DD approved, TF, and CHL for 10 years. He stated that he was in a Repl Depot at the time and could not get a pass. When V-E day arrived everyone got a pass except him, so he decided to go to town to drink a few beers. He became high and decided that he would go live with his girl friend for awhile since the war was over in Europe. He moved in with her, took a job as a window washer, wore civilian clothes, and assumed the alias of Jack Kirwin, with the intention of remaining permanently in England. However, he began to

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 8, 1946

worry about his status, so he made up his mind to turn in after the Christmas holidays. His girl friend was anxious to get married but the divorce proceedings were complicated. A child was born during this period and inmate became greatly worried about what he was going to do in the future. The girl's husband came home unexpectedly on a furlough from the English Army and he turned inmate in to the authorities. Inmate was confined in the Loire, Le Mans, Warsburg, and Delta DTCs until his recent arrival in this installation. He claims that he never had any difficulties in the DTCs, and was anxious to restore. He feels that he has learned his lesson and was extremely contrite. He believes that women and drink were bad influences upon him and the reasons for his lack of judgment while overseas. He feels that he has come to his senses now and that he can leave liquor alone because he never was a strong drinker. He is interested in signing up for a 3 year hitch in the army to prove his sincerity. Clemency and Medium Security indicated. It is recommended that further psychiatric examinations be given for a possible CDD on the basis of psychoneurotic tendencies as indicated by his past behavior.

May 10, 1946 - Friday

Another hard work day at the office; I think that I put in a very steady week of labor into my cases. Usually I don't stop at just writing up the cases but I spend time talking to the psychiatrist to insure that the inmate gets a break if I feel that more consideration should be given. I seem to get along well with Captain Cohen because this morning Torrence said he inquired about the reasons why I was not given another rating. At least he had a good though, but there isn't much he can do about the rating because Forlano has tried and Lt. Coffee just won't give the social workers a break and the few available openings for ratings goes to the men regularly attached to the hospital. I put in a strong plug for Herb since he has only a T5 yet

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

and there is a chance for him to get a rating since the last five fellows left.

We have to work tomorrow morning because an undersecretary of War is coming here for a cook's tour and the Major feels that we should put on a show so that he has cancelled all passes. I don't mind too much since I have had every weekend off since coming back from my furlough. As soon as I find out if Captain Cohen is definitely to be the Chief of the Section, I will start working definitely on the individual psychotherapy program since he knows something about it. I refuse to volunteer my services for any of Forlano's projects because he is so much in the fog himself and he doesn't inspire any confidence. All he does is try to get statistical evidence on whether one is working enough hours a day and he doesn't consider the nature of the case or anything else. I have unofficially spent time with the newest members of the case work section and I am starting to go over all of the cases quietly to see if there are any suggestions I can make. I feel that most of them do not need much supervision so there is no necessity to bother them -- especially when I don't know so much myself.

McGinty, my inmate secretary, has been getting very upset during the past few days because he is in such suspense about his future. He has been recommended for restoration but the answer hasn't come back from Washington yet. He wants a lot of sympathy and makes vague threats about blowing his top so I stop and listen to him a little bit each day while he tells me his problems. He is a nice fellow and I hope that he gets a break. He gives me most of the news about what goes on in the compound. This morning he told me that the inmate orchestra, led by Gino, went on a strike and walked out of the YMCA dance in the face of a direct order by the Lieutenant to stay because one of the Y officials had insulted them by telling the girls

who come to these dances not to talk to the band members because they are hardened criminals. I don't blame them for walking out, but they may get into serious trouble if a hard army officer decides that it is mutiny. The Major of the Honor Company seems to be a good egg because he has finally gotten the Colonel to allow the inmates to go to the post movies (in a group) and the PX. They are not allowed the freedom of the rest of the post yet. They have about 3 weeks of training yet before they are restored and a lot of the former officers are getting anxious because they don't know what they will be classified as. We are going to try and get a couple of them assigned to our office, but most of them will probably be sent overseas.

Major Forlano still has the idea that we are getting the dregs of the military offenders in this latch batch, but I can't arrive at this conclusion from the cases I have done in the past week. In fact, I have recommended most of them for restoration and clemency. I had a rape and desertion case today and neither of the boys indicated any criminal tendencies. I think they could definitely straighten themselves out and be of use to society. I go on the assumption that we should give the benefit of the doubt to the inmate and believe that there are good qualities in them which will come out with humane treatment. Sless thinks I am not harsh enough in my recommendations, but I think he is too suspicious of these inmates and he doesn't want to give them a chance so easily. Nuts!

GARRETT, Robert O Jr.

7066
UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 23, was born 7 June 1922, in Rockport, Indiana, the youngest of 4 siblings. Father, 65, was employed as a farmer all of his life and had a moderate income. During the depression, father worked on WPA in order to supplement the family income. Inmate highly respects father, and describes

him as a quiet, understanding, kindly, responsible, honest and slightly sensitive individual who worked hard all of his life and had a great sense of responsibility for the family. Mother, died in 1942 at age 63, from cancer. Inmate was extremely close to his mother and appreciative of the fact that her only ambition in life was to seek happiness for her children. She had a stable temperament and was kindly to the children. There is no mental disease history or criminal tendencies in the family. Parents were exceptionally compatible and the family life was stable and conducive to a good personality development. It was well respected in the community. Inmate got along well with his three sisters, but liked his youngest sister the best.

Inmate describes his childhood as happy, despite the fact that he tended to be a little quiet and shy. No abnormal traits were indicated. His boyhood was pleasant and he participated freely in group activities and had a carefree existence in the rural area in which he grew up. The members of his gang grew up together and inmate had many friends in his locality. No severe childhood neurotic traits were indicated. Inmate has always felt at ease among people, has a pleasant outgoing personality, likes responsibility and apparently was a well adjusted individual who planned to settle down in his community permanently. Inmate did not start drinking until after he got in the Army, and it only takes a small amount to get him high. He drank primarily for social reasons, and dislikes the taste of liquor intensely. He felt that it helped to ease his nerves somewhat under severe combat stress. Inmate stated that he has only been real drunk on one occasion in his life, the night in which the present offense was supposed to have taken place. Denies the use of drugs, and smokes lightly. Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 21. He stated that the soldiers in his unit did not have too high an opinion towards women while overseas but that he has always had a healthy normal attitude towards them. He was engaged at the time he went into the Army, but broke this engagement

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

after he was convicted of his offense. He feels now that he will never be married because he has certain fears regarding sex. It is connected with such attitudes as shameful, vicious, violent. Inmate has a mistrust in girls and believes that they will get him into trouble because he emphatically stated that he was convicted on a phoney German rape charge, and he is not willing to trust women now because of this experience. There is no evidence of any serious personality defects in inmate and he has the appearance of being a sincere, somewhat stolid individual, without any traces of viciousness or abnormal sexual drives. His social history indicates that his ethical values were adequate and he is not a drinking man.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 7th grade of school at age 14 in 1937, and then quit to help his father support the family. He has always been large for his age and he disliked academic studies because of some difficulty in concentrating. He was occasionally truant but never got into any trouble at school. He has no future educational plans.

3. Occupational:

Inmate sold papers and helped his father part time while still in school. From 1937 until 1942 he was primarily employed as a baker's helper at \$15 a week. He has also worked as a laborer, cook on a steamboat, veterinary helper and performed odd jobs. Inmate's main concern was to make a living and have an adequate income and this was always the basis for job changes. He stated that he was trusted by his employers and they always told him he could return to the job because he was regarded as a steady employee. He considers the job of baker as his highest skill and would like to return to it in the event that he does not make the army his career.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate was arrested once at the age of 18 in Indiana for fighting

and released after paying a fine of \$10.

Military History:

Inmate was inducted through Selective Service on 13 Nov 1942 at Evansville, Indiana and was glad to get in because of the opportunity to travel. He was at Ft. Benning for 10 months, as a basic combat engineer and was stationed for a very brief period at Ft. Dix and Camp Kilmer before arriving overseas in England in Dec 1943. He has served in France, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia. He was in the combat engineers throughout his army experience and served in construction work, utility repairman and carpenter capacities. He liked this branch of the service very much and got along extremely well with his officers, and men in the outfit. He was entitled to wear an EAME ribbon and claims 3 battle stars for participation in the N. France, Ardennes, and Rhineland campaigns. He served 10 months in the combat zone and had an extremely good record under combat conditions. He was wounded once by shrapnel fragments near the ear, but was not hospitalized. Highest rank reached was Pfc, and his character and efficiency rating have been Excellent. He received one company punishment for being late on a pass, but he has no previous AWOL or confinement record. Inmate stated that under combat condition his main thought was to protect himself, but to get the job done. He had normal fear reactions and was considerably upset at the time many buddies were killed and he was hit near the ear. Inmate has had some battle dreams but no nervous breakdowns. He was always willing to perform his duty and he liked the excitement of combat. He stated that he asked to be sent to Japan before starting his sentence. Inmate is anxious to make the army his career.

6. There are no previous military offenses.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO Nr. 37, adjudged 28 May 1945, inmate was convicted of viol of

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

AW 92, rape of a German girl, and sentenced to suspended DD, TF, and CHL for Nat life. A companion was tried under a separate Gen CM and given a similar sentence. Inmate steadfastly has maintained that he does not recall the offense which happened on that evening, but he now believes that he might have committed the offense even though he was in such a drunken condition that he was unable to definitely recall the exact events. Inmate stated that the prosecution accused he and Hart of breaking into a German home and forcibly have intercourse with a young married woman at the point of a gun. Inmate stated that he was in the same company as Hart, but he had not known him well previously and he couldn't understand why Hart testified that he was the companion during the offense. The husband of the victim and several members of the family testified that inmate and his companion were the ones who had broken into the house in a drunken condition and forced the wife and a 14 year old sister into the bedroom. The wife was the only one attacked. Inmate believed that he might have "blacked out" from the effects of excessive drinking as he was not used to it. He stated that he had been drinking issued rum all afternoon and wine in the evening. He does not remember going into the German house and committing the rape, but now feels that it might have occurred. He stated that he has always respected women and couldn't understand how it would be possible for him to commit such an offense as he had gone to Germany to fight the war and not to "make love" to German women. Inmate made a very good record in the DTC and he has excellent recommendations. He soldiered his way up to the position of Tech Sgt and was a Bn executive officer. He is extremely anxious to have a chance to restore to duty and feels that he would like to make a career of the army since he has no bitter or resentful attitudes towards it. It appears that further confinement would not serve any purpose of rehabilitation since inmate is already rehabilitated. It is recommended that Clemency, Restoration and Medium

Security be considered. Inmate has had good civilian adjustment and his military record has been clean. He does not appear to have any criminal tendencies and it is felt that he could be of further use to the Army.

GILLIS, Raymond

7068
UNVERIFIED

1. Social:

Inmate, 24, was born on 20 April 1920, in New York City, the youngest of 6 siblings. He comes from a moderately comfortable home and there has never been any economic deprivations in the household. Father, 65, has been employed as a civil service post office clerk for a number of years, earning between \$50 and \$65 per week. Father was described as a "friend" to his children and inmate had a great deal of respect for him because he never complained about anything. Father was congenial, even tempered, and kindly. A moderate drinker. Mother, died in September 1943, as a result of cancer and asthma complications. She was easy going, but frequently irritable because of her asthma attacks. Mother never left the house in 20 years because of her condition and was bed ridden for frequent periods during these years. The entire family worried about her and attempted to please all of her whims. As a result of her own condition, mother was inclined to worry excessively about the health of her children, and she was particularly over-protective of inmate. Despite her condition, the parents were extremely compatible and the father was very devoted to his wife. Inmate believes that his mother's illness was the chief reason why the family's solidarity was so strong. A great deal of father's income was spent on doctor bills, but the children were all willing to contribute financial help as seen as they were gainfully employed.

Inmate had good sibling relationships, but got along best with the sister next to him. At times he resented his older sister because she had to

assume many of mother's responsibilities in the care of the children. Inmate describes himself as a bashful child, but he claimed to have a fairly happy childhood. He suffered from "dizzy spells" from early childhood and this would cause him to "stagger." As a result of this condition, it was necessary for him to remain away from school for short intervals. Inmate indicated that he has been rather preoccupied with his own physical condition because of the prolonged presence of illness in the household. He was extremely "fussy" about cleanliness, and he could not stand any dirty objects around. He had certain introvert inclinations and he was in the habit of reading a great deal as a boy. He was particularly interested in sports and outdoor stories, and he usually identified himself with the heroes of the books. Inmate stated that he often daydreamed and used to "live" the characters in books and he got a great deal of vicarious satisfaction out of this. He never felt at ease around girls until later years. Inmate indicated that he was protected and sheltered excessively as a boy, and he developed an unusual fear of fighting because of his distaste for physical injury. He indicated a basic insecurity and dependency which was compensated by a strong attachment to the family and a highly developed ethical code of conduct. Inmate has had kidney trouble since childhood and he was enuretic until age 12. He was inclined to be nervous, but believes that this condition was intensified through army service. He has a slight uncontrollable twitch of the hand. Inmate is "allergic" to high places and he has a fear of water, while blood "scares me." Despite his fears of violence he performed his military duties in a commendable way. He suffered from dizzy spells after he got overseas but was treated only with "pills." Inmate states he is a great worrier and he has always been unduly concerned about his future because of some lack of self confidence despite the fact that he is aware of his above average intelligence. In adult civilian life he got along with people and had a small group of close

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

friends. He prefers to be in the background in social gatherings and there has been some subconsciousness about the premature thinning of hair. He likes responsibility and feels pleased when he is given it, but reacts in a nervous manner and gets "agitated." He indicated that he has some insight into his condition when he stated that he believed that his tendency of "slight nervousness" was due to concern about his mother's prolonged illness. He felt that his greatest worry was in achieving a stronger degree of economic security to provide for his wife. Inmate has never drank or used drugs and cigarettes.

Normal heterosexual adjustment since age 17. Inmate was married in 1943 to a girl 2 years older than him, after a 4 year courtship. He was extremely devoted to his wife and got along well with her. He described her as "athletic type," and "reminds me of my favorite sister." Inmate was fearful of having any children because he felt that it was too dangerous to burden her with the responsibility of a child when he didn't know if he would return from overseas. His wife is now waiting for him, but she does not know the circumstances of his extended AWOL and inmate is fearful that if she ever discovered that he had an illegitimate child in France she would leave him. Inmate feels that he could not withstand the blow of losing his wife "after what has happened to me." While in France, inmate had an affair with a married French girl who became pregnant by him, and inmate felt that it was his moral duty to take care of her through the pregnancy period. When the girl's husband returned in May 45, inmate explained the entire situation and the husband and wife were reconciled with complete acceptance of the child. Inmate feels that he has discharged his full moral responsibility and that he now plans to start a family of his own when he gets released from confinement.

2. Educational:

Inmate was in his last year of high school when he quit at the age of 18 in order to join the Army in 1938, but was rejected for a "weak left eye."

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 10, 1946

Considered himself above average in his academic work and never had any difficulties. He plans to complete his high school work at some time in the future because he feels that it has important implications for his future job security.

3. Occupational:

Inmate was never completely adjusted to the labor market, which he felt was a result of the uncertain economic situation at the time. He has worked in a factory and as stock clerk for varying periods, but always quit in order to get a better paying job. In 1941 he was employed as a commissary clerk at \$18 per week, and in 1942 he held a similar position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at \$21 a week. He liked this position and got along well with his boss and was considered a steady employee. Considers the job of clerk as his highest skill and plans to return to it in civilian life. He indicated that he had higher job aspirations but believed that there were too many personal limitations to achieve these goals.

4. There is no civilian criminal history:

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted on 22 Dec 1942, at Camp Dix, N.J. and was very bewildered about the sudden change in his life habits. He has been assigned as cannoneer at Camp Bowie, Camp Hood, and Camp Atterbury in the States. He was periodically assigned as assistant driver and he liked this job the best. Considers the tank destroyer as his best unit, and he always got along well with his officers and had excellent relationship with the men in his outfit. Inmate arrived in Scotland in June 44, and has served in England and France. Is entitled to ETO ribbon and 2 bronze stars. Inmate was on or near the front lines for a 5 months period, but never hospitalized for wounds. Highest rank held was private. No company punishment, but 5 days lost from AWOL prior

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

to present offense. Inmate stated that he was extremely nervous under combat conditions and had battle dreams about losing his arms, or legs. Had many dizzy spells and gun fire made him jumpy. He felt that he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown, but never did break down on the lines. He stated he was in a condition of near hysteria at times and feared the loss of his mind. Was tense and worried all the time, and in a perpetual anxiety frame of mind. He now feels that his extended AWOL might have been a result of an unconscious desire to get away from this undesirable situation, but he stated that he did have a strong moral conflict because of his feeling of responsibility for the pregnant girl. He stated he was upset most of the time and frequently condemned himself as a coward because he believed he was the only one in his unit with such strong fears. His imagination would "run wild" on guard duty and he had clarified feelings because of fears that a German would creep up and stab him in the back. However, he related with great pride that he never did let down on his duties while on the line.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL for 5 days in August 1943, and fined \$14 pay for six months and 6 months HL. The entire sentence was suspended. Inmate stated that he was stationed in Indiana at the time and he received a letter from his brother saying that his mother was in a critical condition. No furloughs were being granted the men because of standing shipment overseas, so that inmate left on his own for 5 days and returned to his unit. His mother died 1 month later. Inmate pointed out that family problems had always affected him strongly because of his feeling of responsibility.

Inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 61, and AW 96, AWOL 1 hour, and carrying live ammunition in Oct 1944. He stated that he was fined \$25. Inmate was stationed in a Repl Depot at the time and he went to town without a pass in order to meet a friend who wanted to buy a pistol, so he took some

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

live ammunition along to demonstrate it and was caught upon his arrival in town.

7. Present Offense;

By GCMO Nr. 470, adjudged 11 Oct 1945, inmate was convicted of a viol of AW 61, AWOL in France from 12 Nov 1944 to 6 August 1945, and sentenced to DD, approved, TF, and 30 years, CHL, later reduced to 10 years. Inmate stated that he became very concerned about the pregnant girl which he was responsible for and when he won \$300 in a crap game, he decided to go take care of her. He looked after her medical needs, and performed other duties in order to make the birth of the child easier. He overhead expense was small because he got supplies from the Medica and ate at the GI mess hall near Paris. He felt that the French girl was respectable and that he was her only mistake. He stated that he was worried all during his AWOL and became frantic when VE day arrived because he believed that his absence would be interpreted as a cowardly act. Inmate had some mental conflict about volunteering for service in Japan in order to redeem himself and he finally turned himself in on Aug 6 to ask for duty in the Pacific. He felt that he could go through further combat in order to prove that he was not a coward but the Pacific war ended a week later. Inmate stayed 6 months in the Delta DTC after his sentence was adjudged and made an excellent record as a drill Sgt. He soldiered throughout his stay there and is desperately anxious to redeem himself if he is given a chance for restoration now. He feels that he can be useful to the Army in a guard duty capacity because he does not drink and is conscientious about any assignment given him. He is willing to remain in the Army as long as he is needed and he states that his wife will wait indefinitely for him to earn an HD. He is contrite about the "mistake" he made and realizes that duty to the Country and personal worries should not have conflicted to the point where he had to make a choice. Inmate appeared to be sincere, honest and co-operative and it is felt that he is

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 10, 1946

rehabilitated and restoration, Clemency and Medium Security is advisable. His good civilian and military records and his strong sense of ethical value should be considered in weighing the merits of his case. Inmate appears to be capable of further use to the Army as it is not likely that family problems will be as severe in the future since he has achieved some insight into his emotional reactions since the time he was in combat.

May 11, 1946 - Saturday
8:30 AM

Just came in from NYC, and I'm waiting for an inmate to be sent over from the compound so that I can interview him. Bob, Herb and I went into town last night and we had a most pleasant ride on the "Chauncy" as we were on the top deck and the weather was nice and balmy. Bob had to rush out to Penn Station to get a train reservation so Herb and I went on to Brooklyn in advance. Herb's mother was very hospitable and she immediately made us feel at home. Herb had told her about my curiosity about Jewish food so that she gave us the works and I could hardly wait for Bob to arrive as I was so hungry. We met Herb's sister Natalie, Nasha to the family, and talked to her while the hunger pains kept increasing. Finally Bob arrived, and we started on the feast. We had gefulte fish, Jewish soup and a lot of other strange dishes and I just stuffed myself because it was so good. Herb just kept insulting his mother's cooking all the time and she just smiled sweetly and didn't even attempt to defend herself. I was amazed at the remarks he made until I realized that in a Jewish family the boy is spoiled and everything goes. Herb told me about how his father wanted him to be a scholar to carry on the family tradition, and how he used to answer the four questions at the Passover Sedars in Hebrew, and some of the family customs which went along with this observance. I surprised his mother by knowing a little bit about this cultural practice and it pleased her no end when I told her what a wonderful cook she was, the truth! Natalie

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

showed me the cups which was used for passover wine during the Sedars. Natalie is 19, very attractive, a junior at Brooklyn College, and there seemed to be a great deal of rivalry between her and Herb because she has never assumed the position of a submissive girl in a Jewish family. She is overly independent, intelligent, and a good conversationalist. That's why we turned down Herb's offer to go visit his artist friend Susan because we were too interested in talking to his sister. Herb was going to drive us over to Conely Island but his father needed the car so that we had to postpone the trip. We spent a nice pleasant evening over there and we were quite exhausted by the time we rode in the subway all the way up to the Bronx district to stay overnight with Warren. We didn't talk to Wang at all as he was out with a friend from Syracuse and ^{we} were gone early in the morning.

We had an unusual experience when we got to the coffee shop near the boat. A civilian came in and ordered coffee. We got to joking with him, and we discovered that he was the assistant to the Undersecretary of War and on the way to Hancock to look over the work of the P and S section. When we told him that this was the department we were working in, he became friendly and asked us all sorts of questions about our processing work. When the rest of the group came, Mr. McCormack called them in and we had breakfast with them. Major Forlano was there in his car but he got too anxious to get on the boat so that he missed the party. The Undersecretary of War, a General, Colonel, a Captain etc., were in the group and we got first hand information on a lot of things. The Captain was nice and he told us that there were going to be changes in personnel at Hancock and some of the Em would be put in prison work. He said if we were interested in doing this type of work in civilian life to let him know as he had contacts. Bob put in an unofficial request for transfer to the Dilwaukee DB and the Captain said he would see what he could do. We got on the boat ahead of the party, and we were very disappointed because we found

out later that they would have invited us to come on the private yacht with the party if they had known that a separate boat would be provided. We talked to Major Forlano on the way back and he piled us with questions about what was said and we told him what we knew. He was disturbed about possible personnel transfers and he said that we couldn't lose a single person. When we got to the pier here, there were photographers, staff cars and officers all over the place. The Colonel was there to greet the party. Too bad we didn't come on the private yacht. Bob and I feel that we did strengthen the position of psychiatric social workers through our conversation with Mr. McCormick. Later: The inspection party just left here. Mr. McCormick sought Bob and I out and we explained the process to him while Major Forlano took care of the General and the Undersecretary of War. We were legitimately busy this morning so that our office made a good impression on the party. The Captain we had met in NYC had me come down for a conversation and he depended upon our explanations for the work of this section. We were greeted cordially by the Assistant to the Undersecretary of War, and this amazed the other staff workers who did not know that we had met the party before they started out. The officer from the DB's didn't look to pleased that enlisted men were asked to tell about departmental policy, but we didn't worry about him a bit. The inspection party put on a show and they just breezed through the place. Major Forlano was so pleased that the impression was good that he said Bob and I could sneak off from work for the rest of the morning. I guess we sort of consolidated his position a bit as he was very nervous about the whole thing, while Bob and I took it for granted and it was a great joke to us because we had gotten on the "inside" so accidentally.

It looks like there is going to be rain this afternoon and that upsets me. I have to phone Yuriko as soon as I get into NYC to find out definite arrangements about the JAAL business. I'm borrowing ten dollars to supplement

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

my remaining \$10 of the months pay because I suspect that a formal affair like the one we will be attending is going to be a heavy outlay. I am looking forward to it though, and I hope that nothing comes up to cancel the whole thing. That Yuriko gets me down!!! No wonder I can't keep my mind on work this morning. I'm just going to write up one case and then take off as Major Forlano will not mind because of our "Chamber of Commerce" work with the visiting firemen.

May 13, 1946 - Monday

It's such nice spring weather outside that it is difficult to get back to the cases. I did two today, and spent an hour up at the Medical Detachment learning how to take temperatures in the orientation course. I'm glad that it wasn't too strenuous a day as I am tired from the weekend activities. On Saturday afternoon I was very upset on the boat because one of the inmates I had tried to get restored back to duty was given a dishonorable discharge. (see Melvin Post case) Regardless of what he had done in the past, it was inexcusable that the U. S. Army would send out a man with the worn out OD shirt and wrinkled pants that Post was given. He didn't even have a belt or tie, and he was given an old pair of boots. They did give him a little money to buy clothes with, but it didn't consider the inflation prices of clothes these days. Post was so bewildered because he has never been in NYC before and he didn't know how to arrange for transportation home. He was anxious to get back to Iowa for mother's day so I had Bob take him in hand and arrange for transportation to as far as Chicago with him. Bob had some extra clothes with him so he loaned Post his blouse and a tie so that the boy would not appear so conspicuous. Post was so grateful that he kept within one step of us all the way up to Penn Station. Bob had his ticket reserved from the other night, but he was able to get Post on the same train by saying that he was an escort. We advised Post not to buy any clothes in NYC but to

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

get on the train as soon as possible because of the transportation difficulties resulting from the coal miner's strike. Post had no idea of what he was going to do, but he thought that he would go to California after visiting his family for a while as he did not think that he could get along in his home town with everyone knowing about his offense. The Army certainly has an inhuman attitude to send these inmates out as dogs. After all, a lot of them did see a lot of service and many did not commit real serious offenses to warrant this kind of treatment. I slipped Post a little money so that he could buy some shoes and listened to him philosophize about his coming problems all the way into NYC even though I was sleepy as a dog. I felt that it was my responsibility to do this much for the boy. Post said that even if he got restored to duty now, he would not take it because he has no trust left in the Army. I told him that it was not wise to condemn the whole country and Army and become excessively bitter because it would not do him any good. Post said that I just couldn't understand his situation because I had never experienced anything like it. Since we were talking as friends, I told him that this was not exactly true since I did spend a year in the WRA camps without any charges but I didn't blame the U.S. for what had happened. Post was very much surprised, and so I put in a few plugs for the Nisei in California and told him that when he got to California not to believe everything he heard about them as there were groups outside of the Army too who were not too interested in seeing that justice to human beings was done. Post seems to be a nice young guy and I think that he will make out as soon as he gets a little taste of freedom and gets the bad taste of his confinement out of his mouth.

When I phoned up Yuriko, she was still resting in bed. She said that her performance of the night before was particularly difficult and she was worn out so that we postponed the date until Sunday. I wasn't too interested in the JACL dance anyway since I still do not have much of an opinion of the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

group. Yuriko got very good notices in the paper reviews for her performance and she must have done a good job because she is considered as the best of the Martha Graham dancers.

Since I had nothing else definite to do, I was at loose ends so I phoned all of the five girls I know in town and found that they were all busy for the evening so I resigned myself to being a sad case. One of Warren's friends who had gone to Syracuse University with him was down for a visit and they had to catch up on all of the news of what had happened since they last saw each other several years ago so I declined going to the Latin Quarter with them. They were out all weekend getting stinko drunk. Arnold was a meteorologist assistant in the Army during the war, and he predicted rain over the weekend so I went out fully prepared and sure enough he was right. We had lousy weather, and it rained a great deal during Saturday night and Sunday.

I decided that I would go to a play so I got tickets to see "On Whitman Avenue." It was a story about white-colored conflict in a small urban residential district in the Mid-West. Canada Lee did a marvelous job of acting and the supporting cast was excellent. I thought that it was one of the better plays I have seen out here, but I doubt if it will have a long run because it is too honest and people don't like the truth on controversial subjects for their entertainment. There was a Wac girl who got tickets at the same time I did so I went to dinner with her and later to the play. Dorothy has been in the Wacs for three years and this was the first time in New York City. She just got transferred to Fort Dix where she is doing occupational therapy work in the hospital there. We went to have a few drinks afterwards, and just talked shop. It was a pleasant casual acquaintanceship. We walked up Broadway for about 30 blocks as she wanted to see the sights. There wasn't too much to see because the whole city has been on a dimout schedule and Times Square was practically dark with all of the huge signs turned off. I took Dorothy back

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

to the bus station about 2 or so. The sticky weather made me fatigued, but I had to talk to Don for another hour as he was interested in telling me about his idea to start a magazine -- a sort of digest of what is going on in liberal organizations all over the country. Don is very concerned about what he is going to do for a living because he can't use his legs and he feels that his future is in some kind of writing. He plans to get married this fall; the girls parents object because they don't want daughter to be saddled with a "cripple." Don hopes to get back to Columbia to finish up his PHd work in the fall. His attitude is very good and he rarely feels sorry for himself. We discussed the play "On Whitman Avenue" for quite a while, and Don felt that strong legislation was the only way to eliminate prejudice and discrimination. I wasn't so sure that laws necessarily changed people's attitudes even though it helped and I believed that some more fundamental changes had to be made before laws could be very effective. Don had the opinion that Negro-White violence was bound to burst out within another year and that the tension was mounting daily. He believed that this was going to be the real test of democracy and he felt that it was going to happen before we realized it. Don writes a little newsletter to about 40 of his friends and they discuss all sorts of controversial subjects from soup to nuts and I spent some time reading over a few of these letters before I went to bed.

Yesterday was a very busy and pleasant day for me. The weather looked threatening but Yuriko and I decided that we would go to Central Park anyway. She was looking so pretty in the Chinese red dress she had made. I certainly find that she intrigues me no end, but undoubtedly nothing will come of it as in most of these situations I find myself in. Yuriko is different, and she has such a normal natural personality. I don't know her as a dancer at all; just as a person, and the results are impressive. She has a great deal of talent, but she doesn't brag about herself as she undoubtedly could. She

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

said that she had been dancing for 20 years and done a lot of touring but feels that she is just getting to the point where she feel that she is ready for large steps forward. Yuriko has always worked hard, and she said that the one thing she always missed was family life because she was so busy dancing, and for the two years before she returned to America she used to cry every night because she was so homesick. She came out here to NYC with less than a hundred dollars and no job. She just walked around and got herself a job as a seamstress, and then took domestic work for a while. Most of her money was spent on dancing lessons, and it paid off when she got a scholarship to get into the Martha Graham dancing school. She was selected as one of the regular troupe after the "other girls voted that they would have no objections." This summer Yuriko is going to have a dancing studio of her own and she has already made the arrangements for location. She hopes to make a private recital in the fall, and feels that the fact that she is a Nisei will work to her advantage. She said that last year she had an offer for \$400 for one week at the Roxy Theater but turned it down because she didn't think it was for her dancing ability and that's the only way she wants to get ahead. I'm sure she will go far with her energy.

It is as a person that Yuriko interests me the most because it is fun to talk to her, and she is such a good sport about everything. She was the guide during the day and she always had some suggestions to make. Yuriko was so concerned that I would go broke; not many girls are considerate like this. She said that at the end of the month I could come and play gin rummy with her because she knew that this was a trying time in the GI's financial life. I told her that I was a Sgt now and practically filthy with money so quit embarrassing me. We certainly did have one interesting time. We wandered through Central Park eating popcorn, went to the Museum to see the Mask Exhibition and the Greek sculpture, looked at the European art exhibit, and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

went to the Hayden Planetarium to see the stars. After it started raining a bit we went back downtown, started looking for a good foreign restaurant to eat in but found that the East India one of our choice was closed so we ended up at the King of the Sea restaurant where we dilly-dallied over dinner for a couple of hours and just talked. We had a very nice meal there. When it stopped raining we went down towards Radio Center and the lady at the newsreel theater told us to walk right in without paying. I wanted to see the newsreel shots of the USS Solar which exploded out here last month. After the newsreel Yuriko took me up to the Hunter College Playhouse to see the dancing performance of her friend Merce Cunningham. I didn't understand what was going on; it was all beyond me. My imagination must be very dull in interpreting the significance of such dances as "tossed as if untroubled" root of an unfocus "experiences." Yuriko did her best to interpret it to me. I didn't pretend to understand what was going on, but it was different and I guess I learned a little bit about dancing. The audience was composed mostly of dancers and I never saw so many beautiful women in one group in all my life. Yuriko pointed out Martha Graham and other dancers. Some of them certainly looked like schizophrenic cases to me. She said that Cunningham finds it irresistible to stop himself from stealing rare books but he has worked out a beautiful rationalization justifying it on the basis that he enjoys them. What characters! I had a nice time though. People nudged each other and said "there's Yuriko" so she is well known. And she was very modest about the whole thing. A lot of people stopped her to offer congratulations on her performance the other night. We met her friends Clara and Molly there. Molly and I went to talk to the drum player after the performance while Yuriko and Clara went backstage. Molly is a bacteriologist who always wanted to be a dancer. Baby Dodds, the drum player, said that he was playing at Carnige Hall in a jazz concert tonight so I may listen in over the radio.

Charles Kikuochi

Diary

May 11, 1946

Clara, Molly, Yuriko and I went to some kind of a greek restaurant after the performance and then homeward. I had such a good time with Yuriko that I guess my morale will be good for the rest of the week.

I did two cases today, both of which seemed to have been convicted falsely. Captain Cohen promised to have the cases reviewed to find out if the statements given by the two inmates could be supported and he felt that there was a definite chance for clemency. The inmates were all mad today because some chaplain made a statement in the Newark papers that they were all rapists and no good.

GRAHAM, Hershel A.

7071
UNVERIFIED

1. Social;

Inmate, 25, was born in Konawa, Oklahoma on 15 Oct 1942, the 3rd of 4 siblings. Inmate is a product of a broken home, complicated by serious family illnesses and severe economic deprivations. Father, was never able to support the family adequately. In 1925 father was committed to a mental institution in Norman, Okla. Inmate stated that he had pellagra and TB which led to insanity. Father died after 13 years of confinement. Inmate stated that on many occasions his father would run away from the institution and come home for a few days. Inmate was always afraid of him because of his strange behavior. Father would tear up things around the house, and he was extremely jealous of mother and making false accusations the whole time he was home. In order to prevent violence the uncles had to come and protect the mother. Mother, 46, worked on the WPA and did farm labor in order to support the family. She was an extremely nervous individual, and had many hysterical crying spells. She was easily upset and has had periodic nervous breakdowns during the last 15 years. She was afraid of her husband, but she never discussed him with the children. Inmate has always felt sorry for his mother

because of the difficult situation and he felt rather dependent upon her. He was most appreciative of the fact that he worked so hard in order to support the family group. This family situation has had an influence on inmate's development. He felt sorry for himself as a child, was extremely lonely, and inclined to be aggressive with other children who made fun of his family situation. He was regarded as "tough kid," and his uncles urged him to fight or "get tanned." The family lived in the back woods community and inmate did not have too many contacts with people. He indicated strong hostility towards the world and is inclined to be a bit suspicious of people. He was in the habit of daydreaming a great deal and seeking escape from the unpleasant situations which he could not solve by himself. He got along fairly well with his siblings and the family unit has been rather close. The whole family piled their belongings into an automobile and migrated to California because of the lack of job possibility in Oklahoma.

As a child inmate was a rather tense individual and had some anxiety states, because of excessive worries regarding his mother's health. He was easily upset and he preferred to be alone when he became jumpy. Enuretic until age 10, and a lifelong fear of lightning and thunder. Inmate bites his lower lip and his hands shake quite strongly. Inmate has stuttered on occasions since he was wounded overseas and he was hospitalized once for continuous headaches. He still suffers from occasional headaches. Inmate's adult civilian adjustments were marginal. He began drinking at age 10, and considered himself a strong drinker from age 17. He drank whenever he became emotionally upset and stated that it took him about 1 and a half pints to a quart to get drunk. He likes the taste of liquor and is inclined to be rather aggressive while under this influence. He does not believe that he can ever control his drinking habits, and readily states that it helps him escape his environment. He early developed a habit of drinking excessively when he became discouraged. Normal heterosexual

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

adjustment since age 13, VD 4 times. Inmate is now engaged to a girl in California and he is hopeful of getting married as soon as he is released.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 4th grade at age 12, never liked his classes as he found it difficult to learn, failed one grade, disliked his teachers and got into many fights with the students, was frequently truant. Inmate does not have any future educational plans.

3. Occupational;

Inmate received an HD from the CCC in 1939. He has been doing farm work since the age of 12. Mother was working on a WPA project during the period of depression and inmate did most of the farm work. In 1939 the whole family moved to California to seek better job opportunities. Inmate seeked employment as a day laborer on many farms and was steadily employed until 1941 when he got a job in the shipyards. For 10 months he was a laborer and earned approximately \$120 a week with overtime. He plans to return to California for future job opportunities as a laborer.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

At the age of 15, inmate was arrested in Oklahoma on a rape charge, but the case was dismissed after 5 days. Inmate stated that he had a fight with a woman's husband, and was accused of rape when the husband attempted to steal a jug from his house. He stated that he had no sexual relations with the wife. At age 19 inmate was arrested for drunk and disorderly conduct after an all night wild party in California and fined \$30. The same year he was arrested on the same charges as above and fined \$10. At age 20 inmate was fined \$10 for reckless driving while drunk.

5. Military History::

Inmate was inducted 28 August 1942 at Monterey, Calif and after 5 weeks he was sent overseas. He arrived in N. Africa on 8 N_ov 1942 with the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

60th Inf of the 9th Division and was immediately assigned as rifleman. He was a combat rifleman for 5 mos, and then placed on MP duty for 1 month hauling prisoners. Inmate was hospitalized for 5 months with VD, gonorrhoea, from June to November 1943. He was sent to England in Jan 44, and trained as a rifleman for the invasion of the continent for the next 5 mos. On D plus 2, inmate landed on Omaha Beach and he was in combat until wounded. He was promoted to Sgt on the field. On 16 July 1944, inmate received shrapnel in the right hand and concussion in head. He was hospitalized in England for several months, had continuous headaches and dizzy spells during this period, so was reclassified to limited duty. He was anxious to get back into combat but was placed in the 10th repl depot in England where he received a Spec CM for one of his offenses. He returned to duty in Oct 44 and shifted around to several Repl Depots in France before he was assigned to transportation driving with a Hqs squadron from Feb to June 45. He was hospitalized for one month for drinking and claimed that he was turned in by a Lt who felt that he had been overseas long enough, and should be given a discharge. Inmate was shifted around in a receiving center so became impatient and went AWOL for 10 days, returned to duty, and then went AWOL again. Inmate was entitled to wear combat Infantryman's badge, the purple heart and 2 bronze battle stars. While in combat, inmate was very nervous, and noise bothers him at the present time. He has battle dreams once or twice a month, and suffered from the shakes while overseas. He still gets shakes during thunder storms. He drank excessively in order to forget combat fears.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 96, breaking restriction at the hospital, and was sentenced to 1 month restriction and forf \$18 fine. The offense occurred in Aug 1943 and he stated that he was caught while in

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

town where he was trying to locate his outfit. In Nov 1943 inmate received a Summ CM for viol of AW 96, drunk in uniform. Offense occurred in Algeria and inmate was fined \$25. He stated that he was drinking cognac and was picked up at the Red Cross Club. In Feb 1944 inmate received another Summ CM for viol of AW 96, disorderly in uniform, and was fined \$25. He stated that he was with a buddy and 2 girls in a cafe when five GIs came in and attempted to take the girls away so that a brawl resulted.

In May 1944 inmate received a Spec CM for viol of AW 61, AWOL $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours and was sentenced to 6 mos HL, and \$25 forf a month. Inmate served 13 days and was released. He stated that he was on the Post but could not make formation because he was with a girl in the staging area. In Sept 44, inmate had a special CN for viol of AW 96, fighting and was reduced to Pvt, 6 mos HL, and \$25 per month forf. He was released after 6t days. He stated that he was fighting with 2 soldiers when 2 policemen came so that the whole group turned on the police.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO Nr. 1073, inmate was convicted of viol of AW 61 and AW 64, AWOL 7 days and striking a Captain with his fist. He was sentenced to 5 years, CHL, TF and suspended DD on 21 August 1945.

Inmate was accused of using vile and abusive language in referring to French women, claiming that they had given him VD. He was stated to be drunk at the time and when ordered to keep quiet by the Captain, inmate struck him in the face. Inmate claims he was drunk at the time and does not remember striking the Captain. He was AWOL because of the 4th of July celebration and voluntarily turned himself in. Was very contrite about his offense and feels that he deserves punishment, but that his sentence is too long. Inmate would like to be restored, but does not think that he could control his drinking habits. Inmates overall conduct at the DTC was "Excellent" and he had improved

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 11, 1946

his outlook considerably. Although inmate has certain aggressive tendencies and some alcoholic trends, he is a personable and likeable individual. It appears that his aggressiveness is related to his concept of personal rights but he does not have criminalistic tendencies. Most of his difficulties have been a result of drinking and fighting and a certain emotional instability was present. However, it is felt that his personality instability and general hostility towards the world is a result of his pre-military background and rehabilitation would not be served by keeping him in continued confinement. His deep seated sense of insecurity and dependency feelings have not been solved yet, but inmate might be able to make adequate adjustment to a peace time army. Recommend Clemency and Medium Security. Recommend further psychiatric examination for further "battle fatigue" conditions at the time of offense.

HAMPTON, S.

UNVERIFIED

May 13, 1946

1. Social;

Inmate, 21, was born 21 Sept 1924 in North Carolina, an only child. He knows nothing about his father except that he was a veteran of World War I. Stated that the father deserted the family when inmate was only 6 months old. Mother, 48, was never remarried. She took in washing and ironing work in order to support herself and inmate and they got along on a minimum standard of living. Inmate had always felt close to his mother, respected her highly and was somewhat dependent upon her. He had few bad habits as a boy, as his mother instilled a strong moral code into him. He was taught never to steal, drink, to be courteous and honest, not to fight or carry knives, to be proud and respect the rights of others, to work hard, and be religious. Inmate states that he still prays every night and has followed his mother's advice throughout his life. Inmate had a normal childhood, mixed well with others

and apparently did not suffer from any serious personality maladjustment. He had a few slight neurotic traits, such as a fear of lightning, close places and snakes, and he is an occasional nail biter. In his social adjustment he made many friends and was well liked in his community. He was active in sports and was popular with the girls in social activities. Normal heterosexual adjustment since age 16. Inmate is engaged at present to a girl he met since coming into the Army.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 6th grade at age 16, repeating the 4th grade. He started school at age 8 or 9. Inmate quit school in 1940 in order to help support his mother. He has no future educational plans.

3. Occupational;

Inmate worked as a delivery boy in his home town at \$8.75 a week for 2 months in 1940. He then worked for 4 months as an assistant on a truck delivering bottled soft drinks and earned from \$4.50 to \$12 a week. For 6 months prior to his entry into the army he was employed as a janitor in a theatre at \$36.85 a week. During this time he was also an assistant movie projector operator. He hopes to re-enter this type of work after he gets back into civilian life.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

Inmate denies any previous civilian criminal history.

5. Military History;

Inmate enlisted with 5 friends on 22 Nov 1941 at Ft. Bragg, and he was assigned as an MP for 2 years at Ft. Wadsworth, Ft. Ontario, New Jersey State Armory, Ft. Dix, etc. He arrived in England on 17 Dec 43, and was assigned as a laborer in the CM, but also worked as an ammunition feeder during six months on the line. Was entitled to wear pre Pearl Harbor ribbon, good conduct medal, 3 Battle stars, ETO ribbon, unit citation and French

citation. He got along well with the officers and men and claims that he was always rated highly by his officers. Highest rank reached was Pfc. Inmate was in the hospital for a total of 55 days on 2 occasions for syphilis and for "somekind of fever."

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate believes that he received Spec CM for viol of AW 61, in 1944 for 1 hour late on pass. He stated that he missed a train back from Wales and was sentenced to 6 most HL suspended and \$99 fine. There is no service record available to verify this information

7. Present Offense:

Inmate was sentenced to DD, TF, and 2 years CHL on 5 Dec 1945 by GCMO Nr. 38 for a violation of AW 94 - stealing and selling three 50 gallon drums of U.S. gasoline of a value of about \$25. Inmate stated that he was at a loss to explain this CM because he had never gotten into difficulty and he didn't know why he was accused. He stated that he has always liked the Army, and never engaged in Black Marketing activities because of the training given him by his mother and "I felt it was wrong to take things from the U.S. Army." Inmate stated that in June 1945 he was falsely accused of this offense and he knew nothing of it. He was so confused about being arrested for the first time that he was intimidated into signing a statement of guilt or threatened with bodily harm. He stated that he did not even read the statement before he signed. He claimed that another boy in the company was picked up during a clean-up campaign to break up a black market ring, and the boy was beaten up and forced to testify against Inmate. Inmate stated that the gasoline was located 5 miles away from the QM station where he was located, and at the time the offense occurred he was 25 miles away on a detail detachment. Inmate was held in the Stockade for 5 months, and his unit all returned to the States before his trial came up so that he had not one to testify for him. Inmate stated

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 13, 1946

that he had 77 discharge points and was waiting to return to the States at the time the offense took place. He was thinking at that time of re-enlisting for 3 more years in the Army, and still feels that he would like to do this hitch as he does not harbor any bitterness towards the Army and believes that he could make a good soldier. He pointed out that he had always performed his work well and was hopeful for a review of his case in order to determine the true facts. In view of his good past record, it is felt that inmate is rehabilitated, and that Clemency and restoration be seriously considered. It is felt that a further investigation of his case is necessary in order to determine if he actually had been convicted on circumstantial evidence.

May 14, 1946 - Tuesday

It was as hot as an oven today in the office and I almost roasted. But after we came out of the movies, "So Goes my Love," this evening it started to pour and I got dripping wet. I went with Harry and he made his peace. Said that he was having so much trouble getting the people to vacate his apartment that he was very depressed these days. He ain't kiddin'! On top of his housing problems, his child has had an abscess of the ear and it has been a large financial drain upon him. His mind is no longer in the work here. He's in a sad mental frame of mind and if he is not careful he is going to have some sort of a breakdown. I never saw such anxiety cases as among Social workers. It must be an occupational disease!

Herb, Torrance and I have decided that we would get a three day pass to go up to Buffalo to attend the National Conference of Social Work. I'm just using that as an excuse as I want to go up and see Niagra Falls and I can't get a three day pass any other way. There will be some sessions on psychiatric work and on military offenders so that we may attend those discussions. I wanted to hitch hike up, but the other two are more cautious and they say that

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

400 miles is a bit too much to get out on the road for. I'll have to borrow some money from Herb for the trip as I am about flat broke and the month is only half over. But I rationalize that this trip is educationally necessary so I am going if the passes come through.

Captain Cohen has finally been established as the Chief of our section, but there is a lot of rivalry between him and Forlano. We will have Georgie with us for one more month; he is going to get discharged to do some research work for a book company. He had planned to stay in the Army as he was getting \$100 a week for doing nothing, but he does not like the idea of getting reduced one grade in rank so he will get out while he is still a Major. Captain Carter is the new psychiatrist here from Pine Camp and Herb knows him quite well. We only have about two or three more weeks of processing work left, and then we will either have to reduce the staff or get into some new programs. I plan to work up some individual psychotherapy approach to many of the inmates, as they are in need of it and it will be something that I will be intensely interested in. Herb would like to get into it with me, but right now his mind is in California and he is longing to get transferred out there to join his wife. It won't be long until most of my friends here will be gone and I'll have to start cultivating a new group. They get younger and younger so that it is a difficult problem. But I'm not worried as there are always interesting people around.

I talked to the librarian for a while this evening after the show. She is a trim proper sort of person, and sort of nasty tempered. But I've gotten to know her a little now so she breaks down and talks occasionally. Tonight she was mad at the USA. Said that this country is getting too arrogant because after all the ravages of the war, we did not suffer by destruction and our economic wealth is needed desperately by the rest of the world to save it from starvation, but we try to play God with other nations. She feels that our

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

wealth is the new weapon of Imperialism which we have adopted as a policy, and it is being used to save the Capitalistic economies like ours and against the Russians. She felt that it was disgraceful that our money was being used to gain Power and not for the sake of humanity, against any move which would cause a socialization of economic life. I agree.

HAYDEN, Laytell (Colored)

1. Social History:

Inmate, 34, was born on 12 June 1911 in Alabama, the 4th of 8 siblings. Father was regularly employed as a farmer all his life and only managed to earn a marginal subsistence for the large family group. The family was extremely poor during the depression and it had a difficult time making ends meet. Father operated a small farm with the help of his oldest son. He built the family house himself, and there was no electricity, bath-tub or other modern fixtures in it. Mother made all of the clothes for the children and there never was any spare cash in the household. Inmate was extremely appreciative of the parental efforts in the upbringing of the children as well as they did. Father was described as an extremely hard worker who toiled in the fields from sun-up to sun-set. He was a non-drinker, strict in his moral attitudes, and a steward in his church, highly respected in the community as a good family man. Inmate stated that his father was extremely sensitive about the social status of the colored people in the south, but had no aggressive tendencies. Father believed that his race had to accept the prevailing situation as best as possible, but he always taught his children that a firm belief in God would eventually better the situation. Inmate stated that this philosophy has always been an important factor in his attitudes. Mother was also extremely religious, somewhat sensitive, and subjected to occasional outbursts of hysterical crying. She worked on the farm besides rearing the many children, and Inmate has always had a high regard for her. He was very close to her and indicated some feelings

of dependency. She always stressed the fact that he should work hard throughout his life and treat others in a decent way. She impressed inmate that someday a social and economic equality for the colored people would result by quoting biblical scriptures. This sort of home training apparently has had a great deal of influence in the shaping of inmate's personality.

The family has had an extremely close in-group solidarity and there was some tendency to regard it as the bulwork against outside forces. Sibling relationships were good and inmate preferred his brothers as playmates to other children. Inmate stated that he played with white children in his community until the age of 13 but suddenly felt different when he was told by adult colored people that he could no longer use the front door when entering a white home. Inmate became withdrawn and tended to avoid social contacts thereafter. Stated that the full impact of colored differences hit him when he entered the labor market for the first time. He began to realize that there were certain barriers in economic opportunities, and the social restrictions were much more rigid. Inmate became more sensitive, felt hurt, and avoided contacts with white people entirely. On several occasions was provoked into anger but always avoided a fight as he did not believe that violence would solve the situation. He stated that at an early age he resolved to himself that he would work hard and earn respect through the use of "common sense." On occasions he felt depressed and day-dreamed excessively, often feeling sorry for himself. "I knew the odds were against me but all I wanted was a decent living." Inmate finally escaped the barriers of the south by migrating to Chicago at the urging of his uncles who remained there after their discharge from the Army after World War I. Inmate felt that he was making adequate adjustment since that time and he had an optimistic viewpoint towards life. He became less withdrawn and he no longer had disturbing nightmares. Inmate did not reveal any severe neurotic traits during his development history other than being neurotic until age 9 and a

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

childhood fear of lightning and the dark. His extreme sensitivity was mostly a result of his social environment. Inmate never has had too many friends because he is cautious and a little suspicious of people and he is a strong believer in family life and he has always wanted a family group of his own. Inmate has been drinking moderately since age of 12. Stated that he liked both the taste and effects of liquor because it gave him a "lift" and it also made him feel more at ease and less tense. He got "high" about once a month in adult civilian life, and drank a little more heavily after he was sent overseas. Stated during one period he was in the habit of drinking about one quart a week but he does not consider himself a heavy drinker. Denies use of drugs, but smokes rather heavily.

Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age of 15, contacted VD on 2 separate occasions but is now cured. No indication of any sexual abnormalities in his history. Inmate was married in 1937 to a 19 yr old girl and claims that he has been faithful to her until he got overseas, but rationalized loose sexual behavior in the Army as permissible since it was not a normal situation. He expects to return to his wife who is still waiting for him. Marital relationships had been satisfactory although there were apparently some arguments about having children. Wife had an illegitimate child at age 15, and inmate accepted it as his own child. However, he often wondered why he could not have any children of his own and his wife consulted a doctor and discovered that she was incapable of further childbirth because of organic difficulties. Inmate has been very disappointed about this fact because of his desire for a family group. He has treated wife's child as his own and the boy is now 15 yrs old. Inmate stated that for some unknown reasons the child has not had a normal development and is retarded mentally. The child was described as being very seclusive, nervous, and unable to learn anything. He was placed in a special school but there was not any satisfactory results. Inmate stated

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

that this child has been a source of embarrassment to him but he has never attempted to reject it. Indicated that his wife had some feelings of shame towards the boy and feels that his condition is a result of her "sin." Inmate has always felt sorry for the child and has done everything possible for him.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 7th grade at age 15. He did not begin school until he was 8 or 9 yrs old because of the inaccessibility of school. He made fair marks, never did fail a grade, but became bored with his classes as he felt that it could not serve any useful function. He felt obligated to quit school in order to help support the large family by working on his father's farm. In later years, inmate keenly regretted his lack of education and attempted to make up for it by enrolling in several night school classes as he believed that ignorance contributed to the multiple barriers he had to face in his economic aspirations.

3. Occupational:

From 1927 to 1930 inmate was employed as a laborer on his father's farm, without pay, during the harvest seasons. During the winter seasons he was employed as a railroad laborer at .18 cents an hour (In Alabama). From 1930 to 1936 inmate worked as a woodsman for a timber concern, earning \$2.25 a day for 10 hours of labor. When the depression hit the lumber industry, he was forced to quit because of the lack of employment. In 1936 he decided to migrate to Chicago, Ill. in order to seek an industrial job as he had heard that the economic opportunities were much better there. He was unemployed several months before he finally got work as a molder in a steel foundry. He worked his way up from .40 cents an hour to .80 cents an hour by the time he was inducted in 1944. Inmate stated that his employer always considered him as a steady employee and he got along extremely well with his co-workers. He hopes to return to this type of work after he gets bac to civilian life. Inmate stated that the economic barriers were difficult but he had no complaints because he had always followed his mother's advice to work hard, and he believed that he had achieved some

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

results.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate was booked on two occasions at age 25 for being in a gambling house and at a riotous party, but was released immediately without any sentence. Denies any other criminal history in civilian life.

5. Military History:

In Feb. 1944 inmate was inducted at Fort Sheridan. He was 32 years old at the time and his wife was extremely upset that he had to go. Inmate stated that he was rather relieved when he was finally called to duty because he believed that he should have a more direct participation in the war effort. He believed that the ideals of democracy was something to fight for and he felt that this was the time that color discrimination would not be applied strongly. Inmate stated that he went into the Army with the idea of making the best of the situation and he was motivated strongly by patriotic sentiments. After 5 mos. of basic training at Ft. Devens, Mass. inmate was assigned to the QM. as a laborer. Despite his age he insisted upon volunteering for the infantry as he felt that he would rather fight than work behind the lines in the QM's. Inmate was granted this request and he arrived in England in August, 1944. He got along very well with the officers and men in his unit and never did have any difficulty until the present offense. Stated that he was mostly in mixed outfits and there was no friction during the time they were in combat. Inmate was located in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria. He was entitled to wear an ENMAE, Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantry Badge and 4 battle stars. Worked himself up to a rank of S/Sgt and was assigned as Squad Leader. Inmate never received any company punishment and did not loose any good time through AWOL., or confinement. Stated that his only desire while overseas was to fight the enemy and get the war over with. He feels a close identification with the 69th division as he got along best in that outfit and believed that the white

and colored soldiers in it had a common goal. Inmate did not have enough units to come back with his outfit so that he was transferred to a Field Artillery Battalion. Inmate stated that he was always cool in combat but he was as scared as anyone else. He had a great sense of responsibility for the boys in his unit but believed that it was up to him to keep their moral and courage up. Stated that there were occasions when he experienced a great fear, particularly when flak fire caused casualties in his unit, but he never did break down under the tense situation. His military record has been extremely good. Inmate stated that his nerves had been somewhat shaky since his combat experience, and for a while he had nervous trembles continuously, with some battle dreams. He believed that the only reason he didn't break down was because his faith in the war ideals was never weakened.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate does not have any previous military offenses.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO #92, adjudged 20 October 1945, inmate and 5 others in his Company was convicted of violation of AW 66, voluntarily joining in a mutiny in Germany against the lawful military authority of his CO and intent to exercise violence against certain members of the 937th Field Artillery Bat. contrary to orders. Inmate was sentenced to DD, TF, and 5 yrs CHL, while the others got sentences from 10 to 35 yrs.

Inmate related his story in a sincere and coherent manner and expressed the viewpoint that he was interested in getting his side of the story on record because he did not believe that he had a fair trial. He stated that he was relating his version, not because of any extreme feelings of bitterness towards the Army, but because he was convinced that some miscarriage of justice had been practiced due to the emotional feelings which prevailed during the particular incident that occurred at the time. Inmate stated that he had been

transferred to the 350th FA Bat. a short time before the offense because he didn't have enough discharge points to be sent back to the States. (Sept. 1945). He was assigned as Sgt of the guard and he had charge of over 30 sentries who were guarding ammunition dumps about 15 miles from the village of Ohringen, Germany. On the day of the incident he was engaged in taking the guards around to their various posts in a truck.

After the last guard had been posted inmate stopped at Ohringen to get a bite to eat. He got permission from the Mess Sgt. and while waiting in line he began talking with a white soldier about Chicago. Five or six white soldiers came along and told the white soldier not to talk "with a god damn nigger." Inmate told them that they were not acting like soldiers and if they repeated further insults they would have to whip him. The five thereupon ganged him, broke his finger and knocked some of inmate's teeth out. He was badly bruised by the time a Lieutenant came along and stopped the affair. Inmate was taken back to his own outfit and he reported the incident to the Captain and then went to get first aid. He was promised that an investigation would be made. The other men in his unit became very angry when they heard of the incident so they got in a truck and went to the town, some of them being armed. When they got there, they found that the whole camp was armed and there was a tense situation. The Major of the unit ordered no shots to be fired, and inmate's CO arrived on the scene and ordered the men to return to their post. By this time inmate had arrived on the scene to see what was happening. After an investigation was promised, inmate stated that he got the men to get back into their truck and return. There were no fights and the men obeyed the direct order. Next morning inmate was sent to the hospital for five days and when he returned he was placed in the stockade and charged with mutiny. He was confined a month for trial, and no satisfaction was given him about the reason for his arrest other than that the order had come from "higher up." While in confinement awaiting trial,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

Inmate discovered that he had arrived at the unit at a time when there was a great deal of racial tension and two colored men had been killed the week before as a result of a riot. Inmate stated that the friction was mostly because of conflict over girls and the intense resentment of white boys when they saw colored troops mixing equally with white women. Inmate learned that his new CO was giving the colored troops CM's on the slightest pretext, and that the Southern white officers had made statements which were insulting to the unit. Inmate was completely bewildered about the whole affair and could not understand why he was being tried. Prior to that time he had never experience any difficulties, and he is honestly convinced that the 350th F.A. Bn trumped up charges because of the bad feeling and prejudice and he had the misfortune to arrive in the unit when feelings were particularly high. "It made me feel that all of my hard effort and good intention in the war was being trampled upon and all in vain and I was misled by officers who used their authority to defeat what I had fought for." Inmate stated that he was disillusioned about the Army during the trial, but went to the DTC with the idea of soldiering his way out to duty despite his bitterness. Inmate does not feel he deserves a five year sentence for being an innocent victim of circumstances and he is anxious to be restored to duty. He still feels that the Army upholds the ideals of democracy and he would like a chance to be of further use to it. His DTC record is superior. Inmate appears to be rehabilitated and it is recommended that restoration clemency and medium security be considered. It is further felt that there has been some miscarriage of justice and a complete review of the case is recommended. Inmate appears to have a stable personality, and he is not a chronic psychopathic individual, nor does he possess any psychotic ideations. His emotional disturbances appear to be a result of a normal reaction to a racial situation which has been developed over a lifelong period. Inmate's civilian record is clean and he has compiled an honorable military record.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

Testimony given at the General Court Martial indicate that inmate's story is substantially true, and the only issue which the court considered was the disobedience of a direct order. While refusing to admit testimony relating to the emotional situation at the time of the incident. Inmate is capable of becoming a useful member of society if he is restored to an honorable status, but further punitive methods will only serve to intensify bitterness and resentment and not have any constructive value. Recommend immediate action.

HINES, Charles (Colored)

1. Social History:

Inmate, 34, was born 10 Jan. 1912 in North Carolina, the 4th of 8 siblings. Father was regularly employed as a farmer throughout his life but never able to support the family adequately. Described as honest, kindly, religious and very devoted to the family unit. Mother had nervous inclinations and suffered several breakdowns. She lived for the family, but inmate was always worried about her health. Family was known in the community as a hard-working group and respected for its honesty. Inmate got along well with his siblings and none of them have never gotten into any difficulties with the law. Inmate was unable to understand why he has had nervous traits since childhood. He was vague in his descriptions of ailments, but indicated that he was very sickly as a boy and overprotected by mother. He was withdrawn, shy, seclusive, and tended to distrust people because he felt that they were speaking behind his back. Worried excessively because he want not like other children and stated that other kids picked on him all the time because of his lack of strength. Inmate always ran away from fights and became frightened at the thought of violence. His sense of insecurity and inadequacy has been a deep rooted life-long trait. Inmate often felt sorry for himself because

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

of his family poverty. Stated that he worked 20 yrs before he was able to save enough money to purchase a suit. His shame of the family was one of the factors which resulted in his leaving home. Inmate had an unhappy childhood, was frequently depressed, often wished that he had not been born, had the "nervous shakes," when around people and would often break out in cold sweats at night. Inmate indicated neurotic traits from early childhood. He was fearful of lightning, thunder, water, high places, crowds, blood and "spooks." Enneurtic until age 13, and nail biter until age 15. Had "sick headaches" all the time, often getting dizzy and faint. Was constantly preoccupied with his health and imagined that he was getting various illnesses. In his adult civilian life, he tended to be asocial, withdrawn, and he sought most of his recreation by attending movies by himself in order to achieve some vicarious satisfaction. Was given to periods of fantasies but never completely divorced himself from the realities of his environment. Inmate has always maintained a strong family tie, and felt lonely after he went to N.Y.C. by himself. He avoided parties and believed that his drinking habits started when he attempted to achieve more self-confidence. Inmate began drinking at age 18 when he was told that it would prevent him from contacting spinal meningitis. Inmate was so fearful of getting this disease that he refused to leave the house and worried himself into a state of nervous exhaustion. He realized that his fears were unreasonable but stated that he could not overcome it until he began to drink. Thereafter inmate indulged in alcohol whenever he had worries on his mind and became a rather steady drinker. During one period he had to drink every night before going to bed, and every-morning before going to work. He got "high" two or three times a week and his drinking habits increased while overseas. However, he stopped drinking when assigned to truck driving duties. Stated that he always drank for the effects and to calm his nerves and because of his "sickness." Inmate was very vague in the description of his "sickness"

but stated that it was nothing organic. Inmate has had fairly normal heterosexual adjustments since age 19, contacting syphilis on 4 different occasions. He has always been timid around girls and indicated that his sexual activities gave him a certain amount of ego satisfaction. Inmate has always felt inferior to girls and most of his contacts with women have been with prostitutes and pick ups. Stated that he is informally engaged at the present time and believes that he is ready for marriage now.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed the 4th grade at age 18, and failed several grades. He was never able to make satisfactory academic progress because he worked six mos of the year on his father's farm since age 10. During the winter mos. he was frequently absent from classes because of bad weather conditions. Has never been interested in school as he believed that it would not make his life any easier and he has always been rather pessimistic about his future adjustments.

3. Occupational;

After quitting school, inmate worked full time on his father's farm and had a rather indifferent attitude towards it. He finally migrated to N.Y.C. in order to escape the extreme family poverty. His work history thereafter was intermittent. He was employed for various periods of time as a slaughter house worker, market laborer, wholesale grocery store employer, junk shop assistant. He was never able to earn a satisfactory living and there were frequent periods of unemployment. Much of his work was seasonal in nature. Inmate was resentful that there was no place for him in the labor market, but claims he was always a steady employee except for occasional sprees of drinking. He considers truck driving his highest skill and would like to enter that line of work after release from confinement.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

At the age of 27, inmate served a sentence of 60 days in jail when

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

he was arrested for helping a friend carry some stolen goods to a junk shop. At age 30, he was arrested in New York City for wearing a sergeant's coat while drunk. Claimed that he was only holding the coat for a friend who was on furlough and he had no intent of impersonating a U.S. soldier. He was released after 3 mos confinement. Denies any other civilian criminal history.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 23 July 1942 in New York City and was indifferent to Army service but felt that he had to go eventually anyway and he didn't have a good job at the time. After taking his basic training at Ft. Dix, N.J. inmate was assigned as an ordnance truck driver at Camp Shelby, for 10 mos. He has also been assigned as rifleman for 6 mos. Inmate arrived in England on 23 March 1945 and was a Quartermaster truck driver until the time of his offense. Served in France, Germany and Belgium but did not see any actual combat. Highest rank reached was that of S/Sgt but claims that he was reduced to Pvt. after he got overseas "without prejudice." Inmate claimed that he was stationed in various R/D's during his stay overseas and he became very bored. Claimed that he has always liked the Army and was on the way to sign up for a 3 yr enlistment when his offense occurred. Felt that he was always well treated in the Army and that drinking was the only cause of his difficulties. His record in the service has been fairly good despite the fact that he did not mix readily with the men in his unit and tended to be seclusive.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Summary Court M in 1945 for returning late from Paris while on Pass. He stated that he got lost and when he could not bear the anxiety of the situation he reported to the M.P.'s and was held until they returned him to his unit. He only received a \$15.00 fine. In the same year he received another Sum CM for getting off of a train without permission and being left behind. Stated that he had had some trouble and could not make

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

make the train so he reported to the M.P.'s immediately. Received 30 days CHL and \$15.00 fine but only served 20 days of his time. Denies any other previous military offenses.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO #1, adjudged 7 Dec. 1945, in Bremen, Germany, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 93, unlawfully willfully and feloniously killing another soldier by shooting him in the stomach with a pistol on Nov. 12, 1945; and sentenced to DD, TF, and CHL 10 yrs. Inmate stated that he had been drinking very lightly on that day even though it was the celebration of the American Armistice day holiday. While walking down a street his friend Pvt. Brown asked him to go to a German house to deny charges that he had had the owners watch. When he got there, Pvt. Royal and Cpl. Jackson were drinking with two German girls whom they had gotten out of jail that morning. Royal came up to inmate and told him that he was going to cut inmate's throat if he had the watch and he made a threatening gesture with an 18 inch knife. Inmate refused to argue and walked out of the room whereupon Royal started a fight with Brown. Inmate came between the 2 in order to prevent Royal from stabbing Brown. Royal and Cpt. Jackson then left the house. Inmate, Brown, and the 2 German girls started down the street. About halfway down the block, Royal confronted inmate and started the argument again. He pulled his knife out and threatened to kill inmate. Inmate jumped into a gutter and pulled his pistol out. As Royal advanced in a crouched position to stab him, inmate fired a shot over his head in order to scare him off. Royal still did not stop so inmate fired 3 times into the ground at his feet. One of the bullets ricocheted and hit Royal in the stomach. Inmate didn't realize that the man was shot and he took the knife out of his hands before Royal fell. Inmate immediately reported to the orderly room and turned in his pistol. A jeep took Royal to a hospital where he died 5 hours later and inmate was charged with manslaughter. Inmate claims

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 14, 1946

that it was an act in self-defense and that he had no intention of committing any bodily harm. He stated that he had always tried to keep out of fights and on one occasion he had some teeth kicked because he refused to defend himself. On another occasion he was struck on the back of the head with a bottle for refusing to fight back. Inmate is anxious for restoration. It is felt that further punititive treatment would not be beneficial as inmate is rehabilitated despite some nervous tendencies. Inmate stated that he did not testify in his defense during the court martial because he had been told that he would never be convicted. It is felt that restoration, clemency and medium security be considered. Inmate does not have any criminalistic tendencies and his military adjustment has been good up to this time. He is capable of profiting by his mistake and it appears that he did not have any deliberate intent of manslaughter at the time of the incident.

RODES HUNT

May 15, 1946

1. Social;

Inmate, 27, Negro, was born 18 March 1918 in Bellzoner, Mississippi, the fourth of five siblings. Social background has been extremely deprived. Father migrated with the whole family to Chicago, Illinois in the 1920's in search of better economic opportunities but was never successful in making adequate adjustments. Father was a butcher, but his income was irregular and not enough to support the large family group. Mother worked until she became ill. Inmate stated that father was a taciturn individual, frustrated in his life goals, and extremely moody. He drank excessively, and gambled at every opportunity in the hopes of sudden wealth. Inmate has ambivalent attitudes towards his father as he condemns him for not supporting the family but feels at the same time that he did his best. Father was killed in 1946 -- "shot and body found in the streets." Mother died when inmate was 11 years of age from

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 15, 1946

TB. Inmate described extreme poverty in the home, and there were many occasions when there was no food in the house. Father was bitter about the economic situation and blamed the Jewish storekeepers for the great extent of poverty in the community. This attitude was reflected by inmate, and there was a tendency to project all of his difficulties to this source. The family lived in a crowded four room flat in Chicago with the barest of furniture. There was no heat in the winter, and the house was located in a smoky factory district. No bathtub or other modern fixtures. The building was dilapidated, and the children did not have sufficient clothes in the winter to keep warm. Inmate was very resentful of the fact that his father had to pay high rent for the flat and there was no money left for doctor bills for the care of his mother who was ill for a number of years before her death. Inmate developed an extremely hostile attitude towards his environment for forcing him to "live like animals." Father only made \$20 a week and this was insufficient to provide for family needs, and mother finally had to go to Cook County hospital where she died. Inmate was terribly shocked and determined that he would get "even" with the world. From an early age, he went out to shine shoes and sell wood to supplement the family income. The older boys left home as soon as they were old enough because they could not tolerate the situation. Inmate was often so hungry that he would steal food from grocery stores, and "just took enough to keep me from starving." Mother was always worried about him going "bad" and lectured to him frequently that he should be religious and eventually his problems would be solved.

Due to this background, inmate's childhood was unhappy. Stated that he grew up during the depression and he hated his childhood because he had the "tough breaks." He was "mad" at the world, and extremely angry at the "fat" Jewish storekeepers who "exploited my people." Became unduly moody and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 15, 1946

resentful and was inclined to project everything to the fault of the environment. Never played much with other children, and had a strong sense of inferiority, inadequacy, and insecurity. Was often depressed and pessimistic about the future, and on many occasions he wished that he had never been born. Stated that he felt that he was the poorest of anyone in the community, and often daydreamed about becoming rich, as these fantasies gave him a vicarious satisfaction. Developed a very aggressive manner when other children ridiculed his homemade clothes, and was rebellious in school and at home. Inmate described himself as a very sensitive boy, seclusive and withdrawn, and completely lacking in self confidence. Since induction, he has brooded about discrimination and prejudice and was determined not to be "kicked around," but he evidenced aggressive behavior only on rare occasions.

Inmate was enuretic until age 15, "terribly ashamed about it because my brothers made fun of my bed wetting." Stated that he suffered from kidney trouble and had to take "pills" for treatment. Had temper tantrums as a child, always avoided people, suffered from recurring nightmares, and has had severe headaches and fainting spells since his overseas service. Was knocked out several times as a boy from boxing. In adult civilian life he was seclusive, and believed that he did not have any "decent breaks" in life. Was constantly suppressing his rebellious emotions, felt ill at ease around people and often broke out in cold sweats. At age 16 inmate began to drink as "I wanted to get into another world and forget things on my mind." Whenever he felt sorry for himself, he would get high. Did not drink from age 20 to 25 as he was in prison. Began to drink heavily after he got in the Army "because I got a rotten deal." Was often high and got into several fights. Resented white soldiers chasing him out of French towns, and would fight with them when he got high. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 16. "Shacked up often with prostitutes and pick up girls overseas, and conflicts with white soldiers resulted because of the French girls attitude towards the colored troops."

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 15, 1946

Inmate has had VD twice. States he is tentatively engaged now to a girl in Chicago whom he met before going overseas.

2. Educational;

Inmate completed 8th grade at age 17, failing once. Stated that he was too hungry to pay much attention to school as a child and he would stay out of classes to go shine shoes.

3. Occupational;

Inmate has had an intermittent work history. He worked for a few months in a grocery store after he left school in 1934 and then spent a year in the reformatory. Upon his release he became a fruit peddler for two years but barely made expenses. During his five years in prison he was a sewing machine operator and spot welder. Considers his highest skill as truckdriver and would like to be self employed when he gets back into civilian life as he does not get along with employees too well. Felt that there never was any place in the labor market for him because of the depression and his color. Indicated that his intense hostility towards society developed during this period. Worked for Jewish employers and had no misgivings about taking things from them.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

At age 17 inmate was sent to the St. Charles Reformatory in Illinois for larceny of a store. Stated that he served 12 months of an indefinite sentence. Claimed that he was walking by the store which had been robbed by a gang and he just walked in and took 10 cartons of cigarettes.

At age 20 inmate was arrested for larceny, and sentenced to a 1 to 10 year term at Pontiac Prison. Stated that with two friends, he broke into a store and was caught before he took anything. Claimed that he was hungry and did not have food for a long time so he was determined to get some from the grocery store. Inmate claimed he became a trustee in prison and made a good

record. Was released after five years to go into the Army.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted into the Army on 28 August 1943. Stated that Army officials came to the prison and made patriotic appeals, and inmate discovered that he would get a parole sooner so he decided to sign up. His main reason was to get out of confinement and to go home on a furlough as promised. Inmate was sent to Camp Bowie in Texas for the next 10 months and assigned as a truck-driver, never got a furlough, and was sent to Scotland on 23 May 1944. During his overseas service he was assigned as gasoline truck driver and clerk in a gas dump. Inmate was anxious to get a transfer to the Infantry as he could not get along with his CO. Stated that the officer was prejudiced and made insulting remarks about the Negro troops, and warned the troops to not trust ex-convicts. Inmate got along with most of the men in the outfit, but had several fights over crap game arguments. Entitled to EAME ribbon and one bronze battle star. Highest rank reached was PFC. Inmate had never had any company punishment.

Stated that the Army was "rough" on him and he did not get off to a right start. Was bitter about his CO's attitude, but claimed that he tried his best and was given some responsible jobs. Was resentful of the fact that he was always reminded that he was an ex-convict, and disturbed emotionally because "they seemed to fear the colored men more than the Germans." Inmate believed that the war was fought to defeat Hitler and establish justice in the U.S., but he is doubtful about these aims ever being fulfilled.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

In March 1944 inmate had a summary CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL for 8 days, and was sentenced to one month restriction and \$33 fine. Stated that he was very disturbed because he could not get a furlough and he had not seen his family for six years. Decided that he would take things into his own hands so went to Chicago for 8 days and then returned to the post. Felt that he was

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 15, 1946

justified because the Army had broken its promise about giving him a furlough as soon as he joined. His outfit was ready to go overseas and inmate felt that he had been patient long enough.

In February 1945 inmate received a special CM for AWOL for 18 hours. Sentenced to 6 mos HL, reduced to 3 mos and \$40 fine. Served 70 days in confinement. Stated that he was sent on a detail with a group and a truck was supposed to pick them up and bring them back to the post but it did not come. Finally hitched a ride back with a French civilian and was charged with AWOL. Was very angry that he was sentenced because he felt that he had always tried to stay out of trouble as he knew that the odds were against him and blamed his CO for unduly persecuting him.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO # 302, dated 19 August 1945, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL 1 day, 94th -- stealing 83 cans of gasoline belonging to U.S. Army, and 96th--misuse of government vehicle. Sentenced to Suspended DD, TF, and five years CHL.

Stated that on the day of the offense he was on the way to see his girl friend who lived 200 miles away. About 25 men in his company agreed to go too at the same time and arrangements were made with a truckdriver to haul them. Inmate arrived late so he hitched a ride with Stevens. He did not know that Stevens did not have permission for the use of the truck. Inmate was "half drunk" and he got off in a small town and went to a cafe to drink some more with Stevens. When they came out the truck was gone, and they were told that some men from their unit had taken it. Inmate did not care as he was drunk by this time. Started to walk to his girl friends, and passed out in a field where he was picked up by some French MP's and charged with stealing some gasoline from a gas dump at Cambrai, France. Stated that he was not near the town, and that he did not see any of the men in his outfit who took the truck

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 15, 1946

as he was in a cafe at the time. Was found guilty by the general court martial, but states he was only guilty of AWOL for one day. Feels he got a "bum rap," and that his past record was definitely held against him so that he did not have a chance to prove his innocence. Stated that he had plenty of chances to take gasoline from his own gas dump so that it would have been stupid for him to go to a strange gas dump 200 miles away just to take 83 cans.

Inmates DTC record is excellent and reports indicate that he was always trying to better himself. His present attitude is good despite some personality faults which he blames his social environment for. It is believed that inmate might be a good risk for restoration since his military record is not too bad and he appears to be rehabilitable. Further confinement would only serve punitive purposes, and inmate could become a useful member of society once more if he were given an opportunity to change some of his rebellious and aggressive attitudes. Clemency recommended, medium security.

May 16, 1946 - Thursday

I'm feeling dopey tired today as I had only three hours of sleep last night. We have about an hour more time left in the day, but I decided to take a rest since I've worked steadily all week without any breaks. I did two cases yesterday, spent some time with the case workers, and reviewed a few of the cases before they were sent on to the psychiatrist. It was so hot yesterday, but it cooled off just as soon as we got on the boat to go to NYC. Herb and I decided to go see a play since it was the only free night we have this week. We can't go off the post so easily now because of the morning drills several times weekly. The drills are a big joke, but the Colonel still insists upon having them because of the order from the Second Service Command. The hospital has been in an uproar this week because of all the Generals coming around for inspections.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

Herb and I were fortunate enough to get the only available tickets for "Follow the Girls" (Gertrude Nieson). It was a terrific musical comedy and we enjoyed it thoroughly. Herb hasn't seen many plays yet because he never thought of going down for free tickets before. He was very surprised when we were given front row seats by the usherette, and now he plans to come in often. Up close the chorus girls don't look so pretty because the lines on their faces can be seen and the smiles are so fixed and artificial. We were practically showered with saliva by some of the actors, and we drooled too when we saw Gertrude Nieson wriggling around so seductively.

We had dinner at the Elks Club, and while we were eating two English sailors came in. They had just come in on a British Warship and they were on pass so they were quite thrilled with the sights of New York. They had never eaten hamburgers before so in their clipped accents they ordered a couple. I passed them the raw onions for them to put on the hamburgers but they ate them like pickles as they did not know what else to do. One of them then started a conversation with us. "Oh they are ground up ham dogs raised in California and only fed man and rice," I said. "How jolly funny," he answers seriously. "Back home we only ate horses, but that was only during the war." He thought I was an Indian as he asked me if there were still wild west cowboys "like in the American cinema." Herb told him "sure, and it's not safe to travel through some of the States because the Indians might scalp you." I then added on to the story by telling them that I was an Indian Scout for the Army, and I trailed deserters down. The English boys were from Yorkshire and only about 18 years old.

Don and Warren were still up when I arrived at their place since they are studying madly for their finals. Warren has decided that he will try to get a research job with Time Magazine during the summer if he can and not go out of the city. Don was very glad to hear this news as he was worried about

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

his expenses in keeping up the rent and he would have been forced to eat out. There will be two other boys living there during the summer as Dave is going up to Long Island to work. We were discussing what to do with offenders who had chronic personality flaws, and Don made the amazing remark that they should be isolated for the protection of society. The discussion went on for a couple of hours, and Don gradually began to qualify his original statement. He felt that if the conditions of society were such that a man would be a repeater in crime, it was best for the man to be put away someplace where he would not hurt society. He made a strong statement that these criminal tendencies were almost inherent in the man and nothing could change them, and he elaborated further by saying the misfits of society should also be placed away. It was dangerously close to what Hitler advocated and I couldn't understand why Don would hold such a point since he is physically handicapped himself. He felt that conditions were not going to improve for the Negroes and since many of them had bitter personalities they should not be turned loose on society. I argued that we couldn't punish a man for something which is the fault of society and Don finally conceded. He likes to argue in his sophomoric way, too much of the book learning and not enough experience. None of the other boys debate with him so he is always trying to get me into some kind of a discussion when I'd rather discuss girls with Warren! I was almost asleep by the time Don got ready to go to bed. What I have to suffer for my hosts! I really felt the lack of sleep today, and I've had a hard time keeping my mind alert during the interviews.

Had another run-in with Major Forlano this morning, but it has ended satisfactorily. He came into the office and said that he was very hesitant about giving me the three day pass because of the need for experienced men around here to do the case work. It was the same old argument. I told him how I had lost so much time because of this issue on previous occasions and I said that

I would not feel in the least guilty about taking the time off next week. Forlano then made the pleas that since we have added an extra psychiatrist to the staff the case backlog was dwindling and he wanted to keep ahead of them. There are four psychologists -- Sless, Cantor, Madeira, Thomas, and two psychiatrists -- Cohen and Carter -- on our staff now; and it is lopsided. The easiest way to ease the load would be for them to do a few of the social histories, but they resist against that because they say privately that it is too hard. So they sit around in their office and have bull sessions, while we work our fool heads off trying to keep ahead of them. It only takes them about 1/5th of the time we spend on a man for an interview and six of them certainly is not needed for 7 case workers. Forlano finally "forced" me to say that I would work Saturday morning in order to build up a backlog of cases. The easiest thing to do would be to put more pressure on the psychologists and not on us since we are very busy already, but Georgie doesn't seem to get that simple concept through his head. He said that Colonel Bullene was the one to put the pressure on because they want to board all of the men in the next two weeks, and we are supposed to get our group pschotherapy program started once more. I know exactly what will happen -- we will be doing a lot of meaningless makeshift work just to keep us busy and I see no sense in that. Forlano said that the Army General Hospital in Atlantic City is closing down so that Hancock may become a convalescant hospital and that was the reason why we have been visited by so many Generals lately. In that case, we will be very busy in all kinds of work but I doubt if it will go into effect for a long time. I'm still waiting for Forlano to get out of the Army before starting the individual psychotherapy program among the inmates. Captain Cohen is very much in favor of it and he doesn't approve of Forlano's undue emphasis upon testing. Captain Carter seems to be a good egg too. The rest of the officers are PO'd and they don't really give a damn what happens.

One hopeful thing is that the Classification Board here which makes the final recommendations on the inmates before the records go into Washington now depends more and more upon our case histories and they are making more objective decisions. They were too emotional before, especially the line officers who felt that none of the inmates were any good. The Army policy of restoring 60% of the GP's by the end of the year is very helpful in getting a break for a lot of the deserving boys in the stockades.

Captain Cohen told me some interesting statistics released confidentially by the War Department. Of the 25,000 GP's now in confinement in the States the principal offense was Military in nature for 72.6% and only 27.4% for civil offense. AWOL and desertion constituted over 56% of all principal offenses, while in civil offenses larceny, assault and forgery were the highest. 10% of all cases were for disrespect to superior officers! Median sentences were about 5 years for most offenses -- except rape was 10 years. More than half of the prisoners convicted of murder and rape were sentenced to life, but many are now getting clemency with the change in Army policy towards greater leniency for all offenses. The median age for all offenses was 24.4 years as compared to the median age of 25.7 for enlisted men in the Army as a whole. Those under 24 committed most offenses civil in nature.

The distribution by race for soldiers in the Army as a whole is 89.2 white as compared to 9.3% Negro or a ratio of about 10 to 1. The significant thing is that of the military and civil offender in the Army DB's now, 80% were white and 17% Negro. But this is explained by the fact that restoration to duty in the DTC's overseas was much easier for whites, and more Negroes in proportion were sent back with such labels as "psychopathic personality." Most crimes corresponded closely with the racial distribution in the Army as a whole so that the Negroes were not the main group of offenders as commonly believed. But they did commit more of the crimes of violence. Another factor is that the

Negro soldier was more easily convicted than the white soldier from my observations of the court martial records, which have through here. For Negroes the greatest proportion of convictions were for discreditable conduct towards a superior officer (20%) and this is perfectly understandable in view of the status of the colored soldier in the Army. Twice as many Negroes were convicted in proportion than whites for military crimes, and six times as often in proportion for civil crimes -- which again supports the point that the Negro had less of a chance to prove innocence. It was rare for them to prove innocence of mutiny, disrespect, and manslaughter!

Single men were convicted greatest in proportion for civil offenses, and married men for military offenses. Men who committed crimes of violence had the lowest level of education. Over half of the total (52.5%) had a lower AGCT intelligence score below 90%. A larger proportion of prisoners convicted of civil offenses came from the higher AGCT score than those convicted of offenses military in nature. Those who committed assault had the lowest AGCT scores. Twice as many Negro inmates in proportion were sent to Federal Institutions than whites.

A total of 58.6% had one or more civilian arrests prior to coming into the Army -- one third of all general prisoners had three or more previous civilian arrests.

The psychiatric diagnosis of the GP's made overseas were:

No diagnosis	26.4%
No neuropsychiatric disorder	14.%
Psychopathic personality	24.4%
Emotional instability	3.1%
Schizoid personality	0.8%
Inadequate	2.1%
Alcoholism	6.6%
Psychoneuroses	2.0%
Mental deficiency	3.6%
Borderline	3.2%
Simple adult maladjustment	3.0%
Emotional immaturity	1.7%
Psychoses	0.4%
Etc.	

81% of restored soldiers made good adjustments after 6 months of duty. Only 7% were recidivists (mostly for AWOL).

The 32,000 G.P's were located in 13 DB's, 4 rehabilitation centers, Federal institutions and guardhouses.

NEWTON JOHNSON

1. Social:

Inmate, Negro, 32, was born 11 May 1914 in Florida but has been a resident of Chicago for a number of years. Was the 4th of 5 siblings, and he has gone by the name Charlie Johnson at times in the past. Family background has been meager and insecure. Father has been on a pension since he lost his legs in 1929 from a railroad accident. Inmate got along fairly well with his father, but felt that he was too strict and severe in his punishment. Family was on relief during the depression. Father died in 1943 from unknown causes. Mather was a traveling evangelist and rarely home. Family life was loose and the children often had to shift for themselves. Mother separated from father in 1930 as she felt that she had to carry on "God's way." Inmate indicated that he often felt he was rejected by his mother and blames her evangelical beliefs so that he does not have too high a regard for religion although he states that he believes in many of the Christian doctrines. Does not think his mother was entirely to blame, but felt that her absence caused his rather deprived family life.

Inmate described his family life as unhappy, and the prospect of facing a hostile world overwhelmed him at times. Developed a more independent and aggressive attitude in adolescence, and during this period he felt that he was entitled to take things he needed but has learned since that society will not tolerate it. Was extremely restless and finally left home at the age of 17 "to travel around." Inmate got along with people fairly well in adult civilian life,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

and developed a strong code of loyalty to his friends. No severe neurotic traits elicited. Inmate does not have any drinking habits as he dislikes the taste of liquor, and denies the use of drugs.

Inmate has had normal heterosexual adjustments since age 15, VD once. In 1938 he started to live with an 18 year old girl and she became his common law wife until they were formally married in 1941. Wife was incapable of bearing children. She has not written to him in the past 20 months, and inmate believes now that she had gone off with another man. Stated that he shackled up with a French girl overseas and she became pregnant but there was a miscarriage. Inmate's attitude towards marriage appears to be somewhat immature.

2. Educational:

Inmate began school at age 11 and completed the 6th grade at age 16. He was placed in a boarding school because of his mother's absence from home, but expelled for misconduct on several occasions.

3. Occupational:

From 1930 to 1932 inmate was employed as a delivery boy in Florida, earning about \$9.00 a week. During the next two years he was unemployed in Chicago and supported by his mother. For the next 8 years, inmate's work history was spotty characterized by frequent change of jobs and nomadic movements. At various times he has been employed as a farm laborer, longshoreman. Longest job was held for 8 months. States that he was restless and kept on the move from state to state because of his desire to travel and that he did not start to settle down until after he began to live with his wife. Considers truckdriving his best skill and would like to do this in civilian life as it would satisfy his desire to get out in the open and move around, but would also give him stability.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

In 1931 at the age of 17 inmate was arrested in Florida on a burglary charge and sentenced to 6 months in jail, of which he served 60 days. Stated that a group of his friends were traveling to Palm Beach and they went into an empty resort house to sleep overnight, and were picked up and charged with robbing it.

At age 20 inmate was arrested for robbery in Florida again and given a 9 month sentence, of which he served six in the county jail. Stated that he and a companion were operating a crooked dice game, and a customer charged them with rolling him.

At age 22 in Florida inmate was charged with petty larceny for stealing two jackets from a store and was sentenced to 3 months in the county jail, serving 60 days. The same year he was arrested in North Carolina for burglary and sentenced to a two year term in the Rocky Mountain Prison, serving the whole time. Admitted that he did "not know any better in those days" and he broke into a store and took a lot of clothes and was caught.

At age 25 in 1939 inmate was arrested on a robbery charge in Georgia, and sentenced to one year, of which he served 9 months before release. Stated that he was not guilty of this offense as he was sick in bed with the flu at the time a woman's pocketbook was stolen and feels that he was wrongly identified and convicted because of his past record.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted into the Army on 5 November 1942 in Georgia and he took his basic training in Indiantown Gap, Pa. Was assigned as Port Bn. laborer in North Carolina and New Orleans for the next 9 months. Spent 4 months in the Camp Kilmer guardhouse for one of his offenses, and 2 mo in the Fort Jay guardhouse before being sent to the ECPC in Mass for overseas assignment. Arrived overseas in March 1944 and has served in England, France, Belgium, and Germany.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

Entitled to three Battle Stars, ETO ribbon. Was assigned mostly as truckdriver and was near the front lines while the war was still on (with the Engineers). Stated that a lot of his difficulty arose because of "rotton" CO's, but got along with the men in his outfit. Highest rank reached was PFC. Lost 59 days from AWOL and about a year in confinement prior to present offense, but six months of the time was a result of an error in sentence. Inmate stated that he did his duty overseas and never avoided his responsibilities but was skeptical about the war aims as a result of his personal experiences. However, his attitude improved when he was in a "good" outfit and he was planning to make the army his career when the present difficulties arose.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL 27 days in July 1943, and was sentenced to 6 mos. HL and 2/3 forfeiture of pay. Served 4 mos. and 8 days of this sentence. Stated that he got into an argument with the CO when he did not report promptly at the time he was being considered for a Cpt rating, and was ordered to extra duty. Felt that he was not being treated fairly so went over the hill and remained with his wife for 27 days/^{before} turning himself in. In December 1943 Inmate received another special CM for AWOL 32 days and was sentenced to 4 mo HL and fine, of which he served 30 days. Stated that he had just been released from the stockades on the previous charge and he asked his CO for a pass to see his wife who was coming to NYC to meet him. It was refused so inmate left anyway and was picked up by the MP's after 32 days. Inmate was sent to the ECPC in Mass after 30 days confinement.

Inmates next offense was when he arrived in England. He stepped out of the gate 3 feet and was charged with breaking restriction and given a summary CM and a sentence of 30 days HL and 2/3 forfeiture of apy. Released after 14 days.

In May 1945 inmate was given a General Court Martial #1302 for

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

desertion from 11 Dec 1944 to 17 Jan 1945 and from 21 Jan 1945 to 16 Feb 1945 (58AW); and for misuse of government vehicle (AW94). Sentenced to 25 years hard labor, DD, and TF, and the charge was changed to AWOL (AW61). Stated that he was on detached service at the time and told to go to Paris for supplies. From there he was sent to different APO's with his truck. Got sick, was in a hospital for 3 weeks, and picked up by MP's. The charge of desertion was disapproved after his first SGT testified that inmate was on duty at the time. After six months in confinement, it was ruled that the entire sentence be disapproved and inmate was restored to duty on an honorable basis in August 1945.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO # 32, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion from 24 August to 17 October 1945, and sentenced to DD, TF and 1 year SHL.

Inmate stated that when he was released from the stockades after serving 6 months for offense he was proven innocent of, and he was told to report to his outfit. He discovered that his outfit had already sailed for the Pacific war so he was sent to the 19th Replacement Depot. Went to re-enlist in the Army on three occasions as he was bored with laying around the camp, but was refused because he was already assigned to an outfit in the Pacific. Stated that he was in this repo depot from 24 Aug to 16 October. On the 17th of Oct. 1945 inmate decided that he would go to Paris to re-enlist and made out an illegal pass for himself. He was picked up in a hotel raid by the MP's that night with some other soldiers who had gone with him. They were given Summary CM, but inmate received a General CM for being a deserter when he was actually in the 19th Repo Depot. Felt that the Court "wanted" to find him guilty because it still believed he was guilty of the previous offenses even though it was disapproved. Inmate is anxious for restoration because he feels that this is the second false confinement in a row for him. He is still

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

desirous of having an Army career and his attitude is good. Feels that he can control impulsive behavior and hopes that his past record will not be held against him because his army offenses have been of a different nature. His DTC record was good, and he appears to be rehabilitable with his greater insight upon his situation. Clemency and medium security recommended.

EDWARD Langdon

1. Social;

Inmate, 21, was born 4 May 1925 in Cincinnati Ohio, the product of a broken home. He is the second of three siblings. Parents were separated in 1930 or before, and the children were in the joint custody of both parents so that inmate spent part of his time with each of them. Has a high regard for his father who owned a grocery store and was able to provide adequately for the children. Stated that the parental separation was a result of a conflict of whether to have a grocery store or a chicken farm, and each decided to go their own way. The divorce was not final until 1942, and mother recently remarried. Father was described as a quiet, calm withdrawn individual while mother tended to be dominant "and wanted her own way about things." The separation disturbed inmate greatly as he has always had a strong sense of family dependency. Indicated that he felt rejected by his parents, and he has made it a lifelong ambition to bring his parents together once more. Felt that the 12 years difference in age between his father and mother was the cause of the initial conflicts. Mother was inclined to be hot tempered, but kind to the children. Inmate has been in the habit of worrying excessively all of his life, and he was a tense and rather nervous child. Most of his anxiety was about his family as he felt that it was necessary for it to become a strong unit in order to eliminate his insecurity inclinations. Stated that he noticed from an early age that whenever he began to get into difficulties it would bring his parents together temporarily so

that he began to steal in order to attract attention even though he did not need any of the things he took. Lived in a neighborhood where the percentage of delinquent children was high and he got mixed in with a gang and often stole for them in order not to be labeled as a coward. Inmate never did like school so that he was often truant to attend movies, and was in the habit of daydreaming extensively. He got along with his siblings, and they appeared to have a normal development.

Inmate stated that during his childhood everything was "jumbled" up for him and he had a feeling of inadequacy. His childhood was lonely, and he often had fantasies about becoming rich so that he could support his mother. He still has this ambition. Inmate was a rather sensitive and shy child, and he did not like to meet older people. Enuretic until age 13, terribly ashamed about it. Had a fear of spiders, but denied any other strong neurotic traits. Tends to tremble now, but feels it is a result of his battle experiences. Stated he got along fairly well in adult civilian life and his social adjustments were satisfactory. Drank moderately until he got in the Army, and began excessive drinking after he got overseas in order to build up his self confidence and eliminate his great fears. Did not stop drinking until he was poisoned by liquor once in Belgium. Stated that he got in the habit of drinking during his periods of depression. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 17. Inmate has had VD twice.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed 6 grades at age 14, failed a number of times and was pushed ahead in his classes because of his age. Cannot read and write very much. Has always had difficulty in learning, and is unable to remember specific events very clearly. Stated that he was a withdrawn child in school, and fearful of recitation. Was more interested in learning a trade. Often truant.

3. Occupational:

Inmate never did make good work adjustments in civilian life. He

worked for his father in the grocery store for about two or three years after quitting school, and in 1941 he was employed for two months as an assembler in a factory but quit this job because he did not like the work. From 1941 until his induction in 1943 he worked for his father or was unemployed. Father did not urge him to seek work too strongly as he was willing to support inmate. Inmate was unsure of himself and did not know what he could do so that he spent most of his time going around with a gang in his district. His present ambition is to become a tailor or carpenter.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Between the age of 12 to 14 inmate was picked up three or four times by the juvenile authorities for petty larceny, but was released to the custody of his father. At the age of 14 he was given an indefinite sentence to a reformatory for petty larceny and he spent a year in the Lancaster Reform School in Ohio. Inmate was unable to relate why he stole as he did not need the things he took.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 14 August 1943, and has been assigned as infantry rifleman during his entire time in the service. He preferred to be a cook or baker in order to avoid combat, but had no opportunity to get a job reclassification. Stated that he had no confidence in his line officers during combat and often felt that they were deliberately putting the men into tough situations. Inmate arrived overseas in February 1944 as a replacement and participated in several battles. He was in actual combat for about 2 months, and entitled to Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge, and battle star. Was in the hospital for two months for shrapnel wounds in 1944 (July). Highest rank reached was private.

During combat inmate became extremely upset, and was fearful of death. Was tense and worried a great deal, became panicky at the sound of gunfire, and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

finally decided that he could not take any more. Rationalized that he was justified in going AWOL because he was wounded once and did not think he would survive otherwise. Had guilt feelings about being labeled a coward and pushed himself to the limit of his endurance. Finally could not control his anxiety feelings so begged to be sent back of the lines, but this was refused. Broke out in cold sweats, and felt unable to do any more fighting regardless of the consequences. Inmate is extremely fearful that his emotional disturbances under the stress of battle will never be understood and this is a source of great worry at the present time.

6. Previous Military Offenses: (Service record not available.)

Inmate had a summary court martial for violation of AW 61, AWOL for three days in 1943 while stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana. Stated that he was in an Army hospital for VD treatments during his first three months in the Army, and became extremely bored, homesick and lonely while in the tent city in the later stages of his treatment. Went to town on a pass, got drunk, and decided to go home for a visit, but returned 3 days later. Received only a fine.

While in England, inmate received another summary CM for AWOL 2 days in August 1944 and was only fined again. Stated that he was in the hospital as a result of battle wounds, and went to town on a pass and got drunk for two days.

Summary CM for AWOL one day in Sept 1944 and fined \$25. Stated that he was released from the hospital and sent to France to report as a replacement, but decided that he could not take any more combat so took off. "Was picked up too fast by the MP's."

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO # 3 inmate was sentenced to natural life, later reduced to 15 years, for violation of AW 58 on three counts, and AW 69 breaking confinement.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 16, 1946

Sentence was adjudged on 15 May 1945, but not approved until 14 January 1946 by Hdqtrs. 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Swift Texas.

Inmate stated that all of his AWOLs were a result of his fear of combat. He was sent to the line just after he got out of the hospital but could only take a couple of days of the heavy firing. Begged to be sent back of the lines into other duties, was refused so took off on 24 October from Hellnich, Germany and was apprehended in Paris on 30 October 1944. Was held in confinement for a few days, and then sent to the line again instead of being tried. Inmate claimed his wounded hand was still numb and he could not overcome his fears so he went AWOL again on 9 December 1944. Stated that he wandered around in a "sort" of daze and was finally apprehended by MP's in Brussels, Belgium. Again begged not to be sent up to the line, but court martial was postponed and inmate was sent to the area of Grenzhausen Germany after one month in the stockades. Inmate was unable to participate in battle so he left on 31 March 1945 and was caught on 5 April in Leige Belgium. This time he was given a General CM and sentenced to natural life as he could not give an adequate defense of his conduct. He was in Delta DTC for a total of 17 months, and he did not know that his sentence was reduced until January 1946. He was not able to soldier his way to restoration because his GCMO was not posted for 7 months after his trial. Inmate felt that it was hopeless in the DTC, and stated that he broke down once under the rigorous treatment. Stated that the treatment was almost unbearable and it made him feel mean and no good. His attitude improved after he learned that his sentence was out to 15 years, but inmate is still mistrustful of the Army. He would like to get restored now in order to earn an honorable discharge. Clemency and medium security recommended. Further psychiatric examination of inmate's present anxiety state of mind recommended for possible CDD. Further punitive confinement will not assist him in rehabilitation.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

Amber Wyland

1. Social:

Inmate, 26, was born 12 February 1920 in Washington Co. Pennsylvania, the 4th of nine siblings. There has always been serious economic deprivations in his family, and inmate's personality development has been affected by these conditions in the home. Father was a farm laborer most of his life, but was frequently unemployed due to a rupture condition. During the depression father worked on the WPA and the family received public assistance during most of the 1930's. Mother was very condemning of father's inability to provide adequately for the family needs, and many sharp arguments resulted. Inmate has always felt closer to his father and often went with him to work on farms for the whole summer. Father worried a great deal about his "failure" to get steady employment but inmate now understands that it was a general economic situation during the depression and little work was available. Father was often surly at home and sensitive about the extreme poverty of the household. When inmate was 18 he suffered a severe traumatic experience when he witnessed his father killed by a team of horses. Family had an even more difficult time after father's death, and there were times when no food was available. Nine children and the parents were crowded into a two bedroom house, and inmate often had insufficient clothing.

Mother was a quiet woman, slightly resigned to her fate, a worrier, and pessimistic about ever solving the "desperate situation." During the depression the family had to exist on a \$54 a month income from the WPA. This home situation was a factor in the development of a rather withdrawn, sensitive, and somewhat seclusive personality pattern during inmate's boyhood. He often wished that he were never born, but could find no escape. Felt that he had the tough breaks in life, and resented other families who were better off. Relationships with siblings were good and all of the older boys went

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

to work as soon as they were able. Inmate played mostly with his brothers and had few outside friends. Was constantly the ridicule of his schoolmates about his patched, hand-me-down, clothing. Described his childhood as lonely and unhappy, had some hostile attitudes towards his social environment, and self conscious about people looking at him as he believed that they were making fun of him behind his back. Had a deep rooted inferiority complex, lack of self confidence, and he was often "tortured" with feelings of insecurity and inadequacy. Extremely pessimistic about his future, but often daydreamed of better days to come. Life long tendency to be moody and depressed, but feels that his outward manifestations of nervousness was "loosened" by his army experiences. Was a sleepwalker until age 13, has habit of cracking his knuckles, and appears to be a tense individual, perspires easily. Adult civilian life characterized by introvert tendencies, little social life, poor health from malnutrition, excessive worry about a bad heart "took pills for nervousness," ill at ease among people.

Drank heavily overseas in order to achieve some degree of happiness and to forget his worries. Did not like the taste, but it was an escape for him. Does not appear to be a chronic alcoholic from his statements.

Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 17. In June 1944 inmate was married to an English girl whom he met in church, and lived with her for two weeks before he was sent to France with his unit. Plans to bring her to the US eventually, as he feels that she is sticking by him. Has constructive attitude towards marriage.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 8th grade at age 14 and then went to work in order to help alleviate home hardships. Stated he got along well in school and was well liked by his teachers because of his quiet behavior. Was an average student, never truant.

3. Occupational:

From 1934 to 1940 inmate performed farm labor at \$5 to \$12 a week, plus board. Also worked occasionally as a coal miner and truckdriver. Always got along with his employers, and was considered as a steady conscientious employee. Plans to work as a truckdriver upon return to civilian life, unless he is able to make the Army his career.

4. There were no previous civilian criminal history offenses.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 10 December 1940 in Pittsburg and was glad to go because it gave him an opportunity to escape his restricted life. After the start of the war, he still liked military life and has always planned to remain in it indefinitely. Was assigned at various times at Fort Mead, Hollabird Md, Mississippi Ordnance Co, Camp Ponoma, and Camp Kilmer, primarily as a cook. He liked this assignment intensely because it enabled him to build up "my health." Was also assigned as ordnance mechanic for one year and infantryman for one year overseas. Arrived in Scotland 29 Feb 1944, and served in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Czech. Was entitled to two bronze battle stars, unit citation, ETO ribbon, American Defense Service Ribbon. Saw about 8 months combat, never wounded. Highest rank reached was PVT.

Inmate felt he made a satisfactory record in combat. Was a driver for an ordnance company and took warrant officer around front lines to service tanks. Was under heavy fire, and experienced some fear reactions. Volunteered into the infantry and fought through Bulge campaign from 16 December to 5 Feb 1945. Extreme nervous reactions, got shakes and trembles, frightened when own artillery fired upon his unit and killed many men, often felt like running away, got hysterical crying spell when only 27 men out of a BN strength of over 600 men were left after a heavy firing. Was depressed and worried all the time, had some guilt feelings about being labeled "coward," but never experienced a complete

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

breakdown. Had extreme fear of being maimed; trembling spells, jumpy all the time.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL 107 days in June-September 1942, and sentenced to 6 mos HL and \$33 mos. fine for same period. Released after 111 days confinement. Inmate stated that he had a pass to go home and just stayed on because of GM's death and other family troubles. Kept deferring his return because of his anxiety about his family and indicated that he had strong dependency needs upon it during this period.

Summary CM, AWOL 3 days in October 1943, one months restriction and fine. Stated that he borrowed a friend's car and took a girl friend to her home and returned 3 days late.

Summary CM in Sept 1944 for AWOL one day, 30 mos restriction and fine. Stated that he got drunk in France and was one day late in returning.

7. Present Offense:

BY GCMO '88 inmate was convicted of AW 58, desertion from 5 Feb 1945 to 8 October 1945, and sentenced to DD, TF, and 5 years CHL.

Inmate stated that his outfit was in a rest area, and he met a French girl, drank some wine, and when he returned to the area the next day his outfit was gone. "Just tramped around." Was fearful of returning. Had no intention to desert as he wore his uniform the whole time. Went to England to see wife and she asked him to return and surrender himself. Inmate stated that he could not understand why he took off and it was not planned. Was upset from his combat experiences and unconsciously fearful of further action. "Was shakey and nervous" and "half crazy" at time. Helped around an Engineers unit for several months, and was fed by them. After great mental conflict, he decided to turn himself in and walked 40 miles to report to the MP's, and greatly relieved when it was all over. Desires restoration. Present attitude excellent,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

appears to be intelligent. Was cooperative, sincere, contrite. Would like to reenlist for regular Army career. Was recommended for restoration overseas. Inmate is rehabilitable despite some anxiety feelings and tenseness. Indicates some lack of judgment, but has no criminal tendencies. Feels that he would still like to restore to duty even if he had to serve complete sentence. Rest, Clemency, Med Soc. recommended.

HAMILTON, Vinson

May 18, 1946

1. Social:

Inmate, 28, was born 9 June 1917 in Georgia, the younger of two siblings. Family was well off and father was able to support it in a very comfortable manner. Father was a doctor, very successful in his practice, and inmate had many luxuries all of his life. There were servants employed in the household, and inmate was sent to the best and most expensive private schools in the South. Inmate was very close to his father and he was rarely disciplined by him. Strong sense of dependency upon mother has existed since mother's death. Stated that father was addicted to morphine from the age of 19 until his death of apoplexy in 1930 but his drug habit has always been a deep family secret. Mother accepted this practice, and there were no separations. Mother spoiled inmate and gave him everything he wanted. She invested the insurance money after father's death into real estate and made a considerable sum from this so that she had a good income for the next 10 years. Mother devoted her life to inmate, worried about him constantly, was inclined to be nervous and was hospitalized once for three months as a result of a breakdown. Father's death was a great blow to both inmate and his mother and she never recovered completely from the shock. Inmate stated that his mother began to lavish more and more things upon him after his father died and he never had a want in the world. Childhood was described as happy, and it was inmate's lifelong ambition to become a doctor like his father. Inmate was spoiled and had temper tantrums

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 18, 1946

as a child. Bright's disease ran in the family and inmate had severe kidney pains as a boy, but was not enuretic. Occasionally nail biter, and fear of winds after two experiences with hurricanes. In adult life inmate had a large circle of friends, but never felt completely at ease among them until he began to drink. Drinking habits began at age 20 after his wife left him, and inmate stated that he has been unable to control it since. Stated that he liked the effects of liquor because it helped to make him the center of attraction and gave him more self confidence. Has mistrusted women since his wife left him in 1937, drank heavily when depressed about this fact, and now has devoted his life to the welfare of his mother. Writes her detailed letters about everything he does and feels that he cannot trust anyone else but his mother.

Inmate stated that he married a girl who came from a millionaires family after building up a glowing picture of his own financial status. He was in school at the time, but quit to get married. As soon as they were married they discovered that they were not compatible so that separation occurred three months later. Conflict was over finances. Inmate's mother gave them a modest home and car as a wedding gift, but wife wanted to live in a mansion with servants. Inmate had to admit that he did not have as much money as he claimed so that wife finally walked out on him. The divorce was not final until 1939.

2. Inmate completed two years of college at the age of 19. He was above average in his classes and got along well. At that time he was studying engineering but still planned to get into a medical school eventually. All of his educational plans were dropped when he got married.

3. Inmate worked at odd jobs from 1937 to 1941 but was never concerned unduly about work. Felt that it was difficult to get a well paying position during the depression. Worked as a retail salesman, engineer's assistant. Longest

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 18, 1946

job held was for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. Was employed as an engineer at \$120 a week at the time of induction and felt that he was just getting started. Drinking habits prevented job stability. Considers engineering highest skill and plans to get back into it after release from confinement. Mother suffered serious business reverses in her real estate holdings after 1938 and inmate feels that he is responsible for "making up for all she did for me." Stated that he was "hell bent for fun" so that he did not take up a career seriously until just before induction.

4. Civilian Criminal History;

In 1939 inmate was arrested in Florida on a drunk and disorderly charge when he got into a fight at a dancehall, and was released after paying a fine. Later in the year while visiting the NY World's Fair inmate was arrested on a similar charge and fined. Denies any other civilian arrests.

5. Military History;

Inmate was inducted into the service in March 1941, and he wanted to get his year of training over. Stated that he was glad to get in and enjoyed the Army until all of his troubles began and he has never been able to adjust himself to the Army since. Felt that he came in with the wrong attitude and tried to make the Army conform to his attitudes instead of adjusting himself to the situation. Inmate had always had his own way previously, and when he discovered that he could not be an individualist in the Army he tried to escape by excessive drinking, and other attention attracting devices. He was at Camp Blanding for nine months, Camp Bowie for three months, Camp Barkely for 3 months, Fort Maultrie for 3 months and Fort Hamilton for two months. Much of his service in the states was spent in the guardhouse. Inmate was sent overseas in December 1942, and all of his foreign service has been in England. Has never seen any actual combat. Was entitled to ETO ribbon. His main job assignment in the Army was in an engineer construction group. Inmate

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 18, 1946

went overseas as a replacement and never did get along in any of his outfits. Has been hospitalized for varying periods for broken arm, tonsillitis, pneumonia, VD, and psychiatric observation. Highest rank reached was private.

Inmate felt that the chief cause for his army maladjustment was his excessive drinking habit. Stated that he began to drink very heavily as soon as he got inducted and was "high" at every opportunity. Indicated that it was a part of his behavior to "drown my sorrows in drink" on every occasion when things were not working out right for him. (since his divorce.) One confinement led to another and I lost my self respect and didn't give a damn about anything as I didn't have a chance in my outfit and they were aching to put me in the stockades at the least excuse. Inmate's attitude was that the CO's were usually picking on him so that he became rebellious. After many drinking escapades, inmate was examined by the psychiatrists in England for a possible CDD on the basis of chronic alcoholism, but returned to duty. Inmate never did adjust to the Army situation.

6. Previous Military History: (Service records not available.)

In August 1941 inmate received a summary CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL for two days and drunk and disorderly conduct (at Camp Blanding in Florida) and received a fine.

In September 1941 inmate was AWOL for one day and drunk and fined.

In 1942 Inmate received a special CM for violation of AW 96, drunk and disorderly conduct, received a 6 mos. suspended sentence. Stated that he had been confined off and on from August 1941 to July 1942 for similar offenses but could not recall specific dates.

In August 1942, it was reported by a former CO that inmate had been in several brawls in Jacksonville, Fla. and at one time entering a bar and breaking a showcase window and threatening the proprietor with a broken beer bottle. He was court martialed for pulling a butcher knife during a

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 18, 1946

fight with a messhall private, but only sentenced for drunk and AWOL charges. Broke out of the stockade at Blanding and was arrested in Baltimore; sent to Meade Stockade, broke arrest and sent back to Blanding after apprehension, from where he was sent to Camp Bowie under confinement.

In June 1943 inmate received a special CM in England for AW 96, drunk and disorderly and sentenced to 6 months confinement, suspended after 15 days. Inmate stated that he was on pass from hospital and got drunk. Explains his offenses lightly and was unable to give reasons.

In August 1943 inmate received a special CM for drunk and disorderly conduct, and served 3 months of a 3 month sentence. Stated "just got drunk after a dance."

In November 1943 inmate received a special CM for AW 96, drunk and threatened 1st Sgt. Served entire sentence of 6 months. Felt that his CO wanted to get rid of him "so gave me the books."

In May 1944 inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 61 and 96, AWOL for four days and drunk in improper uniform. Received a 6 months sentence and was confined at Litchfield DTC for 4 mo.

In September 1944 inmate received a special CM for AWOL 7 days, was sentenced to 6 mos and served 2 months time. "Just drunk at time and didn't care about anything I was so PO'd."

In December 1944 inmate received a special CM for 6 days AWOL, sentenced to six months but released after 4 mo 5 days confinement. Stated that he was in hospital for broken arm, got a pass to town and got drunk so forgot to return.

When inmate was released in May 1945 he again went AWOL and was caught 35 days later. Given a Special CM for AW 61 and 96 (drunk and disorderly) and sentenced to 6 mos. HL of which he served 3 months. Stated that he was extremely bitter by this time and didn't care what happened to him.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO # 1391, Hq. UK Base, adjudged 27 November 1945, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 93 and 61, AWOL from 18-20 October 1945 and intent to commit bodily harm and assault by cutting a soldier on the head, neck and body with a knife. Sentenced to DD suspended, TF, and CHL for 10 years.

Stated that he went AWOL to London, drank a great deal of liquor with some companions, bought a gun. While walking along the street Ormanski took the gun away from him. Met a girl, drank 5 quarts of liquor, and Ormanski began to make advances to Mrs. P. Ormanski pulled gun and shot 3 times, during the scuffle inmate was knocked out of window. Lights went out inmate returned to room with knife "because Ormanski had the gun" and believed that he cut him up a bit. Was so drunk that he passed out and was picked up by the police in the same room. Stated that he got into the fracas, but only used the knife because of "fear I would get shot."

After he went to the DTC at Le Mans, inmate was investigated for attempted murder by the CID officials when a number of inmates got drunk while celebrating some event on the night of 19 Jan 1946. An inmate was stabbed with a sharpened mess hall knife, but inmate stated charges were dropped as no "great harm had been done."

After inmate got to Delta DTC, his behavior began to change and he had an extremely satisfactory conduct record there, was considered dependable worker, and got into no difficulties. Stated that his attitude changed drastically and he determined to get straightened out. However, he is fearful about restoration because he does not believe that he will be able to control his drinking habits yet. "Cant trust myself as I make a lot of promises and break them every time." Realizes that drinking has been the cause of most of his troubles, but has little insight into the deeper causes. Was extremely

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 18, 1946

contrite and cooperative, and blames himself entirely now. Admits he is headstrong and impulsive and that he has shown poor judgement in the past. Has dedicated his entire future to making restitution to his mother who has spent all of "her money on me and I owe it to her." Present attitude is constructive. Has been a cook in the DTC, feels that he would be capable of restoration if "Army gave me treatments to cure my drinking." Recommend possible CDD if further psychiatric examination warrants it. Clemency and medium security indicated. This inmate is in need of continued psychiatric observation.

GEORGE MURPHY

May 17, 1946

1. Social:

Inmate, 25, was born on 16 August 1921, Oakland, California, the younger of two siblings. Father worked for many years as a railroad yardmaster and made a comfortable income to meet all of the family needs. His chief hobby was in making objects out of wood with his lathe machine, and now plans to open up a business. He has moved the family to Hayward where a Motel is operated under his management. Inmate stated that his father was always kind to the children and felt a great responsibility for them. Non drinker, moderately religious. Father is nervously inclined as a result of ulcer trouble from the gassing he received in First World War. Inmate stated that he was given a \$7 a week allowance and he always lived in a comfortable manner.

The chief worry of the family was mother's condition. She was extremely nervous, and often had hysterical crying spells and breakdowns. She drank heavily and this was a considerable source of worry for father. Was fearful about getting old, and father lavished gifts upon her whenever she became upset. Inmate felt that the reason for her behavior was that mother

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

was very attached to her parents and blamed herself for leaving them before their death. At times father became irritated at her conduct and struck her. Inmate became very disturbed when he witnessed these scenes, and became "nervous" himself. Stated that he did not get along with his older sister because she was high strung and there were continual arguments between them. Sister often was hysterical, had breakdowns, and "didn't mature until late adolescence." Inmate believed that there was a nervous tendency on his mother's side of the family, and suspected that mother's parents had been institutionalized in a mental hospital.

As a child inmate was very dependent upon his mother, and she clung to him for support and was inclined to be over protective. Inmate felt inferior to other children in mental capacity, was worried excessively about family problems, and was tense and disturbed in school; "Often broke out in sweat when asked to recite." Enuretic until age 8 or 10, suffers from kidney trouble now -- "had to urinate about every ten minutes while overseas." Had a violent temper as a child. Since confinement inmate has been a nailbiter. Stated that when he became excited as a child, he would have the "trembles." Passed out a few times when I got bright spots about my eyes, would drop to the floor, and the other children told me that I would twitch for a while." Denies epileptic seizures. States that he gets "dizzy spells" occasionally and has to sit down until it passes. Fear of dark since intruder in house terrified him by putting hands over his mouth. (It was his sister sneaking in from a date.) Was knocked out on several occasions as a boy; once for 20 minutes when hit on the head with a bat, and hospitalized twice to get stitches on head. In adult civilian life inmate got along with his small circle of friends, but felt tense and ill at ease among strangers. Describes himself as a follower, but does not avoid responsibility.

Was drunk once at age 14, drank beer after age 17 and was high a

couple times a month. Quit drinking after his marriage, took up the practice again occasionally after he got in the Army. Was "high" only three times overseas. Denies use of drugs.

Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 16. "Shacked up" occasionally while overseas. No VD. In September 1941 inmate was married to a 19 year old girl after a six months courtship over the objections of her parents. Got along fairly well with her, has four year old child. Had plans for home and worked nights in order to save money. Quarrels about him not being at home nights resulted, but no separations. Wife followed him around Army camps. After inmate went overseas he did not hear from his wife. Since coming to this compound he has received a telegram from his wife stating that she is going to divorce him. Was unable to understand the reason for this, and was greatly upset about this problem. Felt that his mother-in-law had given his wife the impression that he was a troublemaker in the Army and stopped his mail. Inmate believes it is all a misunderstanding and does not think there is another man involved. Stated that wife was inclined to be high strung, and dependent upon her mother, a situation which he has always resented.

2. Educational;

Completed 11 grades of school by 1938, took three months of an upholstering course in 1939. Inmate was expelled from school for frequent truancy and misbehavior. Stated that he did not get along with the teachers and he was trying to get into the Navy at the time he quit (age 17) but was turned down because of his juvenile offenses so he joined the CCC. Inmate failed one grade. Stated that he was "mixed up" about everything during that period and was unable to adjust to academic work. In 1940 inmate attended shipfitting school for three months.

3. Occupational;

Inmate was in the CCC'S for 1 yr and 8 months, and given an honorable

discharge in 1940. Stated that he worked as an assistant leader, firefighter. Also employed on his own as a jackhammer operator and had a separate income of \$10 to \$40 a week during this period. Inmate was a cement construction laborer for six months at \$30 a week, and from late 1940 until his induction in 1942 inmate was employed as a shipfitter in the Moore Drydocks at \$55 to \$75 a week. He continued his work with the cement company at night for 6-8 months of this period. Present job aspiration is to become a railroad switchman or get into the merchant marines, but believes it will all depend upon the type of discharge he receives.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

At age 14 inmate was arrested by the juvenile authorities for robbing a gas station, held for one month and released to custody of his father. Stated that he was drunk with his gang for the first time in his life and on the way home he ran out of money so fitted his key to a gas station door, went in and took cigarettes and some money and was caught in the act. No other civilian offenses.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 26 August 1942 in Monterey, California after failing to get a deferment for his defense work. Took basic training at Camp Robinson, and was stationed in Camp Carson, Colorado, for 10 months as a rifleman; then 3 months on manouvers before shipping overseas. Landed in England in June 1944 and was assigned as a rifleman during his stay in Europe. Felt that the anti tank division was his best outfit, but got along adequately with the officers and men in his outfit. Located in France, Germany, Belgium, Luxumbourg, Holland and was entitled to wear combat infantryman's badge, 2 distinguished unit badges, one bronze battle star, and ETO ribbon. Had three months in combat, but never hospitalized for wounds. Highest rank reached was Pvt. States he was AWOL 8 days prior to present offense. Believed he performed

combat service creditably, despite intense fear reactions. Was shaky and nervous, had stomach trouble, severe headaches from sinus trouble, occasional battle dreams, broke out in cold sweats in tense situations, worried constantly about home, but never suffered a breakdown. Felt it was due to strong unit solidarity and inmate identifies himself closely with it. Felt that there were times when he felt like running when he saw all of his buddies drop but could not desert them. Blamed self on one occasion when his platoon Sgt. was killed by a grenade as he did not jump soon enough, but no longer had guilt feelings about this as he now believes that he did the only possible thing. Often wished he were wounded to escape further combat.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate had a special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL for 8 days in September 1943 and sentenced to 4 mo HL and fine. Served 41 days. Stated that he was not able to get a furlough to visit his wife who was ill at the time so he decided to "go over the hill." Waited around in Colorado Springs for a money order to be sent to him, and was picked up by the MP's. Was let out of confinement to go on manouvers with his outfit under guard.

7. Present Offense:

BY GCMO # 19, adjudged 13 December 1945, inmate was convicted of violation AW 58, desertion from 7 January 1945 to 26 February 1945, and was sentenced to DD, TF, and 10 years CHL.

Inmate stated that such a long time elapsed between the offense and trial that the records were all mixed up. Claimed that at the liberation of Paris in August 1944, his whole outfit got drunk and went AWOL. Inmate got involved in a fight and was taken to a hospital for one day. Was fearful about returning to his outfit for further combat so kept postponing his return. In October 1944 inmate was picked up by the French MP's and sent from prison to prison because of mistaken identity -- they thought he was a German paratrooper.

Charles K. Kuchi

Diary

May 17, 1946

In Dec 1944 inmate was returned to American authorities, heard rumors that deserters were being shot so left before returning to his unit. He was apprehended sometime in January 1945, and shifted around from stockade to stockade until December 1945. Stated that he got along well in DTC, worked as a carpenter at Wurzburg DTC and was promised that he would be restored to duty by the Colonel. A new army order came through denying restoration to men with approved DD's so inmate was sent to Delta DTC. Inmate is very anxious for restoration, and it is felt that he is rehabilitable. For 17 months he has been in a state of anxiety because of his lost records and worries about his wife. Sincere and contrite, and has good attitude towards the Army at the present time. Restoration, clemency and medium security recommended.

May 18, 1946 - Saturday
11:30 AM

I had to come back to Hancock this morning to do one case on a man who was convicted of attempted murder and it took all morning just to get his previous offenses down. As soon as I get it written up, I can forget the work for the weekend. I've been grinding the cases out fairly regularly and a lot of them are very interesting. The only trouble is that I don't have the time to write them up in detail so I only hit the highlights. Even at that, Torrance tells me that my cases are more complete than most. I haven't been looking over the work of the rest of the staff for a few days because I plan to let them pile up and do them all in one shot. I had to spend a little time with Herb yesterday because his heart is in California and his cases have been getting sketchier and sketchier and Lt. Thomas complained that a lot of facts were being missed. Herb got very indignant that a psychologist would criticize his work because the only reason they want a full case history is that it makes their work easier and all they do is to repeat what the social worker says in more high flowing language. True enough, but some of them do get a lot of

insight into the cases which is missed by the case workers, particularly the more inexperienced ones.

I didn't plan to go into NYC last night. It was about 4:15 when I left the stockades and a truck picked me up and said that it was going to the motor pool near the boat so I made a sudden decision to go in. It started to storm violently before we hit the city and the rain was in great fury. However, I didn't get wet at all because the rain conveniently stopped everytime we got out on the streets. We were lucky to get tickets to "Deep are the Roots" and I enjoyed the play immensely. It was about Negro-White conflicts in the South. I had to sleep on a mattress on the floor up at Warren's since he had two week-en visitors, one a refugee from Europe.

I didn't have to use an alarm clock to wake up this morning because I was awakened by a loud domestic argument across the street. A drunken husband threw his wife down the steps and she was yelling that her leg was broken. Nobody paid any attention while the married couple argued loudly out in the streets, but as soon as the husband left a colored woman went up and very sympathetically consoled the outraged wife. The last I saw of them the lady was being led to the colored woman's apartment. Such goings on! Everybody in the whole block was sticking heads out of windows to observe the big marital battle from ringside seats, and there was a great deal of choice language floating around the atmosphere during the height of the battle.

May 19, 1946

This is one of the most restful and quiet weekends I have spent in NYC for a long time. As usual I didn't have anything definite to do, but that never bothers me too much since interesting things usually happen without my contributing much effort. I had hopes of seeing Yuriko, but she was busily engaged with other matters so I philosophically resigned myself to looking for other avenues of entertaining myself. I always feel fortunate when I can see her because she is such a real person and so interesting, a career girl who can be friendly and down to earth and nothing the least egocentric. Unlike most attractive Nisei girls, she isn't so vain that whenever a person attempts to become friends it will be interpreted as a Boy chases Girl prelude. I've often wondered why Nisei girls are so self centered in this way; maybe it is because they live such limited lives that they build their standards upon the ivory tower Hollywood ideals, a very false foundation, and it gets difficult for them to be real people. They want to be sub-debutantes and everything which is beyond their social capacities and they get so distorted that it is almost impossible for them to be real people, especially when they are so lacking in social graces to start with. They just don't seem to realize that being natural and themselves would be of greater advantage to their personality growth. It may be just a manifestation of their total pattern of escapism which they will outgrow with added experience. The Nisei girl is a product of a certain kind of social environment and they just haven't had the time to outgrow it yet. They want desperately to live the glamorous life of the superficial American Society, the Babbit sort of existence, so that they do not keep intellectually alive but become the solid middle class conservatives. Maybe I am being harsh in my thoughts, impatient that they do not hurry the process of social forces. Maybe it's not purely academic either!

I don't know what brought on this meditation on Nisei girls because I am just as susceptible to their physical attractiveness as much as any person. It must have been because of my observation of many of them last night, and I began to make

May 19, 1946

contrasts. Warren and I went over to have dinner with Kimi and the other two girls living at the apartment. They were nice, but it was the same damn old conversation which practically runs a stock course. "Do you know so and so?" "So and so is going with so and so" "Isn't it terrible that they still don't understand us (poor Nisei) in California?" "Gee, the Nisei won't have much chance when it really gets hard to find jobs" These girls are intelligent and it is beyond me to understand why they have to be so pessimistic about life. Why can't they just live it and enjoy the process without projecting all sorts of ill harms coming to them in the future. It is this sort of conversation which makes feeling uncomfortable and I can't very well tell them to stop being such pessimists and lost in their insignificant problem when they are feeding me a nice dinner!

There is a new twist to the Nisei conversation these days. Now they are intensely interested in Japan once more as the taboo isn't so strong since the war ended. It's a funny line of reasoning which they follow. If one mentions that the intense interest in Japan doesn't seem natural, they will defensively answer, "Well, aren't you interested in a Democratic Japan?" They don't seem to comprehend that their unconscious motivation is a latent racial identification which will meet public approval because "It is really for the sake of Democracy." This attitude of insecurity took the opposite path during the war when all Nisei gave lip service to a process of dispersion into the common stream of American life, but resisted it at the same time by trying to recreate the pseudo social structure of the Japanese community on the Coast. This ambivalent attitude made the Nisei personality difficult to understand. The outstanding exponent of this type of thinking has been the JACL, consistently talking about group identity with other minorities but headlining "scare" stories to make the Nisei unduly conscious that they were "Japanese" after all. The flagwaving technique of the JACL was no more hypocritical than the goals of other Nisei groups -- and individuals. Any person who doesn't agree that the Nisei need to organize under the "in unity there is strength" concept is labeled as a bastard and bitterly resented. People in a rut generally hate to see anyone

arise above the mudhole they are in.

In NYC, the Nisei attempts to achieve racial identification among themselves has been chiefly through the Japanese churches and a few "political" groups like the JACL and JACD. The crumbs which are thrown out has been the promise of social satisfaction through all Nisei affairs. Kimi, Mary, Honey all proclaimed the fact they they felt integrated into the NY life but their very existence denies it. Their contacts are entirely in a Nisei world, yet they blame others for doing the things which they are doing themselves. Mary thinks she has been freed of the conventional Japanese community shackles because she swears a bit, acts rude as hell, and thinks she is getting away with it just because of her looks. "Christ Sakes, don't be so damn clumsy". Honey is the quiet self effacing type, but probably she has more on the ball than the others even though she doesn't say too much. She finds her escape in religion. Kimi is the delicate timid type who gets by with smiling sweetly and looking pretty, but she gets vehement about the Nisei girls who "think they are too good for us." (The Nisei Society.)

Honey wanted us to go to the Japanese methodist church for the dance being held there, and we were trapped because it wouldn't have been courteous to say no. I was curious about the Christian Nisei group so off we went. Of all the damn things, the proceeds of the dance was to buy Bibles for Japan! I could think of a lot of better things to give starving people. I facetiously remarked that Christians are prone to take a sword in one hand and a Bible in another to do their missionary work without much appreciation of the fact that the natives may have their own idea about religion. Honey got hurt and said that Japan was all out for Democracy and Christianity. Warren snickered quietly.

The dance was a sad affair, but attended heavily by lost souls. A lot of the girls there were cute, but it was impossible to start much of a

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 19, 1946

conversation other than a detailed life story about where we are from, what camp, who do we know among Nisei, etc. We met some lively Hawaiian girls, the offsprings of the new war rich of the Islands, and they were not in the least inhibited. One was of Korean descent. Five minutes after I met them they were yelling at me across the dance floor and shocking the rest of the modest Nisei girls with their forwardness. Whispers of "fast girls" "hot stuff" immediately circulated. The narrow minded provincialism of the coast is hard to eliminate, it seems. Despite my ungrateful criticisms now, I enjoyed dancing with these girls for about an hour, and then got bored with the proceedings. Met Eiko, a senior at Hunter College, very bashful type; Yo, a flirtatious young girl who attends Julliard School of Music, whose ambition is to be the most popular girl on the floor - her attention attracting device is to publicize the fact that she is a good musician; Hagi, a timid shy girl from St. Paul who felt tied down by parental control so has come to NY to bury herself in a clerical job and the restricted confines of the Nisei church society; Fusako, a girl whom I knew in Berkeley -- very delicate and pretty - and one of the rarer types with a personality; Mary, deadpan face but in great demand because of her close-in style of dancing and well developed bosom (considered as the seat of passion, affection and thought, but sadly lacking among Orientals!); Aiko, commercial artist, rather plain but "intellectual" and dominant with a scorn for the masculine sex which I suspect is only a compensation for certain frustrations. Masako, sweet simple and childlike and who believes that kissing is a sin. Helen, an attractive girl who knows it and who dances in a very bored way, looking around for handsome boys to come and rescue her; Ellen, friendly, peasant type with pickle legs who frankly states she is looking for matrimonial prospects; Mari, pretty but voiceless and afraid to smile; June, a tense shy girl newly arrived in NY and who plans to be a beautician; Rei, a tiny married girl who makes one feel that she is glad

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 19, 1946

to dance with one; Sady, the cute Kibei girl who sang "Shina-no-yori" to me once on Broadway when I took her out, but who now doesn't even act friendly because she got engaged to a droopy looking Nisei GI since; etc, etc.

We took a couple of girls home, stopped in on a beer place until about 2 AM. The girls were not very sociable, afraid of us, I think, so we took them home, went back to a bar and quietly got "high" all by ourselves to drown our sorrows. We ended up someplace in Harlem. I remember Warren telling me all of his love problems. I had to keep more sober in order to look after him because I feared that he would start propositioning some strange women with escorts, a ticklish situation. I wonder why people have to give voice to their sorrows when they drink? Warren went on and on about his secret love for Masako, and how it hurt him to even see her name because he loved her so much. At the second or third bar, he gave a repeat performance of his story, only this time his love object was Betty. Poor sensitive boy! He wanted to know why I wouldn't rave about girls to him because he knew damn well that I held a club over his head now with knowledge of his secret loves. It should be good as a bribe for several meals!! We met some ex-servicemen who insisted that we join their party and we tried to convince them that we were Oriental Leprechauns. They didn't understand that a leprechaun is from Irish folklore and a little tricky fairy who hides treasures, and they were so drunk that they thought we said we were Lesbians! By the time Warren started drooling about female anatomy, I decided that I'd better take him home in a cab, paid from money taken from his wallet without his consent, since I was broke!

When we got back to his apartment we decided that we wanted to eat an egg sandwich so we made a lot of commotion and woke everyone up. A whole convention is staying here for the weekend, seven all together. Makeshift beds were located all over the usual neat and comfortable apartment. We made so much noise that everyone woke up and decided to have coffee with us, and we spent practically the rest of the night talking.

Dave and Don still are studying for their comprehensive finals at Columbia graduate school, and after it is all over Dave will do research work for the summer up on Long Island. Don will try to teach psychology in one of the summer colleges in town. I only met their other three weekend visitors today. Terry was the only other Nisei in the group. He is a medical student in Philly; he was with us at the dance but conveniently lost him because Warren didn't like his Tojo haircut and "Jap attitudes." Paul was the most interesting of the group and I got into a prolonged discussion with him on the Promise of America. Paul is a refugee from Germany, a doctor who spent six years in one of Hitler's concentration camps because of his race. He felt that America was so perfect, and I'm afraid that I shocked him a bit when I said that most of the GI's really were not fighting for Democracy because the issues of the war were never clear. I told him that we had our native Fascists too, and that he shouldn't believe everything he read in the Reader's Digest. Why in the hell does the Reader's Digest have to be the Bible for the new arrivals to this country. We got into a long discussion about how we could help achieve democracy for our country, and we had to chase Warren to bed because he insisted upon continuing his philosophical comments about womankind. Bill L. was the other guest here; he just got out of the Navy a month ago and he got all incensed about the imperialistic tendencies he observed in Indonesia. He claimed that the Dutch and English bought a lot of our surplus ammunition which was used to put down the native uprising for democracy and freedom and the stuff was delivered in American ships. Paul's eyes popped when we criticized our foreign policies so freely as in Germany nobody ever differed with the Master State. My answer was that this was the hope of America because the people still had the right to speak on politics. Don scoffed, and cynically stated that politics was stronger than the masses of people and that we had prostituted ourselves so much that we no longer had much semblance of Democracy. Paul and I were together

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 19, 1946

in denying this.

Bill was very disturbed about the trend of the industrial disputes going on now. Stated that the tension was mounting, and violence was inevitable. Felt that the issue of whether we go to the right or left would be decided this year, and was pessimistic about the outlook because of the swing towards conservatism in the Government. Since early this year we have had a number of strikes, with the largest of all coming up -- the railroad dispute. Don said that it would ruin reconversion and help inflation if labor won every step. I felt that labor was entitled to its just fruits, and sympathetic to the strikes -- even if I am not able to get a train to go to the Association of Social Work conference in Buffalo next week! We all agreed that it was dangerous for the government to enact legislation which would throttle labor. Paul wanted to know my political beliefs but I couldn't define it very well. I said that I guess I was a sort of radical, meaning that I believed in the Left of center and that benefits for the masses could be achieved under a democratic set up, that I had no fear of Russia, that I believed fundamental economic changes had to be made because the capitalist economy was not necessarily synonymous with Democracy, that I didn't believe in God or Religion to solve the mess of the world, that we were responsible for doing more about staving off starvation in the world and the hell with profits, that we had to eliminate a caste theory for Americans and not wait for its ultimate decay, etc. etc. I guess I was doing a lot of talking because of those beers. We got to talking about the caste system in America and Don stated that the tension in this direction was even more significant than the labor unrest. He felt that caucasians were being troubled in their conscience about the White Supremacy more and more and that the Bilbo's and Rankins did not speak for the majority. I felt that they gave expression for what a large segment of population really felt even though there was a lip service to Democracy. It is true that the

minority protest is rising since the war, and because of their experiences with certain equalitarian values of the American culture; but because the process is based upon insecurity, the minorities for a self conscious "nation within nation," and prattle about ethnic sovereignty instead of furthering the development of the American Culture, which I think is a diffusion of all cultures. I doubt if I will ever accept the idea of segregated minorities living apart and within themselves -- it only leads to cutthroat bias and prejudices one against the other. The individual members of each minority group has to be vociferous and not get lost in a caste system. I suppose I felt this stronger than the others because of my thinking about Nisei assimilation. A group approach only intensifies the caste system, and each group spends its time crying about its wrongs and "discussing" their particular problem as if it is the only one in creation. Paul, Don, and Bill did not feel as strongly about it as I did. Terry definitely did not agree with my reasoning and I suppose that I am one of those bastard Nisei radicals in his thinking. Because I said what I did he misinterpreted that "I hated" the Nisei and was against them. He thinks that if everyone sits still, time itself will bring the desired changes and the less the Nisei are talked about the better it will be for them to get through their "transitional" stage and gradually lose their group and race consciousness. Same old JACL line of tripe! Our society just isn't improved and strengthened by doing nothing; we have to take a stand and do something. Maybe I am all wrong, but I've been thinking this way for years and I haven't been convinced otherwise, certainly not by the feeble bootlicking attempts of Nisei groups.

We got to bed about 5 or 6 ayem, and I slept soundly until past noon. I was going to a ball game, but I was too tired so I napped all afternoon. I still don't feel like doing much so I think I will just relax here for the evening since the boys are having some sort of party.

Rather a routine day at the office. I only did one case and I think that he was a pre-psychotic. The inmate just didn't have any emotional responses at all about a crime he was convicted of, but swears that he didn't know what was going on. He just believes that justice will eventually come, and in the meantime is completely apathetic and lost in the world of his subconscious mind. The psychometric section downstairs was giving him a mental test, and he didn't even bother to tell them that he couldn't read so naturally he scored very low.

A new psychiatric social worker arrived from Pine Camp today, Al Sherwood. He is a Master Sgt. During the war he was a Lieutenant in a finance section and teaching basic training, but when he decided to enlist in the regular Army he had to take a reduction in rank. He had a choice of what work he wanted to do so he picked social work. He hasn't had any previous experience, but he seems to be a nice guy and willing to learn. Harry was upset that 263's were made so easily when during the war professional background was required in the Army regulations for psychiatric social work. He shouldn't take it out on the new man since we have made a number of men 263's right here. It's just that the Army standards have been lowered, and it shouldn't be interpreted as a threat to our own positions, even if the medical detachment does not like us. Sherwood's arrival has thrown the Med Det into an even greater uproar because he has a top grade rating and it may cause one of the staff sgts up there to be reduced. Lt. Coffee just won't give any of our group any ratings because he doesn't consider us a part of the hospital setup. Almost everyone among the case workers are now Sgts., so in order to keep peace, things should be kept that way and then we can forget all this fuss about silly ratings. Herb is a T5 yet and I have been after Torrance to put in a rating for him since he is one of the four qualified case workers on our staff. We plan to push the individual psychotherapy program just as soon as Forlano leaves. I haven't

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

heard anything new about his departure lately. Forlano has been very quiet since Cohen became the Chief of the P and S section. We have roughly 100 more cases to process and then we will make abstract reports on the Red Cross histories coming in. After that, we can either be put into useless work just to keep busy or start a real rehabilitation program for this department and try to benefit the inmates. It looks hopeful since there are several officers here now who have more than a passing interest in the work.

In about an hour I shall be shuffling off to Buffalo to attend the National Conference of the American Association of Social Workers. I feel all rested up since I didn't do much yesterday. I lounged around at Warren's all evening, read, took a leisurely tub bath, talked to the boys etc. It was about the quietest Sunday I ever spent in NYC, but I didn't mind at all as I had to catch up on some sleep. It was also a financial necessity as I barely have enough money to pay for the train fare to Buffalo and I shall be in a sad fix if the living costs for the three days up there is high. I am optimistic though!

JOE MCCORKLE

May 20, 1946

1. Social;

Inmate 39 was born 9 March 1927 in Minglwood Tennessee, the youngest of five siblings. Inmate is an unassuming individual, rather withdrawn, slight build, somewhat tense and suspicious, a little apathetic, has a great difficulty in remembering specific events. Was unable to relate coherent story regarding his background, only sketchy details volunteered. Appeared to be vague and under stress. His story indicates that he made simple adjustments to civilian life.

Inmate's mother died shortly after he was born. Three of his siblings are also deceased. Inmate has felt closest relationship with an older sister with whom he lived prior to induction. As a child, inmate was taken care of by grandfather, rather impersonal relationship. Stated that his father was

a poor farm laborer, married twice since inmate's mother died, and now living with his third wife. Inmate left school and shifted for himself so he only knew his father briefly and casually. For the greatest part of his life, inmate has worked from farm to farm, never establishing any deep roots in a community until he reached adulthood. Has no great aspirations in life, felt that it was destined for him to lead a rather dull existence. Inmate moved to Cairo, Illinois during the depression and remained there until his induction. No great personality conflicts during civilian life elicited. As a child, inmate was quiet, lonely and timid but did not have any severe neurotic traits. Had temper tantrums, and normal fear of snakes. Had few girl friends, disliked to be the center of attraction in social groups, accepted his position in life and never questioned it. Participated extensively in sports, found most of his recreational outlets around the pool hall. Began to drink at age 20 and was high once a week, but does not recall ever passing out. Stated he drank to achieve a happy frame of mind and be gay. Liked the taste of liquor and preferred to be around people when he was intoxicated. Denied aggressive tendencies, but indicated that drinking was a satisfactory method of escape from worries. Habit increased greatly after he got overseas. Was high twice a week. Smoking habit increased greatly overseas. Rather immature attitudes in sexual adjustments. Inmate has had sexual relationships since age 17, mostly with prostitutes and pick-ups. Was engaged at one time, but did not love the girl so broke it off. Has never trusted girls since that time, and believes that they are all out "to make a sucker out of me." Feels that women are unreliable and serve no useful function in society other than childbearing.

2. Education:

Inmate claims that he completed the 9th grade of school at about age 17 in 1924, but had a great deal of difficulty in learning and remembering. Was expelled from school on one or two occasions for unknown reasons.

3. Occupational:

Although inmate has had a number of jobs, he was always steadily employed in civilian life and made adequate adjustments to simple jobs. From 1924 to 1936 inmate did mostly farm labor tasks, picked cotton and performed odd jobs on a level with his ability and earned an income of approximately \$12.50 a week. States that he does not have any special talents in work, and his army career did not add to his work experience as he was engaged primarily on guard duty, but he is planning to return to porter or waiter work. From 1936 to 1942 inmate was a porter for various companies in Cairo and earned roughly \$15 a week. Did not believe he had any job difficulties as he was considered dependable by his employers.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

Inmate once arrested in civilian life in Arkansas for being drunk and fined \$10, but he does not remember the date of the offense. Denies any other arrests.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 19 October 1943 in Chicago. "Didn't know what it was for," felt that he was too old but resigned himself to Army life. Took basic training at Camp Lee Va. and has been assigned at Camp Gordon, Camp Kilmer. Overseas in August 1943, and had work classifications of salvageman, laborer and duty soldier. Inmate stated that most of his Army service has been spent on guard duty. Got along well in all of his outfits and was never any problem for them. Has been located in North Africa, England, France, Germany and was entitled to wear EAMI Ribbon, one bronze battle star, and Good Conduct Medal. Inmate only saw rear action service. Had 60 points accrued for discharge on VE day. Was once hospitalized for 16 days for VD. Highest rank reached was PFC. Inmate recalled one company punishment for a minor offense. He had not lost any good time for AWOL or confinement previous to the date of present

offense. Felt that he got along adequately in the Army, despite his initial homesickness when he first went overseas. Performed his work satisfactory and has excellent recommendations for several of his previous outfits. Did not know the ideals of the war effort, but "had to follow orders." Inmate never questioned authority despite the strong antagonism against officers in his company. No history of nervous breakdown. Inmate stated that he had never stolen anything in his life because of the stern admonitions against such a practice given to him by his grandfather. Has always had respect for the civil and military law.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a summary CM for violation of AW 96, drunk in uniform in a public place (Oran) in February 1944, and was fined \$40 without confinement. Stated that he was drinking excessively in Africa because of boredom, but this was his first and only offense.

7. Present Offense:

By GCMO # 6, adjudged 29 November 1946, inmate was convicted of violation AW 69, breaking arrest; AW 94-larceny from U.S. Government to value \$1,315.06; and AW 61, AWOL from 9 July 1945 to 10 September 1945. Was sentenced jointly to DD approved, TF, and 10 CHL.

Stated that he was absolutely innocent, and did not know why he had ever been accused of the theft of \$9,450 worth of QM clothing in Aubervilliers France, and a U.S. truck valued at more than \$50. Told rather confused story about being in the general vicinity of the supply dump that night to visit a girl, was picked up by guards on suspicion of black market activities and jailed. Stated that he did ride in a truck with Holmes, but he did not know what had become of it afterwards. Did not know if the guilty party was ever caught, but believed that he was accused and convicted "because somebody had to take the rap." Was not particularly upset about it outwardly, rather detached

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

in his relating of the story. Inmate stated that he never did see any of the clothes he was convicted of taking and had never engaged in black market activities. Was advised to remain silent at his CM, was shocked when declared guilty. Stated that he was confused during the trial and didn't understand what it was all about. After inmate was placed in confinement for the theft, he escaped as there were no guards and the whole company was leaving. Felt that he was not guilty of the charge so went to Paris. Moved around from camp to camp, gambled, and "enjoyed first 'furlough' I ever had overseas." Felt he was justified because the war was over. Has never registered a complaint about being falsely accused, is convinced his trial was unfair, but has no bitter attitudes. Evidenced little emotional response. Requests restoration as "I never did anything dishonorable." Willing to spend any length of time in the service to clear his record. Inmate does not have any criminalistic tendencies. Restoration is recommended in view of his past adequate adjustments to military and civilian life, the fact that he has no serious previous offenses, clean work record, rehabilitation prospects excellent, some "circumstantiality" about his guilt of the offense, good DTC record, no severe psychoneurotic traits evidence, present attitude good. Also recommend clemency and medium security. A complete psychological testing and further psychiatric observation also recommended for possible latent personality disorders. Inmate has 20-450 vision, claims that he had perfect eyesight but suddenly got poor vision while in France, some indication of emotional apathy present.

May 23, 1946, Thursday night
(Buffalo, NY)

12:30 PM: The railroad strike is on so that I have plenty of time to write up my notes on activities during the past few days as no trains will be running until further notice. There are some people down in the concourse still hopeful that the strike will end tonight, but I doubt it. The USO people

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 20, 1946

in the station have been most kind to us and the ladies certainly have tried their best to make our stay comfortable. We are much better off than those civilians who have to sleep on the benches in the Central Terminal here, or the Conference delegates who were forced to sleep in makeshift cots put up in the dining room and corridors because of the general housing shortage in this city. We don't have a pretentious place, but it is clean and the atmosphere restful -- except when those large speakers boom out announcements over the PA system.

We expected that a strike might come before we started out on this trip, but that was only a minor problem and nothing for us to worry about. During the past few days since I have been with Torrance and Herb Leibowitz, I have gotten to know them fairly well and they are an interesting pair of guys, quite different in personality but we seem to get along famously. Herb is a rather nervous guy, inclined to be a worrier, and he seems to be depressed these days. It's probably because of his frustration about being away from his newly wedded bride, and he can't make much progress in getting transferred out to the Coast to be with her. He said that he was married during his furlough earlier in the year and since his return his wife has been threatened with some sort of nervous breakdown because of conflicting loyalties. She wants to come out here to be near Herb, but at the same time she doesn't want to desert her ill mother...so she gives excuses that it would be too difficult to live on an allotment in the East where the costs are too prohibitive. This situation has thrown Herb into a mild state of anxiety and he doesn't know whether he is coming or going. The funny part of it is that the person whom Herb dislikes in our office the most is Harry, who is at present beset with similar domestic difficulties. Herb is a more adjustable person though; he tries hard to be gay and lighthearted but is not quite successful. I'm always joking with him so that he won't get into the dumps and I think that it has

helped a little.

Ellis Torrance is a little different kind of personality. He is 30 years old, baldish, easy going, speaks with a Georgia drawl, conscientious in everything, inclined to be conservative but tending more towards the liberal side, was a vocational counsellor at the U. of Minnesota prior to induction, has a "leaking heart" which kept him out of the Army until a year ago, more on the serious side but has a sly sense of humor, dignified. I'm afraid that I shocked him a few times with my unorthodox conduct during our three day pass. He never did take much time off before because he felt that most of his friends in the Hdqtrs. company were too immature for him and I never knew him socially in our office despite the fact that we have worked so closely together since last December.

The three of us came up here on a 3 day pass for the primary purpose of attending the National Social Work Conference, and we have had a most enjoyable time mixing business with pleasure. Herb knew quite a few people from the U. of Pittsburg so that contacts were easily made. Torrance came up to contact a Prof. from the U. of Kansas to decide if he would accept a job with the U. of Kansas as a Vocational Counselor, as he now feels that he has had experiences in the Army. I just was curious about the conference, the possibility of seeing friends from the U. of Chicago and California, and the sightseeing prospects.

We left Camp Monday evening, May 21, and discovered that our train was not scheduled to leave from Grand Central until 12:30 so we went to see the play "Show Boat" and found it most entertaining. Torrance has never gotten free passes before so I taught him all of the ropes so that he could take advantage of it in the future. He has been staying in camp because he found it was too expensive to come into NYC often, and he was surprised to discover that there were so many advantages for servicement which made things easier. We came up on the Chicago Express so made fast time and we were comfortably

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

located in one of the modern club cars. We missed most of the sights on the way up as the traveling was done all at night and I didn't sleep very well because a smartly dressed young lady in the front row seat snored like a drunken lout; I pity her poor husband, and I was afraid to nudge her to stop for fear that I might be accused of something more drastic so I suffered in silence and inwardly cursed the lady for not having her anednoids carved out. Herb said he wasn't bothered by the noise because he lives next to a subway and he is immune. When I couldn't stand it anymore, I went into the lounge where I listened to two ex-servicemen on the way home from the wars worrying about how they would adjust to civilian life and their expectations. They bouyed up their courage by telling each other of their battle experiences and every five minutes the bottle would be passed around. I declined to participate because I didn't care to arrive in Buffalo with a balloon head. By the time they got high they began to reminisce about the 32 different ways in which to have intercourse with a French girl, describing each method in detail like scientists studying anatomy. I was invited to contribute my knowledge about Oriental girls but declined the offer. They were still on the subject two hours after I met them. The thing which surprised me was that they were seriously considering re-enlistment into the Army, "if things got too tough on the outside." They sounded like the Nisei evacuee who ran back to the WRA camps when their problems of resettlement became too complicated!

As soon as we got into Buffalo we discovered that rooms were impossible to obtain so we made arrangements to stay right here in the USO and it has turned out to be a wise decision because we get a lot of privacy and comforts. Not many servicemen come through here these days as the Army posts in the vicinity have all been closed down. About the only men in uniform we have seen in any numbers have been the Canadian GI's. I found Buffalo to be a pleasant town as soon as I saw it for the first time, and the USO lady told me all about

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

how it is the 14th city in population in the U.S., that it was an industrial center, that the large Polish population had contributed many of its leading citizens, that they were very jealous of NYC, because they believed that UpState NY was the best place in the whole State and that NYC was greatly over-rated, that it was the center of respectable Republican farmers and workers opposed to the "radicals" in NYC who gave the State a "bad name." She was quite a Chamber of Commerce and we got a quick orientation to the city from her. As soon as we got settled we went up to the Memorial Auditorium for the Social Work Conference. About 4,000 people had registered from all over the country, but Herb and I felt that the \$6.00 registration fee was too much for our depleted financial condition so we proceeded to walk right into most of the meetings in the usual way. Torrance found this method too bold and embarrassing and he was intimidated into paying the registration fee. I got his money's worth for him because I swiped two registration blanks from the desk and had the names typed in at the Traveler's Aid office so we had no difficulty in getting admitted to any of the sessions after the first day. We discovered later that Military Personnel from Mason General Hospital and the Milwaukee DB had been sent up for a whole week on order and all of their expenses were paid while we went on our own in a semi official capacity from Hancock.

Tuesday was a most active day for us. We broke up to attend the session we were most interested in and I picked military case work and cultural implications in case work. Herb attended mostly group work sessions to listen to his friends deliver papers while Torrance was more interested in vocational counselling and employment problems. During the day I met a number of interesting people as well as some old contacts; Tessie Berkman, Eleanor, and Berman from Mason; Mis Wildy from the U. of Chicago; Nickie, Connie, June Fox, Morris and a number of other friends of herb's. We also ran into Major Cohen and he

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

introduced us to other members of the panel who were going to speak on Military offenders on Thursday.

Tuesday morning I went with Tessie to the session "Social Case Work with Persons of Minority Groups" which discussed the need for orientation to cultural factors in case work with people of minority groups and the importance of understanding the emotional reactions associated with minority status. Miss Emilie Levin the Executive Director of the United Jewish Social Service in Kansas City discussed it from the refugee point of view while Ruth Smith of the NY Youth Consultation Service stressed the importance of emotional reactions among Negroes.

A whole group of us went to lunch together and afterwards I went with June and Morris to the session "Unit Case Work Program in a Military Setting" and I thought that Tessie Berkman made the most brilliant talk as she told about the Red Cross functions at Mason General Hospital and its relationship to the military psychiatric social workers. It sounded like I had participated in some pretty important work at Mason when she told about the role of the EM there with the mental patients we handled.

About 8 of us decided to skip the rest of the afternoon sessions to go see Niagara Falls (17 miles away) so we got bus tickets and started out in a merry spirit like tourists should have. This visit led to an incident which almost marred the whole trip. We walked across the Rainbow Suspension Bridge to go into Canada because the view of the Falls was supposed to be better from the other side. I didn't have any questions asked me on the American side, but when we got to the Canadian side, the stupid ole official there, a crusty bastard if there ever was one, allowed all the members of our party to pass through the gates after asking simple questions about where they were born and where they lived now. Then he came to me and began an intensive interrogation as if I were some kind of spy. I was as calm as possible under the circumstances

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

and actually acted very politely. The dumb official asked me into an office and continued his stupid questions. I didn't have any identification papers, but I told him that I was in the uniform of the US Army so that it should be sufficient. Then the fool began to tell me that the peace had not been signed with Japan yet. "What's that got to do with me?" I asked more irritably. "Because you are a Japanese" he answered. That got me. I got a bit hot and I told him that he had a hell of a nerve asking me special questions, and why didn't he ask those of German and Italian descent the same stupid things. The old dope thought that the Canadian national honor had been insulted and he said that it was his business to ask questions and for me to keep my mouth shut and only answer things that were asked and not to tell him his business. Then the dope after all this asks, what Army are you in anyway?" I was so sore by this time that I facetiously remarked, "I'm a commissioned officer in the Junior Commandos of Alaska". This upset the old man and he said that I couldn't go into Canada. But a principle was at stake by this time besides my outraged feelings so I stormed out after him and insisted that he call up his supervisor because I had a right to enter Canada like any other American. When the rest of the party I was with heard these proceedings they got angry and began to take my part and pester the official until he said he would phone his supervisor. We had to wait about 30 minutes before he came and in the meantime the other tourists made me feel good with their comments such as; "Of all the nerve; he's in our uniform too." "They have no right to insult our soldiers." Why do they have to ask Indians special questions?" "He's not an Indian, he's a Japanese American and my brother fought with a lot of them in Italy and if they are good enough to fight for the English over there, they are good enough to go look at one of the countries they fought for." "Who does that guard think he is...Hitler?" Morris, June and Herb of our party were most disturbed about the whole thing and they concluded that this was another indication of growing fascism in all

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

countries which was in fear that white supremacy was endangered. I think that the stupid official was sort of taken aback at the way I talked back to him without acting submissive and the thing which made me sore in the first place was when he muttered, "fresh Jap; we know how to handle you guys up here." Typical ignorant, colonial attitude of many Anglo Saxons. Actually I was having a good time, I think, being insulted in public like that and having so many people sympathetic to me. It was embarrassing too, but I wasn't willing to go back across that bridge alone with head bowed in defeat when there was no reason for it. When the supervisor finally came, the guard told a pack of lies about how a fresh "Jap soldier" was trying to tell him how to do his work. The supervisor took me into the office, politely asked me a few simple questions, apologized for the hasty words of one of his hardest workers, and then allowed me to pass through the gates.

When we saw the full beauty of Niagara Falls, I was swept away with its sheer immensity. The sight is hard to describe, but I felt as I looked at it that man was such an insignificant thing compared to some of the wonders of nature. It's the same kind of feeling one gets at looking at the Petrified Forest, the Painted Desert in New Mexico, Grand Canyon, Redwoods of California, etc. The Canadian side was beautifully landscaped and it was most enjoyable strolling along the well kept grounds near the Falls. The Falls is between Lake Erie and Ontario and the river is only about 35 miles long. We strolled all around by the Horseshoe Falls and saw it by sunlight, and in the evening we saw it by the floodlights with all the colors. It was breathtaking at night with the white mists, the deep roar, the color of the water. June and I went for a walk along the falls when we lost the rest of the party someplace in town and all she could say was "how beautiful, oh how magnificent." We had quite a conversation and June expressed all of her anger about how I was "insulted" at the border, and she wanted to know what had happened to the Nisei. She felt

that the evacuation was one of the most shameful chapters in the history of our country, and was perturbed at the growing racial tensions. Said that it was getting very serious in Chicago. June works with the United Charities there. She was such a wholesome, pleasant girl, full of personality. We went to some of the stores in town to look over the junk and the salespeople seemed to be perplexed because they couldn't figure out if I were married to June!! She dragged me through a number of stores to look at wool blankets, but found that most of them were made in the USA! Afterwards we waited near the suspension bridge until the rest of the party rejoined us. I guess we were all pretty much impressed with the wonderful sights. Herb got so lonesome for his wife that he had to call her long distance to reaffirm his love.

Earlier Tuesday evening, we had dinner at the Hotel Brock. We went up to the Skyroom first to look at the spot where the King and Queen of England had stood to watch the Falls and we were planning to eat there until we discovered that it would cost about \$6.00 a plate. We concluded that this was an outrageous price to pay for looking at the Falls while eating, but we didn't know how to make a strategic retreat until Morris got the brilliant idea of asking if they had Borscht on the menu. When the waitress said no, we said we guessed we would have to try some other place so we went to the dining room on the first floor and ate delicious fish. It was about 11:00 PM before we started back across the Bridge. When we got to the Greyhound Station, we discovered that Nickie had lost her return ticket to Pittsburg and she was so agitated about it until a fat taxi cab driver came running in with it after she bought another ticket. Nickie was one of the cuter girls at the Conference, and I was sorry to see her leaving so soon because she was so much fun. There were too many old ladies at the Conference and not enough younger girls of the student group. I guess it was too expensive for most of them to come. We got to know mostly the Pittsburg group because of Herb's contacts and they were a very nice bunch.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

After we put Nickie on the bus we went to a CIO Union party for social workers. The CIO is trying to unionize Social workers and this has been one of the big issues of the Conference because not many professional groups have ever joined the labor movement before. The CIO sponsored the party to get better acquainted with social workers and they did a very good job. They had free drinks there, and I found the party most interesting because the people were so friendly. One of the hosts, Andy Cummings, took it upon himself to entertain me and I found that he was the President of the CIO Local 527, the United Public Workers of America. He got into a long speech about how his Union was taking direct action about combatting "bigotry and prejudice in the labor movement" and I found his remarks refreshing. He felt that all minority Americans had to stick together to make this "a better America" and each time he made a strong point I had to take a drink on it so that I got quite "high." (And after all my resolutions not to drink much anymore, because my face gets too red!) The most surprising thing was that Andy is a Scotsman and a "furrener." Said that he had been blasted for being a Red, but all he wanted was an America which would give all of its citizens the things that was good for all and not limit the vast wealth of the country to a few. Andy said that this was the true spirit of Democracy and he didn't think that it was radical when his Union walked out of a hotel in Atlantic City for refusing to serve one of the Negro members of the group. Andy had me tell about how the Nisei were getting along, whether they were interested in the labor movement, how we planned to recruit them in Chicago and Detroit, and said that if I ever needed help of any kind to wire him collect and his Union would go all out for me. I certainly appreciated his kind sentiments. Andy took me around and introduced me to other Union members. Jerry Rankin, not related to the representative from Mississippi, was the one who fascinated me. She was a beautiful girl who believed that she was a pure American because she had "English, Irish, Scotch,

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

Indian, Negro" blood in her. By the time I finished having a pleasant conversation with her, she was leading me around the room to have the Union girls "kiss our fellow American who believes in Democracy." Some of those girls were pretty ugly too, but I had to put up with it because they were so friendly. Torrance was a little shocked that I even kissed the colored girls there because such a thing is never done in public in Georgia. It was just a gay party and I enjoyed myself to the limit. After all, the Union did give the party for social workers to get acquainted and I had to do my part. We all had a pleasant time there and was reluctant about going home.

When I got back to the USO I met three Nisei boys from Snelling who were on the way to NYC for a furlough. They had the same experience that I did at the Canadian border, and when I told them I finally managed to get in they determined to do likewise. I saw them again Wednesday evening and they were so proud that they had accomplished their mission. When I asked them how they succeeded, they said that they just pointed to the "Hawaiian" emblem on their shoulder patches and they were allowed to go right through without further questioning: "We didn't say we weren't Buddhaheads; they just took it for granted that we were Hawaiians."

Wednesday was another busy day for us. We went to hear General Omar Bradley give an address on the Vets (see newspaper clips) in the morning, and in the afternoon we listened to a dry address on Group Work methods. Torrance and I decided that we had enough for the afternoon so we went sightseeing around town and wandered along the waterfront. After dinner with our group, we went to the general session in the Memorial Auditorium to listen to a talk by Mr. Astbury, the General Secretary of the Family Welfare Association, on Great Britain's Post War Social Planning and problems. The address by Donald Howard of the UNRRA on the Welfare Problems and Program in China was even better and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 20, 1946

he gave us a most realistic picture about starving China and the US responsibility to do something about it. After the meeting we talked to our new friends for a while and then departed wearily back to the USO to try and get some sleep as we hadn't been doing much of that.

This morning we got up early to attend one of the early sessions. I went to the discussion on Methods of Social Action in Dealing with Racial and Cultural Tensions held in Hotel Statler and this proved to be the best session I attended. It had a very good audience participation and a realistic approach was made to racial problems and the responsibility of social workers in relation to it. It was a panel discussion. In the afternoon we went to the session on Social treatment of Military Prisoners and the intercultural project of the Hill District Community Council in Pittsburg. I didn't go to many of the technical professional sessions as there just wasn't time. There were about 200 different sessions during the weeks conference in all fields of social work and we had to limit ourselves to the ones which we were most interested in. There were over 20 different national social work associations represented at the Conference.

We were going to take the 3:30 train back to NYC this afternoon but when we got to the station the strike was already on and people were milling all around the place anxiously awaiting developments. They were worried but they seemed to take it in good spirits. I was immediately sympathetic to the strikers because I suppose I am inclined to favor the rights of human beings over the protection of status quo ante property interests. I wanted to strike out for NYC via the thumb method immediately, but Herb and Torrance thought we should wait around for further developments. I got tired of sitting around when we could be enjoying the extra time on the Army so I got some free tickets and insisted that we go to a stage show and relax. I felt that the strike would go on to serious proportions because I couldn't see the strikers giving up

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 20, 1946

easily once it started out on its fight unless Truman makes a mistake and forces them back to work on the plea that they are stabbing the American public in the back. The early editions of the papers indicates that this is going to be his stand, and if he does I will be convinced that he is a reactionary at heart. The property interests are naturally trying to kill off labor now as this is the golden opportunity for them because of the growing conservative trends in the Administration. A pretty big issue is at stake, and I would hate to see Federal troops brought in to break the strike because that is hitting the underdog. Earlier this evening, I had my picture taken with some other GI's because the newspaper photographer wanted a shot of worried servicemen who were anxious about getting back to their posts. I told him that I wasn't much worried but he took the picture anyway. We phoned Lt. Coffee to tell him that we would be delayed and he understood that it was an unavoidable situation and we wouldn't be charged with AWOL. Our present plan calls for hitchhiking in the morning if the strike is still on and I had better get some sleep. I'll have to skip my notes on the conference sessions as I am too tired. It certainly has been an active 3 days and tomorrow it looks like we will have some more fun thumbing down to NYC.

May 25, 1946, Saturday

Well, here I am back in dear old Fort Hancock! We had a most pleasant trip hitchhiking back down here -- and all on the Army time too. We failed to get a provisional pass from the MP's but nobody bothered us. Our plan was to leave about 6 ayem yesterday morning so that we could make the 450 miles to NYC in one day, but we sort of overslept. The Central Terminal in Buffalo was absolutely deserted when we got up and there wasn't much chance of the trains running, but Herb was still a bit reluctant about hitching because he said that his feet were hurting from high shoes. Torrance was a bit more willing; he is a surprising guy despite his outward appearance of conservatism. I put up

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 25, 1946

a good argument for hitching and had my way so off we started. I appointed myself the Chief Guide of our journey in order to avoid bickering about which roads to take. I had a road map outlined, and got information from ex-vets who had hiked before so that it was a simple matter to get out of town. We had agreed only to take long rides so that we would not be stuck in some small country town, but Herb got anxious and persuaded us to take a ride 19 miles out of Buffalo. We almost regretted it because we were stuck for 45 minutes before we got the next ride. For a while the boys had me worried because they thought I had taken them on the wrong road. But I still insisted that more through traffic would come by highway 20, and my shaking confidence was restored when we suddenly got a ride all the way to Albany, 303 miles away.

The man who picked us up was on the way to Springfield, Mass. and I tried to talk the boys into going there as a sort of detour trip but they wanted to get back into NYC. Torrance would have been persuaded, but Herb didn't care to see anymore scenery and he slept practically all the way. I guess he didn't appreciate the scenic wonders of UpState NY like we did, because it really was a wonderful trip down. The man who gave us a lift was pleasant. Bought us beer, and practically told us his life story. He had been employed by the NY Central Railroad for 25 years and he told us all about the issues of the strike. He felt confident that the workers were right in this case and it upset him greatly that the propaganda mills were already grinding to make the strikers look like a bunch of "Reds" who wanted to deliberately stab the American public in the back. He felt that the demands were not too extreme, but that the operators of the railroads were counting upon public opinion to beat it down. He said that he was no radical, he always has voted republican, he has a 16 year old son who is a major league prospect, he only wants to have a modest home, hates paternalism in the railroad employment practices etc. The railroad strike is an important issue and I feel sympathetic to it because of the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 25, 1946

distorted way in which it is being reported in the newspapers. The underdog never has too much of a chance. The railroad operators made millions during the war, and I don't think it is unjust to give out a bit of it to the workers now to help them raise their standards of living. Although I did not agree with our driver's political opinions he impressed me as one of those solid citizens we are always hearing about.

Most of the way to Albany, I was gasping over the beauty of the scenery. We had a nice guided tour and our driver told us all about the interesting spots. The best part of it all was that it was on Army time. While Herb was asleep I talked the driver into taking a few side roads in the general direction of Albany so we could see more of the scenic spots. He had never traveled the road before and I had the road map so that he didn't know half of the time that it was a detour. He was a most accomodating gentlemen. Here he had lived all of his life in UpState NY, knew about most of the scenic spots, but actually had never seen them before because he had always driven over the main highway through Rochester. He was a veteran from the last war, and he certainly did have a lot of expressive things to say about the right of veterans; he belonged to the American Legion too. I just let him talk on and on as it was easier to just listen rather than discuss points of difference as I was more interested at the time in looking at the surrounding country. We went through a lot of the rolling fertile countryside, very prosperous looking. Upstate NY is a large dairy center and it has many similarities to Northern California. The only difference is that the houses are so old and many families have dates like 1750 on them to show what historical relics they are. In these days of housing shortages, those houses looked very comfortable. We passed many historical museums but didn't go into any of them. One of the pretties areas we passed through was the Finger Lakes area. It is a resort district and we saw many early vacationers along Lake Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owassoo, Skaneateles and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 25, 1946

on around the Chittenago Falls State Park. We passed the Herkimer Church built in 1767, the Old Stone Fort built in 1772, the Capital buildings in Albany. It was a perfect day for traveling, warm and comfortable.

After we got to Buffalo we waited about five minutes before catching another ride with an Army truck. The Sgt. was in a hurry and he drove in with fury so that we whizzed by the interesting spots along the Hudson River in a flash. Herb and Torrance had to sit in the back, open air style, while I was in the front seat; but I had to earn this privilege since the driver was sleepy and I was forced to talk to him constantly so that he would not fall asleep. He had delivered some munitions up to another post and he hadn't had any sleep for 48 hours. The trip down from Albany was wonderful. Everything was so green, and the homes luxurious. We passed by the Martin Van Buren Mansion, the Rip Van Winkle country near the Catskills, the Mills Memorial Museum, The FDR Library at Hyde Park, Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, Castles, etc.

We were zipping along at a mile a minute clip when all of a sudden the truck went out of commission in Yonkers. It ran out of gas and the driver couldn't get it started again because the fuel pump was broken. We decided to go on since there was nothing we could do to help him so we sent a mechanic back to look at the truck and then proceeded to hitch once more. A limousine taxi came cruising by, the driver was taking his girl friend for a ride, and he offered us a ride into NYC. People who looked at us must have thought that we were wasting our money to take a cab into the city from Westchester county. We saw all of the mansions of the rich people who live in that fashionable area and I kept thinking that it was too bad that such a small percentage of our population have the advantage of such surroundings. There were thousands of people strolling on the beautiful tree lined walks. For about 25 miles before NYC, the entire area is landscaped, and the Palisades along the Hudson adds to the beauty. For a moment I daydreamed that I wish I were rich, but

Charles Kikuchi

- 1431 -
Diary

May 25, 1946

then I rationalized that money itself doesn't lead to the happy life...but it certainly helps! A lot of those mansions were colonial antiques built in the Revolutionary period and there were landmarks all over the place to brag about how an ancient background adds to culture. Phooey! ("Sour grapes" -- mechanism in operation!) It was an unusual trip and Torrance and I enjoyed every bit of it. It only took us 12 hours to hitch hike the 450 miles so that we did better than a train could, and the trip was vastly more pleasurable.

In early evening we arrived back in NYC, tired and weary from our travels. Herb went on home to Brooklyn while Torrance and I went to the deserted Grand Central to collect our money from the return ticket which we did not use, the reason we gave was that the trains were not running. The cashier had to get technical about it even though he knew that a strike was on. We got \$5.00 back and it was just like a gift; it certainly saved my life as I was broke and I owed Torrance \$5.00. With such a huge sum in my possession, I decided that we could not hurt the money's feelings by not buying a large meal to celebrate our safe return so we went to a fairly nice restaurant and had a delicious meal to make up for the meals we had missed during the day. Afterwards we went down to Masonic Temple, showered up, and went to bed by 10:00 PM as we were exhausted. What a glorious trip we had!

At six ayem this morning we had to get back to reality by dashing for the boat back to this camp. Some changes have taken place while we were gone. Forlano was having kittens because the processing had to be through by June 1st., but I managed to calm him down by telling him how impressed Major Cohen was with our work in the P and S section in comparison to the other installations, and I added on a few extra things just to make it more effective. George was so pleased that he said he would make sure that if another conferance of this sort came up soon he would make sure that we would be sent officially on orders with the Army paying the expenses.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 25, 1946

This post may be crowded again because Hancock will be the Army PCE center from now on and the boys going overseas will come here to take the boat. It means that the post will have about 5,000 or more men on it soon. The Headquarters company is getting tough once more and the boys have to be at work at 8 sharp in the mornings so that it may ruin the chances of going to town for the evening. I hope that this will not be applied to the medics. Gino came barging in this morning to thank me for helping him get restored to duty. He has been restored as a 2nd Lieut. and his CM charges thrown out completely. He will get all the back pay coming to him during the time he was in confinement. He really got a break there, but he deserves it. Not many cases have such a happy conclusion. McGinty was also around as he is getting boarded and undoubtedly he will be given a chance to restore through the Honor Company. He was in a happy mood for a change, although a bit nervous about Sless being on his board as he doesn't think that Sless will give him much of a break.

I did one case this morning, but don't plan to do anything more for the weekend. At noon I will be off for the weekend and on my way to NYC. Yuriko sent me a beautiful picture of herself which made me swoon and I am not in the mood to interview dirty ill-smelling inmates just in from the fields right now. Yuriko writes such cute letters. She is appearing with the Martha Graham troupe tonight in a benefit for Russian relief, but she asks me to phone by 1:00 to find out if she will be free on Sunday. I certainly hope so; she's one of the nicest girls I have ever known. It is at times like this that I wish I were less repulsive to the opposite sex!! But what has Mickey Rooney got that I havent???? Well, I think I shall go change my clothes and get ready to go off. What a hard week I have had!!!

Charles Kikuchi

1432^a
Diary

May 26, 1946
Tuesday

8:30 PM -- I don't know why/^I should be feeling so depressed this evening; dismal rainy day might have something to do with it. But, two days in a row is not too good. I must have things on my mind, and I suppose I don't have to probe too deeply to figure out just what it is which is bothering me. It's discouragement about the attitude of our Classification Board down at work. Maybe I need sympathy, but it's a hell of a note to bat my head off against some of the attitudes down there and suddenly discover that it has boomeranged.

Lt. Sless gave me a ride up from the stockades after work, and he finally told me what had been bothering him and why he was particularly offensive yesterday in taking such a dogmatic stand. It is over this matter of exposing discrimination and the cultural implications of it within the case history.

I got quite a jolt when Sless said that he had been in a Board Meeting all day and that most of the time was spent in battling over some of my cases with other members of the group. Said that he was in perfect agreement with all I said about cultural implications of a case, but that it just wouldn't go over with the line officers in the board and that my case on the Negro boy, Enos, just about "hung" him. I was shocked to say the least. Enos had made a long emotional statement about his real feelings towards white Southern officers in his outfit overseas and his resentment of the way in which he was abused, eventually leading to the charge of "insubordination" because he had the spunk to stand up. Enos responded well to fair treatment in the DTC and had made a superior record there. The point which I made in the case was that it was outside circumstances more than personality defects which was the causative factor in his offense. But when the Board got the case a violent discussion broke out. The line officers on the board wanted to know what in the hell I was trying to do in bringing up these points as they considered it irrelevant. Sless said that he came to my defense and told them that as chief psychiatric social worker, I had been given the greatest degree of responsibility and my

1432^r

work was regarded as the best in the department and most reliable. "But, Charlie," Sless implored to me, "for Christ sakes try to pull your punches a bit on these cases because I have three Southern white officers on my board and they get up in wrath everytime they find a case of a Negro who is not acting like he should and they get burnt up when a 'nigger' can insult a white man."

Sless felt that I shouldn't probe so deeply on the causative factors and to tone a colored boy's story down because in the Army situation "you can't do honest case work." Well, I think it is a hell of a note when we have to work with a prejudiced Board and that inmate's lives are in their hands. It's not a very good commentary on Justice.

But, the whole affair bothers me because if I "pull" my punches, I'm not being very objective and yet I don't want the Negro boys to suffer as a result. I don't pull my punches when I write up cases on white boys but that is okay. How long does one go on compromising? Is a principle worth fighting for as the risk of hurting individual Negro inmates? Sless says that my case throws the Board into an armed camp even though they are polite about it. There is a Doctor from Mississippi, a Captain from La., and another Captain from Texas on Sless's board. Sless said that he knows they consider him a god damn Jew bastard, but they never expose any of their real feelings about the Jewish boys who come up for classification, only because Sless is there. But they give the colored boys the works. Sless said that they tore Enos apart until he acted in a humble manner and in the way they expected Negroes to act and after a great debate finally decided to follow through on my recommendations. Sless said that their attitude on Negroes was expressed as follows: "The god damn niggers are no good, especially the Northern ones and the insubordinate bastards don't deserve any breaks. Talking back to a white man is worse than anything but rape, and a nigger who rapes should be put before the firing squad

1432^a

immediately." With such set attitudes, how in the world can justice be accomplished? If I dishonestly paint the Negro inmate as a "bootlicking darky" without a spark of independence the Board would probably be inclined to be more lenient with him. Sless said that the cases of mutiny which I handled wouldn't have a chance on his board so he arranged to have them reviewed before one of the other Classification Boards under Lt. Kantor.

It makes me furious to find this kind of justice. I knew that the line officers on the Board were very prejudiced before but I have gone on the assumption that the Clemency Board which makes the final decision in Washington would be more fair minded. Maybe I will have to change tactics and use a more indirect approach, but their prejudice is so deep rooted that it seems nothing will ever change it. It is based on fear and it is so obvious in the way they deal with the Negro offender. They think that they can intimidate me just because they are officers. Sless thinks I will have a run in with them one of these days because already I'm considered as "that Jap nigger lover." However, I'm not bothered by that because Sless said that most of my recommendations do go through despite the way it upsets the board. He said that it would affect any further promotions in ratings if I insisted on being sympathetic to the Negro inmates and not labeling them with personality defects and letting it go at that. I just can't do that and I told Sless that I would tone down the cases a bit only because I didn't want the Negro inmate to suffer but I wouldn't distort issues. The damndest thing of all is that the Board feels I do a very good piece of work on the white inmates!!

I suppose that the touchy issue is a basic issue for the country as a whole and nobody is supposed to do more than talk about it. But talking is not enough, changes are never going to be made if liberals keep on prostituting themselves and then claiming that they are being practical. It only perpetuates evils. I told Sless he was prostituting his ideals, and he said that in the

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 26, 1946

1432^d

Army one has to. He is fed up with the whole work here, but he doesn't have to be that way just because he doesn't get along with stupid Major Forlano anymore. Forlano is a necessary evil one has to put up with and there is still many constructive things which can be done for the inmates. I fight like hell with Sless on a lot of issues, but we respect each other's opinion and I think that Sless is an excellent pipeline into the Classification Board. Enlisted men are not considered good enough to go to the Board meetings, only officers know anything about justice. Phooey!

I don't think that it is a matter of over identification with the inmates. It all depends upon what angle one looks at it. Why try to avoid obvious truths when we are supposed to be practicing democracy. Sless says that the Board is composed of a bunch of hypocrits who have no idea of what justice is, but he can't do anything about it and he is glad if he can win 50% of the case which they want to turn down. The Board won't come right out and say that my cases bother them; instead they get picayunish and criticize me for using the word "arrived" instead of "landed" in Africa! But, I can't deny that the whole thing bothers me no end.

We will be through with processing this week and then I will start a class in group psychotherapy. I asked Sless if I had to be a hypocrit with the group and give them a lot of lies, or should I tell them the truth about the Army system of justice. He said he didn't know and that it was an individual decision to make and he had no answer, but personally he was going to take the easy way out and not butt his head against stone walls anymore. I asked him if this was being honest with himself, and he said that in the Army one could not be an idealist; "Certain things just have to be let alone and this matter of discrimination is one of them because you can't do a thing about it." I'm not so sure. One might just as well say that Democracy is an impossibility because it has some defects.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 26, 1946

1432^e

When I told Sless about the "Yom Kippur" riot on Coney Island last year, he reacted strongly and felt that it was a damn shame and action should be taken so that such incidents would not be repeated. But when I told him about the Columbia, Tenn. riots his comment was: "You have to work slowly with the South because they won't ever change their views." How inconsistent! The Columbia incident took place in February when a Negro veteran had his radio repaired in a white shop and was charged double. It still didn't work so he went back with his mother and protested. A fight started when the mother was kicked down on the floor. The Negro veteran was arrested and put on \$7000 bail, and there was talk of lynching so he was smuggled out of town. A mob went to the Negro district with guns, shot it to hell, and the state police with machine guns ransacked the homes and two Negroes were shot in jail and 100 arrested. All because a Negro didn't want to get gyped. Yet Sless would recommend a laissez faire attitude while the KKK movement grows in the South, while municipalities are buying up guns in preparation for the white-colored civil war, while reactionaries are organizing in the South to stamp out the growing labor movement for fear that the Negro will get equal pay for equal work, etc. It's the Crump political machine in Tenn. which Life Magazine discussed that is so fearful of the Negro vote in the State which creates such riots. And secondly the struggle between the industrializing of the South as represented by Labor Unions versus the old stagnant economic oligarchy which wishes to perpetuate the status quo. It's not a Southern problem because the Gary School incident was just as insidious. The whole minority situation has broad implications, and it can't be ignored by the Army just because Southern white officers might be offended!

Prejudice is not an exclusive possession of the officers. Last night in our barracks some of the boys got started on the "dirty kikes and Jew bastards" and the bitterness of their remarks astounded me. One of the boys in our

14328

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 26, 1946

barracks, Sturgeon, said it didn't affect him because he was Russian Jew and they were not money mongers like the Palestine Jews. That's a pretty fine line of distinction. I know these boys fairly well now so I tried to get them to be more rational. Larson was making some of the most disparaging remarks so I asked him if he would like it if everyone believed a stereotyped story that all Swedes were dumb yokels and stupid oafs who didn't know enough to come out of the rain. He said that he would punch anyone in the nose if anybody said that to him. I asked Gonzalez if he would like it if everyone said that all Mexicans stunk and never took baths. He said he took a shower every night. I asked Francosky if he considered all Poles as ignorant hunkies, and Weston if all Italian were greasy wops. When they said that it was stupid to class a whole group like that, I told them that they were perpetuating all of these myths every time they made a remark about "bastard kikes," and that it directly affected them. Good old Pratt took off from there and made some nice comments about each individual being judged as a person. The whole bunch then went out to get drunk, including Sturegon, and they said they were going to make him eat a pork sandwich. It's too bad that they don't have any other interest than going out and drinking all the time. I just won't go with them because it's not a pretty sight to see these 20 and 21 year old boys stagger in, get sick all over the place, slowly getting demoralized. Anyone who says that military service is a good thing is nuts. Besides drink, the only other thing which interests them greatly is sex, and they chase the tramp prostitutes all over the bars in the communities around here. Yet, they are such nice boys, they love their families, they are basicly decent. The Army setting is just not good for them because it is a negative process and they don't add much to their personality growth because their interests are so limited. They could easily rot if they stay in the Army too long. Men like that become good fascist material. We have a lot of re-enlistees in our barracks now and maybe they are

14328

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 26, 1946

not representative of the average GI. They seem to be so afraid of the outside and they find a measure of security in the Army, yet they are the ones who gripe the most bitterly about being trapped. The older fellows seem to be the most stable, and they re-enlisted only for economic reasons and not because of any particular personality defects.

It would just as easy for me to forget all these things and figure that it is none of my business, but I guess I am not the type. I feel that it is my concern, and my attitude is somewhat like it was in the WRA camps when I blew hot and cold about everything. Yet, in the very same situation as the other boys in the Army I don't find myself going to pieces or anything like that because I felt that my work is constructive, I'm adding to my experiences, and I feel that some positive results are coming out of it despite the difficulties of working with a reactionary board. I feel better now. I guess I'll go look at some of the syphilis slides under the microscope as Francosky insists upon it. Some Wac on the post got VD, and the slides are being prepared to find out how far this source has spread among the GI's on the post. It's one of the hush-hush projects in the medical lab here. And it adds to the misconception that all Wacs are prostitutes. It's not any higher in ratio than in the population at large but few people would be convinced of that.

I'm reading about five different books at one time so I had better finish a few of them while I have the chance. I've been going off the post so much that I've neglected my reading habits terrifically. We may get Thursday off, in which case I shall head for NYC once more. It's such an exciting city.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946, Monday

It's cold and rainy today while it was hot and sticky over the weekend. I didn't have too much activity this weekend because of the hot weather and due to financial depletion. Saturday I just visited around a bit and then in the late afternoon I went up to Warren's and took a long nap because I was so tired from the week's activities. Warren wanted me to go to a Nisei dance held at the Christian Institute, but I couldn't build up much enthusiasm for that as I didn't have the energy and I didn't think that it would be too interesting. I'm getting bored with these Nisei dances and I think that I have been very objective and open minded about them during the past few months. But they are all the same; artificial and not too entertaining. At least, I haven't met many interesting people at these dances and they are always so crowded and stuffy. I planned to visit Saye on Saturday night but I never got around to it because Don was feeling so blue. I just stuck around and kept him company and listened to all of his woes. He was feeling a little sorry for himself because he wasn't able to get around so easily and discouraged because he hadn't been able to get a summer job yet. He is also having in-law trouble as his fiancee's parents object to daughter marrying a "cripple" although they won't come out into the open and admit it. Don thinks that all of this pressure may interrupt his marital plans beyond August.

Warren was also at loose ends because he hadn't made up his mind about what he would be doing this summer. He thinks that he would like to get into Time Magazine as a research assistant, but he has heard about a job with H. Bradford Smith who needs a translator for Japanese documents. Smith is the man who is going to write the volume on the Japanese in this country for the Peoples of America Series of which Louis Adamic is the General Editor. I think that Warren's love life is also getting complicated; he seems to be mooning away about that -- can't make up his mind whether his intentions are honorable or not. Warren wanted me to take Betty's roommate to the dance, but I just wasn't in the

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 27, 1946

mood. Maybe it's because I've been having Yuriko on my mind. Could be! It was pleasant to relax Saturday evening and I got some pressing letters typed, read all the Sunday papers, and puttered around until about 2 ayem. Warren came dragging in about 4:00 and I knew that he wanted to tell me all the details of his rendezvous with Betty in Central Park so I had to pretend to be asleep in order to discourage him. The guy has it bad methinks.

Slept all Sunday morning, got up and cooked breakfast for Warren. I'm no longer a guest there and I would starve if I did not go about fixing my own snacks. Don was still in a bad mood, and he objected to our eating bread because he thought that it would make us more sympathetic to the starving Europeans. Even though he was jesting, I didn't feel like eating too much after that. Warren and I went over to see Honey afterwards and there were a lot of Nisei over there.

I stayed over there until about 2:00 PM. Kimi had fixed up a large lunch but I still was not very hungry, so I only nibbled. It must have been the hot weather because nobody ever accused me of disliking tastily prepared food! Met Rio Nishima over there -- he was at Tanforan. He was one of the boys I worked up in the country with in the summer of 1941, and one of the prime objectors to our going on strike against the employer because "you can't strike against Japanese." When I reminded him of it, he said that he was too young in those days and not ready to take such drastic action. Since he left camp, he worked for three years in the country, and last term he decided that he had better return to college and finish up his undergraduate work.

Mary was even more bitchy than ever. She objected to Kimi serving wine at their party on Saturday night because her father was a drunkard and she didn't want any intoxicating beverages about the premise. Kimi must be making progress. Mary is the big boss in that household because she has such a sharp

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

tongue and she disregards people's feelings completely and deliberately tries to hurt their feelings. She is always nice as pie to me so I didn't know about this side of her character until Kimi told me. Kimi is going back to California in a few weeks, but plans to return to NYC next winter. May has suddenly gotten active in the JACL because she is being courted by the big Nisei hero, Ben Kuroki. The group also had some cat like things to say about the two Hawaiian girls: "I hear if you bring a bottle over there you can stay all night." It wasn't fair to the Hawaiian girls so I stuck up for them and reminded the group that gossip was not always fair. The rest of the time, the usual small talk went on. The group planned to go to some Nisei softball game, but I made my departure and went down to visit Yuriko.

Yuriko has been in bed for a couple of days because of laryngitis. She got up Saturday night anyway to go perform with the Martha Graham group at the Russian Benefit program. I visited with her from 3 until midnight, and it was such a nice time. I hope that she didn't get bored. I did make a couple of moves to depart earlier but she said she didn't mind if I stayed and she invited me to dinner. Her father cooked some real Italian spaghetti, he learned the art while he was in Milan studying singing for three years. Yuriko's mother came up and talked for a while and she was very nice. She was so amusing when she told me about how Kazuo, the Kibei boy, was getting in her hair because of his Lord of the Mansion airs. Yuriko then told about how difficult he was to get along with. The boy has been in the US for nine years and he hasn't a single friend. They felt sorry for him and took him in but he has gotten to be so obnoxious that they won't let him come over anymore. Yuriko's mother said that everytime she started to read the newspaper, Kazuo would tell her everything in it and then give a general editorial comment on the state of the world. Yuriko said she was sorry for him, but he got in her hair with the know-it-all attitude of his. The poor guy, I felt so sorry for him. Kazuo is going back

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

to Japan, and maybe he will be happier over there. I don't think he likes the Nisei too much.

Yuriko looked so cute as she suffered from her cold, like a queen in her regal bed. She was worried about not looking so good without makeup but I thought that in her natural state she was even more fascinating. We just talked about a lot of things in general, and we had a lengthy gin rummy game. Rhoda Johnson, her roommate, came in about 10:00 and I got to know her a little better. She is such a pretty girl, and she is having trouble with all of her boyfriends who go off to Hawaii at the crucial moment. She certainly is nice though. Rhoda does ballet dancing, and she is hopeful of getting into the cast of Oklahoma this week. The way she and Yuriko dissect poor men! It was out of my league, and I felt insignificant when I heard some of the comments. I think career girls set the highest standards of all. Yuriko is so natural and charming that anybody would be fascinated by her. She is so friendly and easy to talk to, and she never bothers to brag about herself. She seems to get along so well with her family. Her mother was busy washing some old clothes for relatives in Japan, and for the first time I began to see Japanese as human beings. All during the war I categorically had them labelled as war mongers, etc. I think Yuriko is educating me to be much more tolerant in my attitudes, but she doesn't realize it. Anyway, she is the most interesting girl I have met in NYC yet and I like her a lot for being such a real person.

Did my usual two cases today. A large batch of soldiers who are going to be shipped overseas from here arrived on the Post yesterday so that from now on the place will be positively congested and it will be almost impossible to go to the show or PX.

I had words with Lt. Sless again today because he insisted that Negroes were more inclined to be alcoholics because of basic defects in personality, while I felt that he was ignoring the cultural background which drove so many

Charles Kikuohi

Diary

May 27, 1946

of them into escapism while in the Army. The psychiatrists knows better than anyone about the cultural implications which are a strong motivating factor in the inmate cases we have among the Negroes, but they want to deliberately shut their eyes to it because it is a "touchy" subject and some of "the line officers on the classification board would not understand if it is stressed." I don't think that is being very honest. It makes me so damn mad when the Negro inmates we process are methodically classified as "psychoneurotics" and "psychopathic personality" when so many of them are perfectly normal and only reacting in a way that any man would. I can understand why so many of the overseas psychiatrists got rid of the Negro inmates through this easy solution, but it is inexcusable that our psychiatrists here fall into the same error -- even if they are in the Army. There is a lot of neurotic behavior in the Negro race, but we make the mistake too often of abscribing it to some sort of inner racial tendency and we too often forget that the multiple war time adjustments stresses, affect all persons regardless of skin color. How in the hell is a Negro expected to react when he has less security; he is the first employee to be fired; he isn't generally accepted as a true GI; he has to face the prospect of going back to a civilian life of crowded housing, prejudice, etc. The thing which burns me up is that any Negro who doesn't fall into the stereotyped figure of a jitterbugging, carefree, happy go lucky Negro is considered as a psychoneurotic practically. He's a "bad nigger" according to the way he is handled by our department, but the psychologists would be very upset if they were accused of being prejudiced. They would be quicker to recommend restoration to a Negro who masks his inner rebellion and shows outer subservience and indicate ready agreement with the interviewer.

I suppose that psychologically it is difficult to get the Negro inmate to express his inner feelings because to many of our interviewers he acts as he is expected to act as he is afraid to express resentment or opposition for fear

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 28, 1946

that it would go against him. And it would too! But, it's not case work and a therapeutic relationship is impossible under such conditions. Maybe I have an advantage because the Negro inmate responds to the fact that I am "colored" too, but that can't explain the whole situation. Too many of our staff are bored with the proceedings and they don't really try to understand the Negro inmate. They get impatient because a large number of them are inarticulate and they are unable to analyze their emotions because they themselves believe many of the stereotyped opinions about their group. A cultural background of an insecure world without a sense of belonging to anything seems to be predominant in the cases I have worked with. Yet, there are case workers who in their records indicate that they believe that all Negroes are sexually promiscuous and immoral.

I think that the Negro inmate is in need of more of a "break" than the other inmates because he has added burdens to face in civilian life because of his race, and there is no sense in sending out a bitter and frustrated person when it can be avoided. There seems to be such a fear that he won't return to his former subservient role in our society. Hell, he is entitled to swagger a bit. All GI's do it, why in the hell shouldn't the Negro soldier do it too without having it interpreted that he is getting too big for his pants? A lot of the "insubordination" court martials I suspect grew out of this fear by whites that the Negro was believing too much in the ideals of the war and this was the below the belt method to knock him down and discourage others who naively believed that they were going to have equality. It's so simple to label him as a pathological personality and let it go at that. The argument is given that we can't cure them because their maladjustments are too deep rooted, so we give in to fears and punish him. That's not my idea of justice. I tried to get my general point over to some of the case workers after lunch today, but the stupid Major insisted that we were not making cultural research studies and we should

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

stick to the facts in the case histories. Jesus Christ, it's enough to make anyone exasperated!

I found a particularly good statement in H. Mudgett's pamphlet on Democracy for all which I thought might be a subtle way to get the staff more aware of the cultural factor in the case histories so I typed up some and put it on their desks, without any comment. The statement goes: "The concept of race is a convenient way of describing and classifying groups of people having common hereditary physical traits; that the extremes of each of the primary groups (white, black, and yellow) melt into the extreme of another; that so-called racial differences, such as skin color, amount, distribution, and texture of body hair, are non-essential and bear no known relationship to moral, emotional, spiritual, or intellectual capacity; that the belief in racial inferiority or superiority cannot be substantiated by science; and that, therefore, race prejudice -- which stands in the way of democracy for all -- should cease." The attitude of the DB towards Negroes is roughly about the same as it is in civilian life, and it is getting to be an explosive situation. The only good thing is that inmates are not segregated, whites from black, like in so many of the Army camps. It gives them a chance to know each other better. All this hate worries me, and I feel that something can be done right here in the stockades so that's why I spend time talking to both white and colored inmates about prejudice when the formal interview is completed. Gad, I must be in a depressed state of mind without realizing it.

JACK STEWARD - NEGRO - AGE 29.

May 27, 1946

1. Social:

Inmate was born 21 November 1916 in Como, Mississippi, an only child. Inmate is a likeable, sincere, cooperative individual who told his story frankly, was somewhat anxious about what was going to happen to him.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

Stated that his family background was deprived, but did not think it had any noticeable affects upon his developmental history. Inmate never did know his father who deserted the family in 1920. Believes his father is now dead, but mother never did discuss the reasons for incompatibility. Mother re-married when inmate was 7 or 8. Stepfather provided a marginal income as a farm laborer. Considerable friction developed as a result of personality differences. There were a number of violent arguments during which mother was struck. Inmate always rushed to her defense, and he developed some fear of his stepfather. At age 12, inmate was a witness to a fight during which he was knocked out when his father hit him with a chair. Mother killed stepfather at this time with a knife and she was arrested and charged with murder. Stated that the lawyer took all of their money and "got her off" on a self defense plea as stepfather actually threatened her life. Mother was described as a hot tempered woman who could not tolerate anyone standing in the way of her desires. Had a number of "nervous" breakdowns, at present is extremely sickly. Inmate always felt close to mother because "she was the only family I had." Mother devoted her life to inmate after the death of her second husband, and worked in various jobs to support him. She was unable to make both ends meet so inmate finally went to live with his grandmother to help her plant the crops. Quit school at age 19 and left home to go on his own the following year.

Despite this unsatisfactory background, inmate did not have many severe neurotic traits in his developmental history. He was inclined to be lonely and sad at times, very much on the defensive about his family affairs, worried excessively about his mother, felt sorry for himself, inclined to be shy and timid. In adolescence inmate made fairly adequate adjustments, had a wide circle of friends, began to indulge in excessive sexual activities. Suffered from malaria as a child, enuretic until age 6, fear of water since age 15 when he

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

almost drowned, knocked out once when hit on the head with a baseball bat. Has scar on his face from razor blade wound inflicted by his wife during a jealous rage. In adult civilian life, inmate stated that he developed a happier outlook on life, had many friends in his social circle, was extremely popular with girls, liked responsibility, and had job aspirations of becoming his own boss. Inmate did not start to drink until age 22 when some of his friends got him to try home brew. Liked the effects of liquor and began to drink steadily after conflicts with his wife started. Usually reacted in a jolly, happy go-lucky way, forgot all of his worries, never did try to start a fight, was sociable. Drank excessively in the Army because this was the general practice in his outfit. Denies use of drugs.

Inmate has had regular sexual contacts with prostitutes from age 15, "about 3 or 4 times a week." Had gonorrhoea in 1935, 1937, 1940, 1943 and 1944; and syphilis in 1941. "Shacked up" frequently overseas. Inmate was married in 1938 to a 22 year old girl whom he had met at a dance. Had sexual experiences with her for a year prior to marriage, felt wife tricked him into marriage with false story about pregnancy. Wife was extremely jealous of him, and inmate stated that his attitude toward marriage at that time was to have a good time and he behaved in an irresponsible manner. Conflicts developed over his attending so many dances, and inmate was accused of unfaithfulness on many occasions. After one argument of this nature, wife became violent and cut inmate up with a single edge razor blade in five or six places on the face and body. After six months separation, inmate and wife decided to have another trial. Since that time (one year before his induction) inmate and his wife has been compatible and inmate plans to return to her after his release from confinement for the sake of his two children -- girl, 4, and girl 2 years and 9 months of age. Stated that he feels responsible for his wife and mother who are both sickly now, and that he has settled down to the point where he feels that a stable

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

family life is desirable for his future happiness.

2. Educational:

Inmate completed the 7th grade at age 19, failed once and remained out of school one term when his mother moved to Tenn. Stated that he did fairly well in his classes but was not too interested in education at that time, occasionally truant.

3. Occupational:

From 1934 to 1935 inmate was employed as a dishwasher at \$7.00 a week. For the next two years he worked as a presser in a cleaning establishment, but he lost his job when the plant went out of business. Inmate had a difficult time in making job adjustments between 1937-39 because of the economic situation, but performed odd jobs. From 1939 to 1941 he worked as a short order cook, and from that time until his induction in 1943 inmate was employed as a presser at \$20.00 a week in Memphis, Tenn. Stated that he never got fired from a job, but always quit for better wages. Only had difficulty with one employer who accused him of stealing money but was proved innocent by the court.

4. Civilian Criminal History:

At age 25 inmate was arrested in Sardis for getting involved in an assault case, spent 90 days in jail because he was unable to pay the fine. The same year he was arrested on suspicion of larceny but proved innocent. On one other occasion inmate was charged with assault (somebody got hit on the head with a coke bottle) but the case was dismissed after a fine was paid.

5. Military History:

Inmate was inducted 23 November 1942 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; took his basic training at Camp Lee and was stationed at Camp Forest until he went overseas in June 1944 with his own outfit. Has been assigned as basic soldiers, duties involved mostly cooking and laboring jobs. Served in England, France, Belgium, Germany. Inmate was entitled to four Battle Stars, ETO ribbon.

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

Saw mostly rear line service; never promoted above Pvt.

Inmate did not mind Army life, but felt that he was misplaced in some of his job assignments. Stated that he got along the best as cook, but could not get along with the 1st Sgt. Sent to another Company as replacement and was shifted from job to job. Felt that he was not given much consideration because he was a newcomer. Inmate was anxious to get into combat "because I wanted the privilege to do my full part in the war for the protection of my country and family." Stated that he was "razzed" for believing that the war was being fought for Democracy, but this did not weaken his belief. Got into some trouble when accused of kowtowing too much to "whites." Felt that he would have made better adjustments if he had been given more of an opportunity to prove himself, but stated that he always did his duty and did not get into any conflicts with his officers.

6. Previous Military Offenses:

Inmate received a Summary CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL for six hours on June 18, 1944; and he was sentenced to 30 days restriction and \$14 fine. Stated that shortly before going overseas he got a pass to NYC, got lost in Harlem and was picked up by the MP's. Had no intention of being overdue, but the large city "confused me."

Inmate went overseas while still under restriction, and broke the restriction in July 1944 - fined \$14.00 and restricted one more month. Stated that his 1st. Sgt. gave him verbal permission to go into town but he was picked up by the MP's anyway. Inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 96 in March 1945 for recklessly and willfully discharging a firearm in his squadron, thereby shooting another soldier in the arm. Was sentenced to 3 mos. HL, and \$45 fine. Stated that a group of cooks were involved in a crap game, feelings ran high and an argument resulted. The victim jumped up and pulled his knife, inmate became frightened and grabbed one of the carbines in the room and during

the ensuing scuffle it accidentally went off, the bullet ricocheting and hitting the soldier.

7. Present Offense;

By GCMO # 99, Hq. 82nd Airborn Div, dated 4 June 1945, inmate was convicted of violation AW 86 and 96, leaving guard post, misappropriation of government truck and operating vehicle while intoxicated. Sentenced to DD, TF, and 2 years CHL. Inmate was released from confinement and restored to duty on 16 January 1946, but by GCMO #83, approved 6 Feb 1946 the unexecuted portion of his sentence was carried into execution for another assault case.

Inmate's version is that the first offense was a result of the wild celebration which went on in early May 1945 upon the completion of the war. Stated that he got so drunk that he did not know what he was doing that day. Russian vodka had been given to all members of his outfit and he was not notified until later that he would be on guard that night. Vaguely remembers leaving the post in a truck and was found by the MP's the next morning. Believes that this sentence was just.

Two weeks after his restoration to duty in January 1945 inmate got involved in another fracas. Stated that he was not liked by the other members of his barracks because of his status as restored inmate and also because of his deliberate cultivation of friendship with white soldiers. Inmate refused to go out and drink with the men as he did not want to get into any further trouble. Could not understand why they should resent his friendship with a white soldier, who was in the DTC with him. On the evening of the offense, inmate was warned by members of his Company to stop being friends with whites, and upon his refusal several of his Company started to beat him up. Inmate had a messkit knife in his possession which he lashed out with "for self defense." Reported immediately to the guardhouse and asked for protection as he feared for his safety. In the meantime, the aggressors named him as the assailant and

Charles Kikuchi

Diary

May 27, 1946

inmate was put in the stockades and the original GCMO was executed without further trial. Inmate feels that this was a miscarriage of justice and he is very anxious to get restored to duty. Present attitude is constructive and it is felt that inmate can be salvaged for further use to the military service. Stated that he was not a trouble maker, and that he had always acted in self defense, although admitted that he did have some aggressive tendencies himself while under the influence of liquor. Does not feel he should be punished for wanting to practice democracy. While in the Delta DTC there was no ~~longer~~ segregation and inmate became very friendly towards the white soldiers and no longer hated them as he had previously. Believes he was "framed" by members of his own Company because of their extreme resentment of his more tolerant attitudes towards whites. None of his Company desired to testify in his defense as they did not wish to be delayed in shipping back to the States. Recommend restoration, clemency, medium security.

I. Social

Inmate was born 10 April 1912 in Independence Missouri, an only child. Father deserted the family when inmate was a child and inmate did not know him until he was 16 years of age. Stated that his father was inclined to be an irresponsible individual who floated around from city to city without any regular occupation. Inmate knows very little about his father as mother never did tell him about the reasons for the divorce. When inmate was 7 years old his mother remarried a blind man, now 67 years of age. The family has always lived on a marginal level, often suffering economic deprivations. Mother worked as a domestic helper in a home while stepfather shined shoes for a living. Mother was inclined to be a nervous woman, had several breakdowns, and died in 1940 because of "head trouble" and "high bloodpressure" while institutionalized. Inmate has always gotten along with his mother and couldn't understand the reasons for her frequent irritability. Mother was overprotective of both inmate and stepfather.

Early developmental history indicated a rather aggressive child, filled with many frustrations, moody. Inmate was often "mad at the world" and felt that he did not have much of a chance. Often went off alone to brood about his lack of opportunity. Stated that he always managed to get along with people but never developed any close friendships with a wide circle. Enuretic until age 10, "mother cured me by whippings." Had frequent temper tantrums. Mother broke him of thumbucking habit at age 9 by "putting pepper on my finger." Has always feared snakes, occasional fainting spells, "shakes", occasional headaches since he was knocked unconscious at age 13 by a baseball for 20 minutes. At age 26, inmate was "cut up" severely in a knife fight and has three facial scars.

Inmate began drinking heavily at age 18, often felt fighting mad when frustrated but never actively sought a fight. Stated he drank

mostly for self confidence as he got depressed and pessimistic about life. After his mother's death inmate drank even more heavily as she represented his only security and the loss of it was a severe blow. "Didn't care about anything after that." Feels liquor has been the source of all his trouble, but believes that he is cured now. Denies use of drugs. Normal heterosexual adjustments since age 15, shackled up often overseas. In 1940 inmate met a 30 year old divorcee and lived with her for five years under a common law arrangement. Plans to return to her upon release, allotments were sent to her during his good time in the service. A child born to them died after three weeks in 1943.

II. Educational

Inmate completed 7 grades at age 18. Failed one grade. Stated that he didn't start school until age 10. Quit in order to help mother. Was vague about his school history and could not remember details.

III. Occupational

From 1924 to 1932 inmate was employed as a truckdriver at about \$27.50 per week. Quit this job to work for the next three years as a roundhouse fire tender at \$28.00 per week. Lost his job when he became ill. From 1932 to induction in 1943 inmate was an undertaker's assistant in Kansas City at about \$40.00 a week. Stated that he always held good jobs, didnt lose any because of drinking habits, got along well with the boss, and plans to return to his last civilian job as it is being held for him.

IV. Civilian Criminal History.

Inmate was arrested at age 16 in Kansas City for stealing a car. Sentenced to a one year term in the Negro Boys Industrial Home near Kansas City. At age 21 inmate was fined for speeding. In 1939 inmate was arrested on a larceny charge but the case was dismissed for lack

of evidence. Stated he had several other speeding charges, but denies any further civilian confinement for offenses.

V. Military History

Inmate was inducted 3 July 1943 at Fort Leavenworth and stationed at Camp Ellis for five months before going overseas in January 1944. Served in England and France and was entitled to ETO Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, and one Battle Star. Stated that he was assigned for two years as a truckdriver and liked it very much. Was mostly in the rear zone. Hospitalized once for 3 days for a mashed foot. Highest rank reached was Cpl. Stated he got along well with his officers. Drank a lot but did not get into any serious trouble. Was transferred to ration dump in a service unit, did a good job and got a rating, felt that his officers considered him a dependable and good worker and had considerable responsibility. Had charge of 5 EM and a number of PW's.

VI. No previous Military Offenses.

VII. Present Offense.

BY GCMOnell18, inmate was sentenced to 5 yrs. CHL, TF and suspended DD. for violation of AW 61 (AWOL for 3 days) and AW 96 (threaten to kill) WAS acquitted of the other charges. Sentence was adjusted 18 Dec. 1944. Inmate stated that in October 1944 he was drinking in a France Cafe with some of his friends and a Frenchwoman. She accused him of stealing her pocketbook containing about \$800. Inmate decided that he was not going to be blamed for something he didn't do so went AWOL, was drunk the whole time. Stated that everyone was going AWOL and he didn't realize it was such a serious offense. Denies pointing any pistol and threatening to kill a private. While in the DTC inmate soldiered, was sent to Brussels to prepare for restoration but the unit closed up so was sent to Loire and Delta. Very anxious for

Charles Kikuchi

1249
Diary

27 May 1946

restoration, attitude good, appears to be habitable if drinking habits can be controlled. Inmate has served 20 months of his five year sentence to date and aggressive feelings have been controlled. Recommend restoration, clemency, medium security.

1450

May 29, 1946, Wednesday

Morale in general seems to be spiraling downward due to the greater snafu of Army setup. This post is getting more and more GI, and it has created a lot of disgruntlement. The Hdqtrs. boys are having the GI business poured on

to them and the Med. detachment is not escaping either. We now have three mornings of drill from 7:30 to 8:30 and one hour of class on ward management after lunch thrice weekly. Further, we are going to start having reveille in the mornings at 6:30 AM and if absent will be marked AWOL. It means that our overnight passes to town will be curtailed, but we are hopeful that the new 1st Sgt at the medics will be reasonable.

On top of all this, Major Forlano is again getting on his high horse and manifesting all sorts of neurotic behavior. Last weekend, it seems that the officers in this office rebelled against his edict work Saturday morning and they took off. Forlano took out his feelings on the Em and made us remain. Now he has cancelled all Saturday mornings off hereafter. It makes it tough on the Em because the weekend is about the only time they can get off the post for a little relaxation. For a psychologist, anxious Georgie shows very little insight and he is downright stupid in deliberately antagonizing the men because of his personal feelings of insecurity and he certainly will not gain respect by the men with his childish attitudes. He rationalizes his new order by saying that there is a heavy pressure of work. This is a lot of bosh because we will be through with the processing by the end of the week and there is no need for him to be so vengeful because he feels inadequate to cope with the rebellion of his officers. I have learned to just ignore him because he is so stupid but some of the staff are very upset and make all sorts of mutterings. This is disorganizing our work and creating the very opposite effect from what Forlano had planned. He has such a sad lack of understanding of psychology that it is pitiful. The staff workers have been diligently at this processing work for over five months now and they do work hard. Yet they are subjected to all sorts of childish insinuations that they are goofing off. It is so unfair because Forlano just doesn't have a criteria to go by. He measures results only in the number of cases turned out per day and he has no regard for the fact that our

Charles Kikuchi

1452
Diary

May 29, 1946

work is interrupted by outside classes and also the fact that some cases are much more difficult than others. He is so afraid that the staff is going to be cut down and that this will affect his prestige as a major so he is creating all sorts of made up work to keep the staff busy after this week without any definite goals or good leadership. Some of the more naive men in the staff go along with him because they are bucking for ratings and it is creating a sort of split camp situation with a lot of petty jealousies, etc. It's too bad that the department has to be degenerating at this time because such good work has been done by it this year. The whole thing will be a necessary evil until Forlano departs from the Army and we are all hoping that it will be very soon. Captain Cohen is a mild mannered man who has the respect of the staff but he is not asserting himself at the present time in his position as Chief of the section because he probably wishes to avoid any conflicts with Forlano. This sort of thing irritates me, but I'm not bothered by it nearly so much as the larger issue of getting a more humane and democratic attitude towards the inmates, particularly by the classification boards. The facistic attitude of some of the narrow minded line officers on the board is making a mockery of democracy.

We will have tomorrow off and I plan to leave on the afternoon boat from here unless Georgie has another of his sudden spells. The weather is gloomy but I'm hoping that it will clear up. I'm more settled in mind today though and relatively happy. I've decided that I'm not going to "compromise" to the prejudice of the Southern officers on the Board no matter what happens, and my only concern will be to make sure that individual inmates do not suffer as a result as much as possible. This is a tough job, but I think it can be done. There would be no purpose in my doing case histories if I distorted the documents in order to avoid conflict with reactionary board members.

NYC - 12:00 PM -- Went to see play "Swan Song" about murder by a psychotic and with music - psychiatry for public consumption, but enjoyable.

BURT WATSON

I Social.

Inmate 27 was born 27 Feb 1919 in Castile NY, the oldest of four siblings. (One sister and two brothers.) Family background was extremely deprived, and inmate grew up in a broken home situation because of the serious conflicts between father and mother. Father was irregularly employed as a truckdriver, often laid off from work because of his drinking habits, and family lived in sub marginal level with serious economic deprivations. Inmate had intense feelings of resentment towards his father, and he has hated him all of his life. Father was described as a chronic alcoholic, neglected the family, extremely severe with the children and suppressed them at every opportunity. Would beat them on the slightest provocation during drunken rages. Children were forbidden to play with neighborhood children and they were not allowed to go more than 20 steps away from the home. Inmate rebelled against this restriction once at the age of 9 and was beaten into insensibility by father so that he was unable to attend school for one week.

Stated that when he was about 11 or 12 years of age, his father came home in an ugly intoxicated condition, had an argument with mother and threw a butcher knife at her. Inmate fearful of his mother's safety picked up an iron bar and hit his father in the head, then ran away from home. Father left home permanently a few days later, and mother was unable to feed the children. Two brothers were taken to an orphanage and inmate has not seen them since. Sister was taken a short time later when mother applied for relief as she was not ^{in a} well enough physical condition to work. Described as very nervous. Mother and inmate went to live in the country, but inmate was taken from her and put in a children's home. Inmate was very rebellious, could not get along with the other children, was considered a trouble maker and problem boy so sentenced by the juvenile courts to a state reformatory.

1454

Inmate blames everything upon his father, hated him all of his life, and was not sorry to hear of father's death in 1942 from a heart attack. Described cruelty of father to mother, frequent scenes of physical violence, in detail. Felt mother rejected him completely after inmate went to the orphanage, but he does not blame her for this because of her ill health. Mother is now living with inmate's sister in Rochester, but he does not feel that he has any family.

Inmate described a very lonely and unhappy childhood, full of fears and insecurity. Has never felt adequate in facing his environment, projected his feelings by "hating" the world and feeling sorry for himself. Felt that he had more than his share of tough breaks in life, and as a child developed the attitude that he was different from others. Stated that he mistrusts people, became shy and withdrawn and preferred a solitary existence. His five years in the reform school gave him the only roots of security he has ever had and he was extremely fearful of facing the world at age 18. Inmate dislikes women because he feels that "the red headed lady" whom his father lived with for many years was partly responsible for his unhappy childhood. Sense of insecurity was increased when he believed his mother let him down.

Inmate has always had an introverted personality, does not like to meet people, sense of inferiority strong (particularly in regard to his lack of education.) As a boy he had many fights because of "hot temper" and sensitivity about his family background. Severe neurotic traits developed, such as extreme nervousness, excitability, temper tantrums, nail biter all life, fear of crowds, and fear of lightning since mother was struck once. Asocial characteristics of long duration, often moody and depressed, ill at ease around strangers, strong lack of self confidence, few interests in life other than work. Has been drinking moderately since age 18, but never became a habit as he fears that he might become a drunkard like his father.

Some evidence of sexual immaturity. Has had heterosexual relationships since age 19, entirely with prostitutes. Never has had a regular girl friend

1455

as he feels inadequate around them, thinks they laugh at his stupidity behind his back, does not think he will ever marry because of his sense of economic insecurity, has never trusted women.

II Educational.

Inmate has had a disorganized educational background. Was rebellious in school, never could learn, felt inferior to the other pupils, repeated grades. Left school at age 12 upon completion of 3rd grade, has written only two letters in the past five years because of his inability to spell. States that his education was interrupted by frequent moves by the family, severe home problems. Did not receive any formal schooling after three weeks in the reformatory. Lack of education is the source of severe feelings of inadequacy at present.

III Occupational.

At the age of 18 inmate was sent out from the reformatory to work for a farmer in upstate NY. Was paid \$8.50 a month, felt that the farmer took advantage of him and overworked him beyond his physical stamina. Claims he was mistreated and struck on a number of occasions, hit on the face with a belt and inmate left and returned to the reformatory. Was again placed out to work with a farmer, treated meanly, finally decided to go out on his own. Stated that he had to be aggressive in order to protect himself from exploitation.

From 1936 to 1941 inmate was a farm laborer for about five different employers, earning roughly \$30 a month and board. Did mostly dairy work, enjoyed his jobs, but quit on four occasions because of conflicts with boss. Resented being "bossed" around unnecessarily. Would like to become a truckdriver after return to civilian life, or "bury myself away in the backwoods where I won't bother nobody." Very pessimistic about his economic future.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

At age 12 inmate was sent to the State School of Industry for Boys because of his inability to get along in the orphanage, and he remained there until he

Charles Kikuchi

1456
Diary

May 29, 1946

was about 18 years of age. Stated that he enjoyed the reformatory because of some sense of security it gave him, was in charge of the dairy and enjoyed the responsibility, was released with good recommendations.

At age 20 inmate was arrested in Lester Ny for carrying a gun without a permit and sentenced to 30 days in the Genesee County Jail, N.Y.

Soon afterwards inmate was picked up by the State Troopers at Seneca Fall, N.Y. on suspicion of breaking into a house, but released after two days when the guilty party was caught. There is no other record of civilian arrests.

V Military History.

Inmate was inducted 19 Feb 1941 in Buffalo, NY, and immediately developed a set attitude that he would never be able to adapt himself because of inability to take "orders." Was assigned as a truckdriver at Fort Benning for a year, and the rest of his service has been in the combat engineers building bridges. Inmate arrived in North Africa in December 1942 with his own outfit, was in the rear zones. Also served in Italy, France, Germany and Austria in the zone of combat as a laborer. Was entitled to ETO Ribbon, 2 service stars. Was hospitalized for three weeks in 1945 when bitten by a dog. Highest rank reached was T 5, demoted at time of first court martial. Inmate lost a total of 108 days AWOL and 251 days in confinement up to the time of present offense.

Stated that he got into difficulty continually because of inability to follow orders, "was too nervous and I got excited," resented authority deeply because "I had been ordered around all my life," feels his NCO's were picking on him, was quick tempered and extremely unhappy in the Army. Did not get along with his fellow soldiers, isolated himself. Stated that they stole his belongings, got him put on extra details, "they didn't like me." While overseas he got along a little better. Was nervous around gunfire, felt he wasn't suited for army life as he was in the wrong outfit, anxious to get back to truckdriving but didn't have a chance: "They gave me a pick and shovel instead."

1457
Disliked the men in his outfit because they drank too much. Indicated that he had always felt kicked around in the world and the army intensified this situation, and "I was bitter because I never had a home and felt I had to fight the world by myself."

VI Previous Military Offenses.

a) By GCMO #19, approved 1 March 1943, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 58, desertion 3 August 1943 to 26 September 1943. (53 days) and sentenced to CHL 3 years DD and TF. Inmate was restored 26 Oct. 1943 by GCMO #209 after serving 251 days in confinement in Casablanca DTC.

Inmate stated that the offense occurred while he was still in the states on maneuvers. Had not received any furlough, became anxious because outfit was scheduled to go overseas, decided to take off. Got out of uniform, had a job in Genesee NY on a farm to save money for the return trip. But his attitude was that he hated the Army and didn't want anything further to do with it, "was very nervous and unhappy." After his apprehension inmate was sent overseas and tried after spending a few weeks in service and confined. Stated that he decided to try for restoration because the DTC was "too rough" so soldiered his way back to duty.

b) By Summary CM #1689, approved 20 May 1944, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL 10 to 15 May 1944 and sentenced to 90 days restriction and \$40.00 fine. Stated that he was in Repo Depot in Italy after his restoration to duty for six months, begged to be put in regular outfit. Was also dissatisfied about not being given a full pay since 1942. Went to Naples and returned five days later because he was fearful of the consequences.

c) By Summary CM #2115 inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL 22 to 24 June 1944, and sentenced to \$40.00 fine and 60 days restriction to post. Stated that he still could not get out of Repo Depot, begged to get into outfit but was denied, was bored with the hikes and drill so left, but turned

self in two days later.

1458
d) By Spec CM #46, dated 8 Jan 1945, inmate was convicted of violation of AW 61, AWOL from 4 July 1944 to 15 August 1944 and given 6 months suspended sentence and \$150.00 fine. Stated that he left the Repo Depot to try to get in an outfit on the line in Italy but was not taken because of lack of papers so hung around till caught. Sent from stockade to stockade from Aug 1944 to Jan 1945 before trial.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO #31, dated 13 Sept 1945 inmates restoration was vacated and it was ordered that inmate complete the sentence given by GCMO #19 given in March 1943, including execution of DD.

Inmate stated that after his last Spec CM he was sent to the 536 Repo Depot and made a janitor. Was promised a furlough, but transferred to 163rd Combat Eng. before it came. Was up on the line till end of war helping to build bridges. Was told in May 1945 that he could not be sent back to the states on rotation because of his previous offense. Became bitter, took a friend to Munich in car, picked up two girls, and car tipped over while driver was intoxicated. Inmate was not drinking as he did not have any alcoholic habits. Ribs were injured so he was sent to Evacuation hospital, tried to get back to his outfit, went AWOL, couldn't find them so remained AWOL for about a month, reported self in in June 1945, did guard duty for three days and was told to go back to hospital, but went to Munich and was picked up 9 July 1945. Was in confinement until his previous GCMO was ordered into execution. Made good record at Delta DTC. Claims he has about 10 more months to serve on his 3 yr sentence. Has ambiguous attitude re restoration as he would like an honorable discharge, but does not think he would be capable of duty because of his continued resentment of "orders." States that he is too nervous. Has good attitude in confinement, but cannot get on in regular unit. Recommend further

Charles Kikuchi

1459
Diary

May 29, 1946

psychiatric examination for possible CDD because of his tendency towards instability, lifelong personality maladjustments and aggressive behavior, and "present nervousness." Clemency seems to be indicated, medium security.

May 30, 1946, Thursday.
(Memorial Day)

1:30 PM -- Stuffy warm today and I'm still sweating it out in OD's. Won't be able to change to suntans until about Saturday and it certainly will be a relief to get out of the wool uniforms even if they do look more dressy. This NY summer weather is going to be terrific, I can see that already. The subways are like ovens, and more body odors! Phew!!

The day started out in a very ordinary way, but interesting things began to happen. I had anticipated on taking Yuriko out to Coney Island or someplace, but when I phoned her she seemed disturbed. She said that she was in a big confab with her mother because of some difficulties at home. Seems as if her mother had some kind of party last night, and Yuriko refused to go down to tea with them. Said that her mother accused her of being "not grown up" etc, etc. Yuriko was hesitant about going out because she thought that her mother would feel that she had walked out. I was surprised to hear that she had troubles of this kind. We decided that we would postpone our plans as Yuriko didn't know how long she would be in conference with her mom. Such is life! I may see her this weekend sometime. It's tough to date out career girls as they are so busy, but well worth it! Yuriko is such an interesting person that it is easy to get intrigued with her.

I was sort of wondering what to do the rest of the day when Warren suggested that we go visit Mariko Mukai as he felt that she was a most interesting individual. I had no objections, especially when he said that she had such a nice personality. It was too early in the day to go over immediately so we went over to visit Kimi to see if she had finished packing in preparation for

1460

leaving for California in another week. They were just getting up so Kimi made a second breakfast for us. I can't sleep late anymore because the Army has sort of broken me of that habit. Kimi was all excited about her coming trip, but she feels that she will not stay out in California permanently as she likes NYC better. Honey was getting ready to take a month's trip upstate to a summer resort as she is finished with school for the summer, and her job is over for three months. It was such a nice day out that I coaxed them to come with us to see the fleet which is in the harbor for a few days. We wanted to go see the USS Missouri and some aircraft carriers. Warren was quite relieved when Kimi begged off because of her packing since we were supposed to go over and visit Mariko Mukai. We went over there after lunch.

As soon as we got there, Mariko Mukai without much preliminaries began to tell us about what a success she was in her debut at the Carnegie Chamber Hall the other night, and we had to read all of her notices. Said that she got four dozen roses on stage, etc, etc. It didn't particularly impress me, but we had to be polite and listen. I guess it was because she is such a tin god among Nisei that she has gotten in the habit of receiving adulation. As soon as this was over with, I found that she was a delightful character and rather nice looking, personable and intelligent. The whole trouble is that the Nisei society has sort of spoiled her so that she has a bit of "Am I good" attitude. Maybe all artists are supposed to be a little conceited, but I couldn't but help making comparisons with Yuriko who is much more natural and who doesn't like to talk about herself much and who doesn't seek the glory of the Nisei world.

However, it is true that Mariko Mukai is an accomplished artist and a talented singer. She has just completed five years of work at Julliard School, and she is planning to audition for an opera company up in New England for the summer. She said that she would like to go on the concert stage until she got more established. Already there has been suggestions that she take the role of

1461

Madame Butterfly because of her oriental background. I think she has the ability to get along successfully from some of the notices of her which I read in her collection. She is a graduate of the U. of Washington, and has been singing for 10 years, since age 15, and now is ready to do it professionally. She has won a number of prizes for her singing so she must be pretty good. I guess it is natural for her to eat up all this Nisei adulation because she is just starting to get notices. Her debut at Carneige Chamber Hall was sponsored by the JACD and "Chinese friends of the JACD."! After we got to know her better, she acted much more human and said that it was quite a conflict for her whether to have a career or get married. I don't see why she couldn't have both, but she said that as a Nisei this would be too difficult because most of the Nisei fellows expected their wives to perform only a biological function. This was news to me, rather old fashioned I thought. She doesn't have to worry as she has sufficient looks and a fairly well integrated personality.

We met Sue, Hidy, George, Mariko's mother and aunt and other people there. The apartment house where they live in is known as the "Little Tokyo" House because so many resettlers live there, at outrageously high rentals. About five or six people live in that one apartment unit alone and there is a connecting doorway to the next apartment where a mass of other Nisei live. Mariko's mother was very amused by the fact that I didn't know how to speak Japanese and she practically wanted a case history. I told her that I was an "Eta," but Warren got alarmed and told her that I wasn't because he thought that she would get the wrong impression. All the Nisei in that building seem to speak a hell of a lot of Japanese, yet they pride themselves on the fact that they are originally from Seattle "where the Japanese were the best assimilated on the Coast." The old outdated sectional feelings still seems to go on. When the conversation bogged down to "do you know so and so" I suggested that we take a walk. Mariko had to deliver some flowers to a couple of her teachers so we

1462

were drafted into being the delivery boys.

As soon as we got out of that House, Mariko Mukai seemed to be another person, acted much more naturally and came down to our elevation. Then we had a lot of fun. After we delivered the flowers, the four of us (Mariko, Honey, Warren and myself) went to a cocktail bar and had a drink, decided to remain for dinner. Mariko had a dinner engagement, but she seemed to be enjoying herself so much that she decided to eat with us. We had a very enjoyable dinner and it was a most pleasant atmosphere. Afterwards we wandered around down by Rockfellow Center until Mariko decided that she just had to get back. She invited us to come and visit her again sometime so I guess she enjoyed herself. I think the trouble with most talented Nisei is that they don't have enough occasion to act human because they are placed on such a pedestal. Honey and I walked around the park until Warren came back. We ran into Kimi, Joe, Nobu Kitagaki, Miss Shipley all at different times until we practically had a convention in the Center. Nobu just got out of the Army and he is returning to school. Joe is some caucasian friend that Kimi knew from work and they were going to see the opera, Madame Butterfly. Miss Shipley was a mutual friend of somebody and she was on her way to see the Glass Menagerie. She remarked that she was continually amazed by the fact that all of the Nisei seemed to know one another no matter what section of the country they were located. She said that they were such a polite group, mistaking their inhibitory behavior for social manners. Objected to the fact that they tended to be so cliquish because she said a lot of caucasians would like to know them better but had little opportunity. In NYC it is not an uncommon sight to see Nisei with caucasians downtown so that the process of integration is going on slowly but surely without any noticeable damaging of personality as so many of the "Big Shots" in the group would like to believe. Nobu had some drastic comments to make about the Nisei vets organizing separate posts in the American

Charles Kikuchi

1463
Diary

May 30, 1946

Legion out on the coast. He was against both the Legion and the segregated groups. In NYC the Nisei vets have been meeting to "discuss" which are the vets organization to join, but they are getting more and more closely identified as a group. The spearhead of this movement is Harry Oshima of the Nisei Weekender which is getting to be quite a sponsoring agent for Nisei affairs.

After we left them we went on to the Music Hall and saw a stinking movie, "To Each His Own" and a fairly good stageshow. I was exhausted by the time I got in. Honey is a nice girl, but she is looking around for a mate, which makes Warren and I wary --- and we didn't think we were conceited either!!

HENRY WILLIAMS

REG. 7221

May 31, 1946

I Social History.

Inmate, Negro, 22, was born 24 Feb. 1924 in Madison, Va., but he has been a resident of Philadelphia all of his life. He is the oldest of 2 siblings. Inmate did not know much about his father because the parents separated when he was 5 years old. There was no formal divorce but mother had been living with another man since that time. The stepfather was employed as a cook but he has only been able to provide a marginal standard of living for the family. Inmate stated his stepfather was a rather heavy drinker, but the parental relationships were very good and the children were never mistreated. Inmate feels a close identification with his mother but on occasions he ran into severe conflict with her. Mother was hot-tempered and she spent a short time in the Philadelphia General Hospital for a nervous breakdown. Mother was employed as a housekeeper in order to supplement the meager family income. Stated that mother was very strict with him and this was the cause of his rebellious nature, but he now understands that his mother was concerned about his behavior and doing what was best for him.

Inmate go along fairly well with his younger sister although she was an

1464

extremely nervous individual and hospitalized at an early age for hysterical spells. Inmate believes that the tendency for excitability runs in the family, and he never did curb his hot temper as a child. He got into many arguments with boys and described himself as a quick tempered youth, but not particularly aggressively inclined. Stated that it was a life long ambition to become somebody "important," because of his desire to escape his environment. Was in the habit of day dreaming a great deal. During childhood inmate was subjected to frequent nose bleeds and he had tonsil trouble, but did not consider himself a sickly youth. He has always been restless, and would tremble violently whenever angered or when he exerted himself strenuously. Inmate has had a fear of dark since the time he received a severe fright as a boy. Stated that he frequently dreams of the death of his friends, and fears that it is going to come true. He also dreams of getting cup up. Inmate was knocked out on several occasions and has had lifelong headaches. Still suffers occasionally from dizzy spells and blind staggers.

Inmate was fairly sociable in adult civilian life and had a number of friends. Feels that some of them influenced him in the wrong direction. Inmate has been drinking rather heavily since the age of 16, passed out a number of times. Stated that he drank whenever he became moody as he wanted to get away from everything and feel happy. In civilian life he drank by himself mostly for fear that his mother would find out, but after he got into the army he began to drink mostly with his friends. Stated that he drank even more heavily after he got into the service because of his extreme homesickness and inability to adjust himself adequately to army life. Felt that it was the best escape he could find from these uncomfortable situations. Inmate began to use marijuana in England and considered it "better than whiskey," but was always a bit fearful of its use because it was "hard on the heart." Stated that the use of this drug gave him a feeling of elation and he was able to completely "float" out of his

1465
environment. He used marijuana for about 1 yr. Inmate also used "canned heat" but disliked the taste. He was also in the habit of chewing Benzidrine and he liked its effects. Felt that he used these drugs in order to get rid of his worries but does not believe that he is a drug addict. Stated that whenever he used these drugs he was able to have enjoyable day dreams about being home once more.

Inmate has had heterosexual experiences since age 14 with young girls in his neighborhood and he has amoral attitude towards sexual relationships so that he has never had any guilt feelings or anxiety. Contracted VD 2 or 3 times. Stated that he was married in N. v. 1943 during the time he deserted from the Army. His wife was a native and resident of New Orleans and inmate had premarital sexual relationships with her for some months. The wife had a miscarriage while inmate was overseas. Inmate is not sure of his present status with his wife because she has not written to him for a number of months. Fears that she is going to divorce him but believes that this would be the best solution for all concerned because he is rather pessimistic about his future outlook.

II Educational.

Inmate completed the 6th grade at the age of 16, and then quit school because of his dislike of academic subjects. Family moved a couple of times during inmate's school history so that there were some interruptions in his progress. He was truant often, went to the movies, and ran around with gangs, got into some difficulties and became a disciplinary problem in school. Now regrets that he deliberately handicapped himself in life by not getting an education because he thinks that it prevented him from getting suitable jobs. Does not seem to be aware of the fact that he may have personal deficiencies, but projects the blame for everything to his environment because he does not wish to damage his feelings of ego. Stated that he was quick learner and that

1466
he had educated himself through experience since his leaving school.

III Occupational.

During his 2 years in the labor market, inmate did not make very satisfactory job adjustments. He was unemployed for a great deal of the time because he did not care for manual labor. This attitude apparently was related to his resentments about taking orders. Inmate worked for a month or two as a laundry truck helper at \$3.00 a week but quit the job because it was too difficult. He worked for several months as a porter and busboy in a drug store at \$16.00 per month but quit this job prior to entry into the armed service. Could not recall any other specific jobs he held in civilian life. Does not feel that he has any particular work skills at the present time but would like to get some kind of "desk work" when he returns to civilian life.

IV Civilian Criminal History.

At the age of 15 inmate was picked up on a vagrancy charge but was released after 5 days confinement. At age 18 he was again picked up on suspicion when a chinese store he was in at the time was raided by the police, but the charge was dismissed after 5 days. Both of these offenses occurred in Philadelphia.

V Military History.

Inmate enlisted into the army on 26 July 1942 at Ft. Meade, Maryland because of certain patriotic motivations, but largely because he wanted to make himself "big with the women by having a shiny uniform on." He had 3 months of basic training at Camp Lee, Va., and was then assigned to the POE in New Orleans as a laborer where he remained for over a year.

Stated that it was in this camp that he became disillusioned with the army and his t began. Inmate was classified as a laborer throughout his military history and he disliked this very much because he believed that the physical work was too hard on him. He also resented being handed a "pick and shovel" instead of a gun. Felt that he learned readily but could not get any changes

1467

in job assignment because of lack of opportunity. Had trouble with some of his officers overseas because he could not adjust himself to their attitudes and he did not have too many friends among the enlisted men because of his quick temper. Inmate arrived in England in April 1944 and was sent to France in Nov. 1944. Saw only rear zone action and was entitled an ENAME ribbon. Was hospitalized in 1945 for 15 days for tonsillitis. Inmate also had a previous hospitalization of 31 days in 1942 for VD at the time of his enlistment. Was promoted to rank of Pfc in Jan. 1943 but reduced in Feb. 1943. Received about 4 company punishments.

Inmate lost 133 days of good time for AWOL and was confined 122 days prior to his present offense. Stated that he began to dislike army life intensely because of the hot weather in New Orleans and his resentment of taking orders. Often had moody and "mad spells." Became very anxious to escape this situation after he was placed in confinement for reasons which he felt were unjust. Believed that his spirit of independence and moral was broken down as a consequence and he became rather bitter.

VI Previous Military Offenses.

Inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 65, willfully disobeying a lawful order of a NCO in April 1943 and was sentenced to 2 mos. confinement and \$36.00 fine. Inmate was released after 45 days of confinement. Felt that this was a bum rap because he did not actually disobey an order of an NCO. Stated that it was a hot day and a civilian employee on the army post began to give him order and when he refused he was reported in and given a court martial.

Inmate received a Summary CM for violation of AW 61, in July 1943 for being AWOL 3 days. Served 30 days in confinement and forfeited \$18.00 of his pay. Stated that he was guilty of this offense because he went to town and got drunk and forgot to return.

Inmate received a Special CM for violation of AW 61, AWOL from 19 Sept. 1943

1468

to 24 Jan. 1944, 127 days. Stated that he was so bitter about the army that he felt he just could not be of any further use to it. When denied a furlough he used this as an excuse to leave his organization. He got married in New Orleans and lived with his wife during his absence. At one time he took off his uniform and changed to civilian clothes in order to go to work, but found it too difficult so just "loafed around." Began to have strong conflicts about returning to duty and decided that he was only hurting himself and the army by getting into trouble so decided to turn himself in and start out again with a more constructive attitude towards the army. He was sent overseas with his outfit after 30 days confinement and his C.O. suspended the balance of the 6 months sentence, but he continued to pay the \$18 a month fine for the full 6 months. Inmate stated that he only received one partial payment of \$10.00 since August 1943, and this was the reason why he began to gamble.

VII Present Offense.

By GCMO # 10, dated 4 January 1945, inmate was sentenced to 10 years CHL, total forfeiture of all pay, and suspended DD. Conviction was for violation of 86th AW, sleeping upon his post while assigned as a sentinel at Verdun France on 19 November 1944.

Inmate was rather bitter about this sentence because he believed that it was an unavoidable situation and that he had been making good progress in the Army since arrival overseas. Stated that he was posted as a sentinel guarding the entrance to a warehouse, but that he had been on guard the night before and had been unable to sleep because of the extreme cold. Was informed that he would have to go on guard duty to take another soldiers place just as he was ready to go to bed. Fell asleep as he could not fight "mother nature" and does not consider it a failure of duty because the court did not consider his exhausted physical condition at the time. Rather bitter about the 10 year sentence during the initial months of his confinement in DTC, but decided to

1469

soldier his way back to duty, but never made the grade for unknown reasons. Record from the DTC indicates satisfactory adjustments. Stated that he now realizes the seriousness of his offense, but still maintains with only 7 hours of sleep in three days it was impossible for him to stay awake any longer and that he tried to do his duty to the best of his ability so hopeful for an opportunity at restoration in order to redeem himself. Inmate has been in the DTC for 16 months. Feels that he has learned to curb his temper and aggressive tendencies and would be able to take orders. Appears to be rehabilitable. Recommend restoration, clemency, medium security.

666

DO NOT TYPE INTO OFFICIAL RECORD. Note to psychiatry section, Captain Carter.

Just a few personal opinions on this case which might help in evaluating the inmate. This is in relation to the cultural situation which I discussed with you the other day, but I did not insert the implications of this factor into this record because of the suspicion that it might damage the inmate's chances. However, in making any psychiatric determinant, I feel that it is essential to know some of the other important facts to this case.

Inmate was much more resentful in his emotional feelings than this record implies. He had a long story to tell about the wrongs which had been done to him by "white men" and was acutely sensitive about their behavior towards him as a member of the Negro group. This situation would explain his army maladjustments in large part. He was sent from the comparatively liberal city of Philadelphia to an Army camp in Louisiana where he immediately came into conflict with the social mores down there, and he rebelled in a natural way although it was called insubordination by the CM. In his present offense, inmate related that his CO was out to "get all of the Negro boys" because of his harsh attitude towards them. The CO was from the South, and made open statements on a number of occasions that he thought all the "nigger bastards should be sent

1470

up to the front lines without any weapons to be knocked off." The colored boys in the company resented this attitude strongly and inmate states that many of his buddies were sent to the stockades as insubordination cases. It is felt that this situation is important in interpreting inmates behavior in the Army and it makes it easier to understand some of his antagonistic attitudes. Here is a brief quote on some of what he said, which will show how strongly he felt about discrimination and it is felt that this point should be strongly considered in judging him, not as a psychopathic personality but as a normal individual who rebelled against frustrating situations.

"I've always hated the white man because I never had a chance in getting a decent job from him. I was always handed a pick and shovel. Up in Philly it wasn't too bad because we could speak for ourselves once in a while, but when I got to New Orleans I ran into a lot of trouble. I was treated like a dog and I didn't dare speak back to any white man because I would have been lynched. It was worse than being a dog. Once I was shoved off of the sidewalk while in town and I got so mad I was going to hit the guys but my friends said that a riot would break out because we had to keep a certain place. I don't call that democracy. All the way through the army, it was discrimination, discrimination and discrimination. When there is so much prejudice around, a guy can't help getting PO'd. I didn't have a chance because I was treated like a dirty nigger in the army. I felt that I had enlisted to fight for the white man but if they were going to treat me like that the hell with them. That's why I deserted. I hated the guts of all of them white son of bitches from the South who were put in charge of our outfits and I could have slugged a lot of them, but I knew that I would get the firing squad if I let go. That's why I tried to keep out of their way, but they weren't satisfied enough to let me alone and they gave me a bum rap because I went out and got myself one of the French girls that a