

GLOSSARY

ani - oldest son

baishakunin - a "go-between" in marriage arrangements

banzai - hail; long live; long life to

boco (baka) - stupid; fool

Bon odori - a dance performed at the Buddhist festival honoring
spirit of departed ancestors

Dai Nihon - Great Japan

daikon - a large white radish

eta - an outcast class in Japan

goh - a Japanese game similar to checkers

gomen kudasai - excuse me

hakujin - a Causasian; white person

hana - a Japanese card game

Issei - first generation Japanese in America; immigrants

joro - prostitute

ken - prefecture in Japan

keto - white person (derogatory)

Kibei - literally "returned to America"; Nisei educated in Japan

kifu - cash gift collection

Kimigayo - Japanese national anthem

kurombo - Negro (slang)

mochi - rice cake used to celebrate the New Year

namaiki (nei maki per CK) - fresch; impudent

né or neh - an ending used for emphasis or to signify a question;
corresponds to you see, you know, or I dare say

netsu - fever

Nihongo - Japanese language

Nihonmachi - Japanese town; Japanese section of large cities

Nisei - second generation Japanese in America; children of immigrants

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

pakkai or pakkui - sweet and sour spare ribs

Romaji - Japanese written in Roman alphabet

sake - rice wine

Sansei - third generation in America; grandchildren of immigrants

sukiyaki - a Japanese dish composed of chopped meat and vegetables

sumo - Japanese wrestling

yabos - literally rustic, uncouth; derogatory for Japanese

Yamato Damashii - Japanese spirit

yogores - rowdies; zoot suiters (slang, derogatory)

TANFORAN NOTES

1. Civil Control Stations were established near centers of Japanese American population to "process" the evacuees. Each control station was staffed with "a team of experts" to assist the evacuees and with military police "to act as a security group." At the peak of the evacuation "as many as 43 Civil Control Stations operated simultaneously." U.S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, Washington, 1943, p. 53. (Hereafter referred to as Final Report.)
2. Family groups were united in the assembly centers by a numbering system set up at registration. Each family was given a separate number which was used to mark the records, baggage, and freight of its individual members. All persons with the same number were to be housed together in camp.

The Kikuchi family was assigned to the Tanforan Race Track situated near San Francisco. Horse stalls, offices, and grandstand were converted into an assembly center and used from April 28 to October 13, 1942. Maximum population reached was 7,816 on July 25th. Most Tanforan evacuees were from the San Francisco Bay Area. U.S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, WCCA, Bulletin 12, San Francisco, March 15, 1943, pp. 100-03.

3. Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. The initial recommendation to evacuate Japanese Americans had come from Lieutenant General DeWitt and the evacuation was carried out under his command. (Final Report, pp. 7-24, ff.)

3. (continued)

The Associated Farmers, an organization of West Coast vegetable growers, "favored the use of Japanese on California farms as supervised laborers." They "did not publicly favor mass evacuation." Jacobus tenBroeck, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson, Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1954, p. 192.

4. Mitch Kunitani, a Nisei friend of CK.

5. Wang or Warren, a Nisei friend.

6. During the first few days following his evacuation to Tanforan, CK made no entries in his journal. However, his impressions of the trip to Tanforan and initial adjustments are contained in a series of letters written to a Nisei friend, who was a social worker travelling from area to area assisting the evacuees. Four of these letters are inserted here and may be thought of as an essential part of the journal since CK indicated in the letters that he hoped eventually to incorporate them into his journal.

7. Ann Kunitani (Mitch's wife), who was assisting in assigning housing.

Neither the assembly nor relocation centers were quite ready for occupancy when the first evacuees arrived. Invariably the physical plant was only partially constructed, administrative procedures were not yet clearly defined, and community organization had not yet crystallized. In the early days of camp, both evacuees and administrative staff worked wholeheartedly to bring as much order and comfort as possible. Many evacuees volunteered to work immediately after arriving, and much of the burden of organization fell upon these persons. U.S. Department of Interior, WRA, Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers, Washington, 1946.

8. Although Deki had not yet been evacuated, CK anticipated that she, as a resident of San Francisco, would be sent to Tanforan after her work was completed.
9. According to the U.S. Census of 1940, only 45 percent of the foreign-born Japanese and 40 percent of American-born Japanese were employed in agriculture.
10. The Native Sons of the Golden West, some West Coast chapters of the American Legion, and the California Joint Immigration Committee had demanded that all persons of Japanese descent be deprived of American citizenship. The extent of anti-Japanese sentiment and its influence upon the evacuation is discussed in Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, Chaps. 1, 2, 4.
11. CK felt that anti-Japanese sentiment stemmed from the "foreign ways" of many Issei and Nisei. His belief that Americanization would lead to an end of discrimination is expressed repeatedly in the original diary. ^{Some} ~~Countless~~ repetitions of this theme have been deleted.

In a letter to Mariko written just before leaving Tanforan he writes:

All of the school authorities and my friends have been swell in this whole affair and sometimes I wonder where all this anti-Jap hatred is coming from. Of course, in times like this with so much at stake, people are bound to get a little hysterical and do things that they would not do under rational conditions. Then the Japanese really don't appreciate all that has been done for them because they don't get the information. However, you can be assured that they will be taken care of in a very

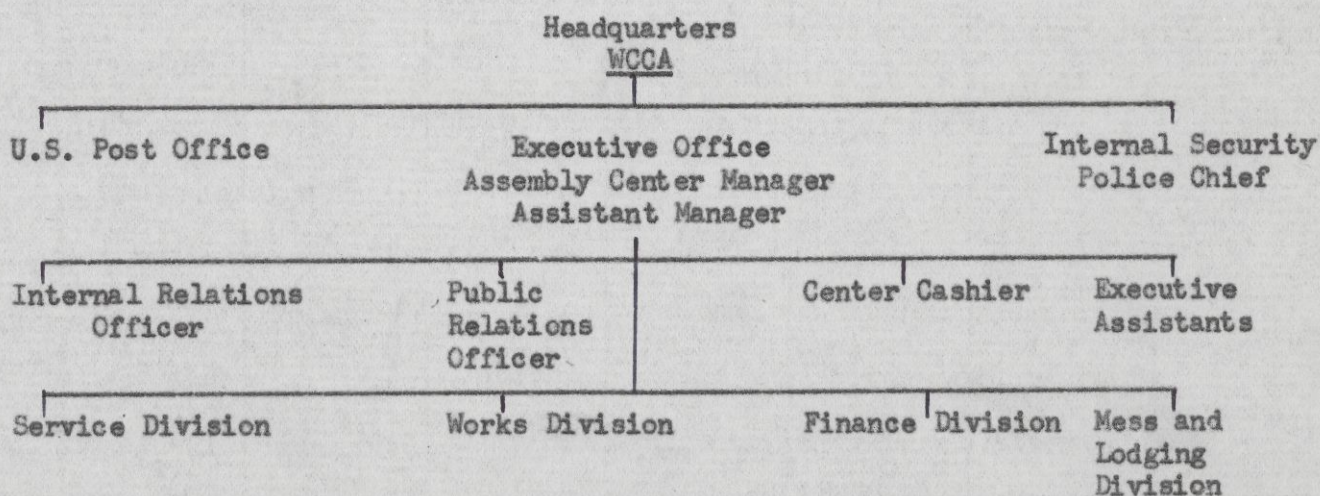
11. (continued)

humane manner. It's up to people like you who have gone out to prove to other Americans that we are Americans too, even if we have yellow fever faces!

12. "The Assembly Centers were largely staffed by personnel 'borrowed' from the Works Project Administration." Final Report, p. 222.
13. Even before the relocation centers were established, The War Relocation Authority (WRA) began making plans to assure evacuees "for the duration of the war and as nearly as wartime exigencies permit an equitable substitute for the life, work, and homes given up, and to facilitate participation in the productive life of America both during and after the war." (WRA, "Tentative Policy Statement," mimeographed, May 29, 1942) Every able-bodied evacuee was to be given an opportunity for productive work and for participation in well-rounded community life. Projects were to be made self-supporting and evacuees would, in the course of time, organize and administer local self-government. More than 27,000 evacuees representing over 30 percent of the total evacuee population were employed in productive tasks at the assembly centers. (Final Report, pp. 205-206). An even larger number worked in the relocation centers. "On September 30 [1942] the total number of evacuees reported on the payroll for all operating centers was approximately 33,000 out of nearly 86,000 people in residence." U.S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, WRA, A Story of Human Conservation, Washington, 1946, p. 80. For a description of employment within the WRA centers see also The Spoilage, pp. 33-36.

14. "Theft," in the sense of taking government property for private use, became very common among the evacuees. Many more instances are reported in the original diary.
15. Workers were classified into three grades. Professional and technical (P. and T.) workers, skilled workers, and unskilled workers. A forty hour week was expected of all workers. Badges were distributed to all workers indicating not only that they were workers but also their rank.
16. At the time of evacuation Miyako was 11, Takeshi (Tom) 13, Bette 15, Emiko 18, Alice 23, Jack 25 and CK 26.
17. Mr. Kikuchi was on a diabetic diet.
18. Dolores Ingojo, a friend of Jack's from San Francisco, who was of Philippine descent.
19. Angelo Badella, a friend of Alice's from San Francisco, who was of Italian descent.
20. Mr. Green was director of the service division in charge of health, education, recreation, and welfare.

Diagram of Assembly Center Organization*



*Abridged from Final Report, p. 223

21. In a letter to Mariko on this same day Alice writes:

We have been having lots of fun with Charlie. He has a girl friend named Hideko or Deki, and we tease him because he writes to her every night. So far she hasn't answered his letters, and every time he comes home he asks for mail, there just ain't none. I have a hunch he thinks we're holding out on him.
22. Nisei who had been educated in Japan are called "Kibei" and at the time of the evacuation numbered about 10,000. U.S. Department of the Interior, WRA: Legal and Constitutional Phases of the WRA Program, Washington, 1946, p. 7. In a more limited sense, the term Kibei refers only to those who had returned from Japan steeped in Japanese culture and possessed of a pro-Japan political orientation. There was a great deal of hostility between them and the more Americanized Nisei. CK usually uses the term Kibei in its more limited meaning.
23. After several thefts a group of Nisei volunteered to patrol the barracks and mess halls after dark, assisting the Army M.P.'s on duty. Warren (Wang) and Jimmy were Nisei friends of CK.
24. The Young Democrats (Y D's) was an organization of "liberal" Nisei. The Y D's tended to consider the more conservative Nisei organization, the Japanese American Citizens League, as "reactionary." The Young Democrats were often regarded by the latter as "intellectuals, radicals, and even communists." Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers, p. 30. CK was a Young Democrat.
25. The search was for contraband items overlooked at time of entry.
26. The sex ratio of the Japanese in America was still unbalanced by the large number of single men who had migrated to the United States between 1900 and 1924. According to the 1940 Census there were 127 males per

26. (continued)

100 females among persons of Japanese ancestry in the western states.

27. Former classmates at the University of California.

28. The late Harry Cassidy, Director of the School of Social Work at the University of California, and CK's former teacher. CK was one of the few Japanese Americans who had professional training in social work.

29. At the time of the evacuation, Jack was a sophomore at San Francisco State College.

30. Assembly and relocation centers enjoyed limited self-government. Each barracks had an elected house manager. A dozen or so barracks together with a dining and recreation hall, a laundry, and lavatory and bathing facilities formed a block. Each block elected a block manager - frequently an Issei. These block managers formed the Block Managers Council which was responsible to the Community Council. Members of the Community Council, however, were elected and although all persons over 16 years of age, irrespective of citizenship, were eligible to vote, aliens could not hold office in the Community Council. See U.S. Department of the Interior, WRA, Community Government in War Relocation Centers, 1946.

31. The Japanese American Citizens League, organized in 1937, was the leading spokesman for the Nisei prior to the war. Its membership was restricted to American citizens and its purpose was to improve the economic and political status of both Nisei and Issei. At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack it had some fifty chapters (chiefly on the West Coast) and about 7,000 members. When many Issei were interned immediately after Pearl Harbor, the JACL became the principal spokesman for

31. (continued)

the Japanese in America. The national headquarters and many local chapters sent pledges of allegiance to the President of the United States and offered cooperation to the FBI in the apprehension of disloyal Japanese. "These activities soon earned for the Nisei leaders the reputation of being inu (informers: literally 'dogs'), and of betraying the parent generation." The Spoilage, p. 21. The JACL rapidly expanded not only its influence but also its membership which increased to 21,000 by the time of the evacuation.

32. The battle of Coral Sea (May 7-8) was hailed as a great victory for American sea power. First reports exaggerated the extent of the victory.

33. Camp population on this date was 6,684. WCCA, Bulletin 12, p. 100.

34. Family letters to Mariko (other than those from CK or Jack) paint a somewhat more optimistic picture of camp life. In one letter Alice writes:

If I say anything good about camp life, don't tell Charlie, or Jack, because they feel I shouldn't write anything complimentary about it. Instead, according to them, if I write about bad conditions of the camp, you people should spread it around, as our constitutional rights have been kicked around and we should let people on the outside know that we object very strenuously. Then, they say, if people know what goes on in camp, maybe we'll have more improvements.

35. The Native Sons of the Golden West and the California Joint Immigration Committee were organizations with a long record of anti-Orientalism.

35. (continued)

See Prejudice, War and Constitution, Chaps. I and II. According to Japanese law, an American-born Japanese held Japanese citizenship unless he formally renounced citizenship. By American law, however, the Nisei acquired American citizenship as a birthright. Thus many Nisei had "dual citizenship." Ibid., p. 271. In the early nineteen thirties, CK, like many other Nisei, renounced his Japanese citizenship.

36. In a later entry CK gives a different version of the case of C. S.

He did not escape through a hole in the fence. He rode out of the front gate with some workmen. Since he looks Caucasian, he was not noticed. C. S. is very bitter about the fact that he has Japanese blood in him. He particularly resents the fact that people stare at him and wonder why he is here.

37. Mess hall workers were classified as "unskilled" with the exception of cooks who were rated "skilled." Wages were later increased for the three grades to 12, 16, and 19 dollars per month. At the relocation centers "the \$16 wage became general, the \$12 wage was abandoned (except for learners), and hospital and other workers whose service was regarded as especially important for the general welfare were paid \$19."

Impounded People, p. 59.

38. All evacuees, whether working or not, were given a monthly allowance in scrip. Evacuees under 16 years of age received one dollar per month. Those over 16 received scrip valued at \$2.50; however, the maximum for a married couple without children was \$4.50 and the maximum for any single family was \$7.50. The available community services such as shoe repairs, barber and beauty services, etc. were obtainable only in

38. (continued)
- exchange for scrip. Cash as a medium of exchange was not permitted.
(Final Report, p. 224.)
39. Throughout the diary CK's estimates have not been questioned unless it seemed essential for an understanding of the event or situation described. His estimate of the number of college graduates at Tanforan is probably high.
40. Japanese Americans as a group were predominantly Buddhist; however, there were marked generational and regional differences. Christianity was more prevalent among Nisei, among nonagricultural classes, and among Northwesterners. The Salvage, pp. 65-71.
41. The "Broadway" of Tokyo.
42. The Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) was created on March 11, 1942 by the General Staff of the Western Defense Command as an agency "to carry out assigned missions [evacuation] involving civil control."
(Final Report, p. 41.) On March 18th by Presidential Order the War Relocation Authority (WRA) was organized in Washington. Its task was "the relocation (of evacuees) in appropriate places, providing for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervising their activities." (Final Report, p. 50.)
43. The nature of the camp situation made it extremely difficult for parents to maintain strict control of children. Spicer notes:
- A constant refrain in the early days of the centers was that children were getting out of control, that family life was breaking down. The constant complaint reflected the anguish of the new adjustment more than any real breakdown of this family. The public

43. (continued)

display of parent-child relations, and the grouping of children around their age mates, rather than their parents, in the mess halls, were tending to break down the morale of parents to a greater extent than they were actually setting new standards of behavior for children." Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers, p. 69.

44. In a letter to Mariko, Alice writes of this:

Charlie and Jackie always complain about this and that, and say we girls are lazy, but I for one say that the girls come in more handy than the boys, except Jackie perhaps — he had to do all the heavy work and help around, but they don't count in the little daily things we do.

45. Mariko, as mentioned earlier, is CK's older sister — 27 years old at this time. She moved to Chicago during the period of voluntary evacuation.

46. In February 1942 a Congressional Committee under the chairmanship of Representative John H. Tolan of California held hearings on the West Coast regarding the need for evacuation, instances of alleged sabotage, and related matters. These were published as U.S. Congress, House Report Number 2124, 77th Congress, 2nd Session, May 13, 1942.

47. Early in the WRA's existence, its officials devised a plan to recruit a large body of trained workers who could be moved from area to area as employment opportunities arose, and made provision for the group, called the War Relocation Work Corps, in the agency's executive order.... Enlistment was open to males and

47. (continued)

females sixteen years or over, aliens or citizens. Applicants were required to take an oath that they would remain in the corps for the duration of the war (no shorter enlistment was allowed), would accept whatever pay the WRA determined, and were prepared to be moved about at the discretion of the WRA....When evacuees arrived at the various assembly and relocation centers in the summer of 1942, they were solicited to take the oath of enlistment in the work corps. But the project was greeted with suspicion and the response was poor. Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, p. 145.

The project was abandoned within a few months. See WRA, A Story of Human Conservation, pp. 76-79.

48. In traditional Japanese families it is customary for daughters to marry in order of age with the eldest marrying first.
49. When the evacuation proclamation was issued (March 2, 1942) not only all persons of Japanese ancestry but also all German and Italian aliens were to be excluded from the West Coast. In the early days of the evacuation, many evacuees believed that German and Italian aliens would follow them into the centers. No mass evacuation of German and Italian aliens occurred.
50. The Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study being conducted under the auspices of the University of California (~~by~~ Dorothy S. Thomas, director). See Introduction, page____. While this is the first mention in the diary of this study in which CK was to become an active worker, CK evidently had been discussing it previously with some of the staff observers at Tanforan.

51. Prior to the evacuation Alice had been unable to find employment other than as a domestic servant, even though she had graduated from a business college.
52. These visiting Japanese were from areas not yet evacuated and from the armed forces.
53. Obtaining permission to leave camp was contingent upon having employment guaranteed outside camp. Mariko had obtained a promise of a job as a domestic servant for Alice who responded as follows: "I really should hate to go back to housework now. As it is, I get good experience in typing and maybe can get a good recommendation from here so that I could get a similar position in Chicago."
54. Davis was assistant camp manager.
55. Tom ^(Tamotani) Shibutani, a Nisei, directed the staff workers of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study at Tanforan.
56. Initially only persons in Military Area No. 1 were evacuated. Later all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the California portion of Military Area No. 2. The Japanese had been "encouraged explicitly by various government agencies" to believe that Military Area No. 2 would not be evacuated. (The Spoilage, p. 12.) Japanese in Military Area No. 2 in Washington, Oregon, and Arizona were not evacuated.
57. In the spring of 1942 the Army granted permission to evacuees to leave camp temporarily for private employment in harvesting certain crops. To be eligible evacuees had to receive security clearance; they were not to be employed in the evacuated zones; and they were to be guarded by military police. The United States Employment Service recruited the workers. The program was entirely voluntary. No evacuee was forced to work either

57. (continued)

inside or outside camp. "Approximately 10,000 evacuees left WCCA and WRA centers during 1942 for seasonal agriculture work....By conservative estimates they probably saved enough beets to make nearly a quarter of a billion pounds of sugar." WRA, A Story of Human Conservation, p. 32.

58. ...more than 4,000 evacuees, almost one half of the total group of voluntary migrants, moved to the California portion of Military Area No. 2, with travel permits and in some cases traveling funds provided by the military authorities. Suddenly, on June 2, 1942, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army issued Public Proclamation Number Six, prohibiting all persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving the California portion of Military Area No. 2, establishing a curfew for them and announcing that they would be excluded "from said California portion of Military Area No. 2 by future orders or proclamations." The first Civilian Exclusion Order for this area was issued on June 27, and by August 8 all persons of Japanese ancestry, aliens and citizens alike, had been removed from the eastern part of California. The Spoilage, pp. 12-13.

59. In seeking to explain the reason for the evacuation the influence of anti-Japanese pressure groups was often stressed both at this time and in later studies of the evacuation. cf. Prejudice, War and the Constitution, pp. 185-208.

60. The Jarvis' had been Alice's pre-evacuation employers.

61. The assembly centers were intended as temporary refuges pending the

61. (continued)

construction of more permanent camps under the War Relocation Authority. It was these latter type camps which were being discussed at the meeting described above. While the relocation centers were to be under the control of the WRA, a civilian agency, the War Department retained veto power over the selection of sites and construction of camps. The relocation centers also were declared military areas subject to the control of the Military Police. (Final Report, p. 240.)

62. On May 29, 1942 the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council was formed with the support of the WRA, the War Department, and many colleges and universities. After July 1942 evacuees were permitted to attend any of the approved colleges or junior colleges, and approximately 400 took advantage of this provision. Prior to the creation of the Council, a Student Relocation Committee formed at the University of California had succeeded in obtaining clearance for seventy-five students to attend schools in non-restricted parts of the country. Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, p. 144.

63. There were few other Japanese American families in Vallejo and Mr. Kikuchi's slight knowledge of English hampered association with Caucasians.

64. For a description and analyses of "Issei-Nisei" conflict see The Salvage, pp. 18-19, 132-35; Alexander Leighton, The Governing of Men, pp. 74-79, 94-96; People in Motion: The Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese, pp. 193-201. The conflict was present even before evacuation and reflected a conflict of cultures, of generations, and also the disparity in ages between Issei fathers and children. It was aggravated by the evacuation which brought Issei and Nisei into close

64. (continued)

contact under difficult living conditions. The parent generation often looked with disfavor upon public dances, movies, and similar camp activities which attracted large crowds of unchaperoned Nisei. Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi vainly sought to keep Bette and Emiko from attending the dances which Alice, Jack, and CK, being older, were permitted to attend. Family arguments about this were frequent and for the most part have been deleted. Family letters from this period also contain many references to these quarrels.

65. The grandstand had been converted into a dormitory for single men.

66. The Community Council, through which evacuees exercised limited self-government.

67. In the months preceding the evacuation Alice had been the effective head of the family, providing its economic support and making major decisions. CK and Jack were away at College. Mariko also was away from home working as a domestic servant in Los Angeles. After the evacuation Mr. Kikuchi and later other members of the family came to look upon CK as the "head."

68. The eta were an outcast class in Japan with a status corresponding to the "untouchables" in India. Many eta emigrated to Hawaii and the United States to avoid discriminatory treatment in Japan.

69. A camp official in charge of employment.

70. On June 7, 1942, the War Department discontinued the induction of Nisei into the Armed forces and classified Nisei as IV-C (not acceptable for service because of ancestry). At this time several thousand Japanese Americans were already in the Army. U.S. Department of the Interior, WRA, The Evacuated People: A quantitative Description, p. 125.

71. All Japanese printed matter, with the exception of a few religious books, were supposed to have been confiscated.
72. Except for small areas near vital military installations, the East Coast was not restricted.
73. The Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study. (See Introduction and Note 50.) CK had become a part-time worker for the study at Tanforan. The proposition to which CK refers was an offer by Dorothy Thomas to employ him as a full-time worker if he would go to the relocation center to be located at Gila River, Arkansas.
74. Gila River Relocation Center. This center was located on the Gila River Indian Reservation about 45 miles southeast of Phoenix. Approximately 17,000 acres of desert land were leased from the Pima Indians by the War Relocation Authority. The "we" refers to CK and his family. Most of the staff of the study were working in three major "laboratories": Tule Lake Center in northern California, Poston in Arizona, and Minidoka in Idaho. The evacuees preferred Tule Lake partly because it was closer to their former homes and partly because the climate there would be less extreme than at the other camps.
75. The Kikuchis frequently held family council to make major decisions. Descriptions of them have been deleted in several cases other than noting the ultimate decisions made.
76. Only seven of the nine family members voted. Jack and Alice did not vote since neither expected to go to a relocation center. Jack hoped to leave camp for college, and Alice planned to go to Chicago. While it was a "secret" ballot it was known how each member voted. According to CK, Bette, Emiko, Miyako and CK voted for Gila; Tom for Tule

76. (continued)

Lake, and Pop and Mom for Tanforan. Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi realized that they could not stay at Tanforan but voted this way to remain "neutral." Family letters reveal some of the differing attitudes. Jack to Mariko: "I don't think it is advisable to request going to Arizona because it's so warm there, but Charles has some idea that it will be most productive there." Alice to Mariko: "We had a big discussion before we came to the decision. If we go to Arizona, we will be the first family there so we may get a choice as to best location, jobs, and house."

77. Family quarrels accompanied the evacuation, with its disruption of normal family life. Spicer writes of this:

The husband was no longer in the position of principal breadwinner, in many families, his wife and his older children often drawing the same monthly wage. There was an accompanying sense of loss of prestige on the part of the husband and of independence on the part of the wife. More important for the woman was the real independence from housework....Some older women found time heavy on their hands and often sought jobs in the mess hall washing dishes, serving, and cleaning. Even such daytime activities, however, did not take their energies and hence there was a steadily increasing enthusiasm among the older women for new activities — classes in English, in singing, in flower arrangement and even in writing Japanese poetry. The women began to enjoy the new freedom early, and at least the older ones began to find center life stimulating and interesting." Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers, pp. 69-70. See also People in Motion: The Post-war Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans, pp. 198-201.

78. For a description of art works created in camp see Beauty Behind Barbed Wire by Allen H. Eaton, N.Y., Harper, 1952.
79. Robert F. Spencer, a ~~Canadian~~ staff member of the California study.
80. O-bon Odori (or Bon Odori) is a traditional Buddhist festival honoring the dead. Participants wear colorful kimonos, and there is ceremonial music and dancing. Evacuees sat with their visitors in the grandstand. Visitors were not permitted in the evacuee homes without a special permit.
81. In the unabridged diary CK reports many of the rumors (often fantastic) which swept camp.
82. Morton Grodzins, a ~~Canadian~~ staff member on the California study.
83. CK failed to note in his journal that after contacting Dorothy Thomas on July 22nd it was decided that he, Bette, Emiko, and Tom would precede the rest of the family to Gila. When Mrs. Kikuchi was well enough to travel, it was planned to have the remainder of the family come to Gila.
84. "At each center the first contingent of evacuees to arrive was a small group of able-bodied Nisei who volunteered to leave the assembly centers earlier and prepare the WRA communities for the main influx of residents." WRA, A Story of Human Conservation, p. 80. The first evacuees arrived at Gila on July 20, 1942. By the end of July the camp population was 2,106. The Evacuated People, A Quantitative Description, pp. 18-19. The rapid influx overtaxed the partially completed facilities.
85. CK's ~~autobiography~~ ^("A Young American with a Japanese Face") had appeared in an earlier book by Louis Adamic, From Many Lands. (19)
86. In a letter to Mariko written months earlier (April '42) Alice speaks

86. (continued)

of her engagement:

If Angelo goes to Chicago and gets a job we can get married right away. He's already given me a diamond ring — and is it a honey. Please don't tell even your best friend because only Bette, Emiko, and Tom know about it and I'd get into trouble if the news leaked out. You see, Pop can't understand how I could fall for an Occidental person instead of a Japanese and it seems to worry him greatly.

Alice's letters do not reveal just when she and Angelo announced their intentions to Mr. Kikuchi, but she implies that it was shortly after the evacuation to Tanforan.

87. A list of major events occurring in the assembly center during the five months of its operation.

88. Mitch and Ann Kunitani had been transferred to the Colorado River War Relocation Center located at Poston, Arizona.

89. In a letter to Mariko, Alice writes of CK's 21 pieces of luggage:

You may be interested in knowing that Charlie's stuff that went to Arizona weighed 2403 lbs, and I have never received such a ribbing about how much of the camp the Kikuchi's went off with. We had to take apart our table, benches, and packed all the loose lumber we had, as there is a lumber shortage in Arizona.

III

DST's Preface -

How the study started
the Documents published so far

How the diary came into being -

Why it should be published - i.e. how it
differs from other documents.

Also: Issei vs. Nisei - no. evacuated?
Don -

Charlie's Life
against

The Background of the Evac, Relocation,
Resettlement.

Operator
475

Glossary

Dorothy will call Don re coming down
Don will send all material to DST.

Did
Adams
Gay CK

Tamie worked for Loughton
Dick Nishimoto -

Tulare

diary
for while

Jimmy Sakoda -
Warren Isumishi
(Wang)

Tutoring

for while
(curator
Oriental
doc at JPL)

Both stud Berk -

Dst Student Relocation Comm
before evac.
when evac study started
met CK socially

withdrew
social worker VA -
social worker in
Army disciplinary

VA job

NY School of
Social Work -

30 altog
12 altog

get
Hating

Master
S.W.

legendary
CK
drop gap
citizen ship

Add from Adamic.

Relations w. his employers
gave him a convertible -
Chge in relations w. students at
college -

? Charlie "chose himself" to write for
Adamic. self selected question

The Home was a Tough School
High School away from home -

Father a judo champion - w
took course in Tousonal college -
chose town w. no Japanese
close to naval station - wrestler &
here, could get business -

? brother arranged the marriage.
P187 not really a picture bride

P188 Father drank from after the war to 1935
reformed drinker - operation, old age,
helder in 60's

Family got poorer - more Amer. food.

? father thru Jap costume w'd see -
wedd

1939 Graduation

Summer - drove around Calif

Sept 1 - SF - w. ^{\$}100

Jan 40 - Interview w. former boss -

Jan - sold car

NYA - last resort,

he finally settled down as a barber in the waterfront district of Vallejo, close to the Mare Island Naval Base.

Mrs. Kikuchi was a "picture bride" () whose marriage was arranged in 1913 by a broker in Japan for the sum of \$500. She was seventeen years younger than Nakajiro, well educated, and came from an upper middle class Tokyo family. As she later recounted to her American born children, she did not see her husband until the day of her wedding. She and her family had accepted in good faith the groom's claim that he was a "rich American Businessman."

The illusion of wealth was brutally dispelled upon her arrival in America. As she walked along the streets of San Francisco dressed in her Japanese kimona, she looked up at the high buildings and large houses and inquired if their home was as large. Her husband's reply that his was smaller hardly prepared her for the shack located across the mud flats of Vallejo in the midst of dilapidated stores, hovels, and houses of prostitution. Her shock was compounded by the discovery that he was a barber, a trade of low status in Japan. Her new home had two rooms: in the front room was the barber shop; the fifteen-by-twenty foot back room served as complete living quarters. In this setting the bride who had been accustomed to servants and the amenities of a middle class family learned to keep house.

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page OK

The first child, a girl, was born in 1915 and named Mariko. A year later the first son, OK, was born. Just prior to his birth violent quarrels forced a separation and Mrs. Kikuchi entered a San Francisco institution for unwed mothers. OK and his mother give the year as 1917; however, his birth certificate is dated 1916. He was given what he describes as a "screw Japanese name;" so great is his antipathy to his name that he steadfastly refuses to disclose it. Customers in the barber shop later gave him the name "Charlie," which he continued to use in later years. Each of the children was given a Japanese name which they Anglicized as they grew older -- a common practice among the Nisei. Shortly after the birth of OK, the Kikuchis were reconciled and Mrs. Kikuchi returned to Vallejo. Six more children were born: a son, Jiro or Jack, in 1917; Haruko or Alice in 1919; Emiko or Amy in 1924; Yuriko or Bette in 1926; Takeshi or Tom in 1929; and Miyako or Marjorie in 1931.

The pattern of living in the Kikuchi home was a mixture of old and new world customs. Both Japanese and American dishes were served with chopsticks. American dress was the rule except for Japanese house slippers. Just before entering San Francisco harbor, Mr. Kikuchi had his bride throw overboard all of her Japanese clothing except for her bridal kimono and the one she was wearing. Japanese bathing customs were followed with the family bathing in succession in two large wooden tubs. The language at home was entirely Japanese, and neither OK nor his older sister knew any English at the time they entered school - a fact that was to set off a chain of nightmarish events for OK.

These events are recalled in a series of recollections that O
wrote down for Louis Adamic and which Adamic rephrased for his book
From Many Lands: ()

Thereafter CK recalls being subjected to almost daily tortures. To see if CK had "Japanese fortitude" Mr. Kikuchi would pinch his arms with pliers. The louder CK yelled, the harder he would pinch. For a while Mrs. Kikuchi left home and went on relief, but ^{with the four children} the separation did not lessen Nakajiro's hatred of his son despite his promises to reform. The seven-year old child was badly terrorized and neither he nor the other members of his family understood the reason for ^{was a lie} his hatred. Many years later CK ^{own} learned that his father believed Charlie ~~CK~~ the boy was not his own son.

In 1924 the Mrs. Kikuchi's brother, who was returning from the US Navy and returning to Japan, offered to adopt the boy and return trouble. At the last minute Mr. Kikuchi refused to let him go, but he died & taken root and he persuaded a friend
Fearing for CK's life, Mrs. Kikuchi suggested sending him to Japan to be adopted by her brother; Mr. Kikuchi refused but persuaded a friend in San Francisco to adopt him. When the friend was imprisoned for embezzlement, Mr. Kikuchi refused to take Charlie back and he became a ward of the

court placed, by court order, in a small private orphanage. Public authorities ^{soon} closed the orphanage, however, after a small child died of maltreatment, and CK was deposited at the Kikuchi home in Vallejo. Again the savage beatings began and to protect him Mrs. Kikuchi again left home -- this time seeking advice from a Japanese lawyer in San Francisco. On his recommendation CK was placed in the ^{a seven hundred acre ranch for orphans, delinquents & illegit.} in Northern California, and Mrs. Kikuchi returned to Vallejo with the ^{of all nationalities} other children.

When CK entered "the home" as he called it, he was eight years old, and he remained there for the next ten years during which time he did not see or hear directly from any member of his family. ^{His mother could not write Swedish & CK could not read} He was the only ^{at the home} Japanese boy in "the home" and was quickly accepted by the children and the administrative staff. He soon acquired a knowledge of English and

CK was happy at the home and soon

He became ~~in time~~ something of a leader
of his ^{own} gang being a good scraper & full of
ideas for adventures;

was able to complete three grades in one year, catching up with his age &
group.) Either from resentment or ^{from} immersion in a non-Japanese environment,
he completely forgot the Japanese language.

Three years after his admission to "the Home" CK's mother had the
Japanese lawyer visit him to inquire if he wanted to return to Vallejo.

OK could not understand a word of the lawyer's Japanese and asked him to
speak English. (The lawyer upbraided him for his "lack of Japanese spirit"
but was compelled to speak English to make his point. ^{the} His message was that
his father had somewhat softened and his mother thought it safe for him to
return if he wanted to. CK answered with a loud "no." He could not be
persuaded to change and kept shouting "no." When the lawyer left, CK
locked himself in his room and cried.

In 1934 he graduated from high school, ^{the} ranking fourth in his class.
Six months later he left "the home" with a new suit of clothes and twenty
dollars. He went to San Francisco where for the first time since his
early childhood he was away from the tolerant environment of "the home,"
and for the first time ^{he} became aware of the ^{fact} meaning of minority group
status. (Discrimination surprised, hurt, and infuriated him. Until
then he had not realized that a difference in appearance made so much
difference in treatment.)

A series of similar rebuffs caused him to go to the Japanese section of San Francisco where, although he felt alien and could not understand the language and customs, he was at least not rejected.

After he had been in San Francisco for three months, CK visited his family in Vallejo. This visit is described in the Adamic

Document:

During the next few months (fall and winter of 1934-35) OK visited Vallejo about every ten days and gradually became acquainted with his family. His older sister, Mariko, remembered him and extended the warmest greeting, offering to help him find a job. She was working as a domestic and during the past few years had been the chief support of the family not only in the sense of contributing financially but also in assuming responsibility for major decisions and for the younger children.

His second sister, Alice, had graduated from High School at the head of her class and taken a secretarial course in a business college. Unable to find secretarial work she too was forced into domestic service. At this time Alice was beginning to relieve Mariko of the responsibility for family support.

His younger brother Jack (18 years old at this time) had graduated from High School and had held a series of jobs including migratory farm laborer, houseboy, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The other four children were either in school or of pre-school age.

The immediate problem facing OK was to find employment. After weeks of job hunting he obtained, through the assistance of the director of "the home," a position as athletic instructor in a school for Japanese boys. But his inability to speak or understand Japanese, and his ignorance of Japanese customs so handicapped him that he was soon discharged. He tried a series of day labor jobs in the "little Tokyo" section of San Francisco which barely provided him with enough money to exist. Domestic service jobs were plentiful, but they were extremely distasteful to him,

so that it was as a last resort that he became a houseboy for a Caucasian family. His employers proved to be generous and sympathetic and, realizing his aversion to servant status, permitted him to work without the customary white coat of the houseboy. They encouraged him to attend college, and so arranged his hours that he was able to enter San Francisco State College in the fall of 1935. Once again he found himself among tolerant, sympathetic people; he made friends chiefly with Caucasians, deliberately avoiding Japanese Americans. In May 1939 he graduated first in his class with highest honors.

Following graduation CK left his houseboy job and again had difficulty finding employment. In his own words:

At college CK had majored in history hoping to teach in the public schools, but jobs were scarce, the country had not yet recovered from the depression, and even experienced Caucasian teachers were without work at this time. Once again CK drifted into the Japanese section to lead a "hand-to-mouth" existence over the summer. During the fall and winter of 1939 he was employed as a research worker by the National Youth Administration. The following spring he and his brother Jack joined a gang of Jap-

agricultural workers doing "stoop labor" ten hours a day for twenty-five cents an hour. They tried agitating for 30 cents an hour and were run out of camp.

In the autumn of 1940 OK returned to San Francisco. He became associated with a group of Nisei "rowdies" known informally as the Yamamoto Garage Gang and spent his time drinking, gambling, visiting houses of prostitution, and leading the disorganized life of a gang member. When he hit it lucky, he loafed; when he lost, he temporarily reverted to houseboy. During this period he seldom visited his family.

In the spring of 1941 he obtained a job as chauffeur driving a family through the Pacific Northwest and Canada. On this trip he resolved to continue his education although he had not decided on a career. He applied to several colleges and -- after one final summer of "hand-to-mouth" living, working at the San Francisco Fair and the Reno cribs where he gambled away the last of his earnings -- he was admitted to the graduate school of the University of California at Berkeley to work for a certificate in social work, a one year course of study.

The course at Berkeley was the first in a series of graduate studies in which OK earned his M. A. degree in social work. He completed six months at Berkeley before being evacuated on March and was allowed to take his final exams by special permission. The attack of December 7th came midway as he was midway in his year of graduate study.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor events moved swiftly for Japanese Americans on the West Coast. Presidential proclamations of December 7 and 8 made all enemy aliens, Italian, German and Japanese, subject to many restrictions: they were forbidden to travel except within certain limits, prohibited from possessing certain contraband articles, and excluded from areas around vital installations. Those suspected of subversive activities were arrested. <A large proportion of the enemy aliens in the United States at this time were Japanese because most Japanese immigrants were ineligible for citizenship under the Naturalization Act of 1790. By February 16, 1942 more than twelve hundred Japanese Americans from the West Coast had been placed under arrest.>

The Kikuchi family living close to the Mare Island Naval Station was forced to leave Vallejo in February. Several prominent citizens of Vallejo sent a petition to Washington asking that the Kikuchis be permitted to remain, but it was unsuccessful and the family moved to San Francisco.

Mariko returned home to assist but the burden of moving fell upon Alice.

At this time CK began to take part in family affairs, and through his efforts the family received financial assistance from federal relief agencies. However, his entrance into family affairs marked the beginning of a conflict between him and his sisters (Alice and Mariko) for control of the family.

Following the Japanese custom (and perhaps partially in expiation) Mr. Kikuchi ^{turned over to} felt that CK as the oldest son had the ^{the} privilege and obligation of assuming leadership. ^{in the family after they} Alice and Mariko welcomed CK's aid, but resented his exercising authority. ^{and} This struggle ¹ ^{ed} was to mount in intensity over the next three years.

Two months after moving to San Francisco the family was uprooted again.

On March 2, 1942 it was announced that persons of Japanese ancestry would be excluded from ^{a wide belt along Pacific} the western third of Washington, and Oregon, the western ^{to be known as Military Area I} half of California, and the southern quarter of Arizona (Military Area I). (1)

The proclamation was directed at all Japanese Americans regardless of citizen-ship and was to be carried out by a series of ^{Civilian} exclusion orders clearing the area piecemeal. The evacuation was "voluntary" in so far as the evacuees had free choice of destination beyond the restricted area.

The Army fully expected that more than half of the total Japanese population would be able to comply with these orders. For the rest it prepared two "reception centers" to accomodate those who might have difficulty transferring directly inland. But it soon became apparent that they had miscalculated. The first "voluntary" migrants who moved inland were met by increasing hostility and economic discrimination and even physical violence in a few cases. Newspapers carried daily reports of this hostility and statements by governors and other ^{together with} state officials indicating that the Japanese were unwelcome. In the face of such threats the Japanese

(1) Military Area I

percent moved

were afraid to move independently. In all about 9000 Japanese Americans left Military Area I -- a large portion of whom moved to Military Area II in the mistaken belief that it would not be evacuated.

mit

Of the Kikuchi family, Mariko alone decided to resettle ^{to the East,} ~~to avoid the~~ and late in March she went to Chicago. (CK considered avoiding evacuation by posing as a Chinese. He had already circumvented travel and curfew restrictions by using a counterfeit Chinese identification card under the name of Char Lee. () He also played with the idea of refusing to be evacuated and making a test case of it in the courts. He later wrote that his ultimate decision to remain was prompted by "feelings of family responsibility."

When it became apparent to the government that voluntary evacuation had failed, the Army adopted a policy of forced controlled evacuation through its agency the ~~War-time Civil Control Administration~~ (WCCA). The WCCA was charge with evacuation of all Japanese Americans by March to a series of temporary Assembly Centers. The evacuees would be detained in these Assembly Centers only long enough to allow the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency, to construct and put into operation ten Relocation Camps where the Japanese could be more or less permanently housed pending ultimate resettlement.

*Many covers — course of life is told but here is following brief sketch
Pop sick, Pop died, beaten up — moved to Chicago — because unhappy at home — unable to resolve the conflict*

S.P.

INTRODUCTION

Charles Kikuchi, at the time of his evacuation from San Francisco, was twenty-six years old, an American citizen born of Japanese immigrant State parents, a graduate of San Francisco College and a student at the graduate school for social work, University of California (Berkeley). His older sister had avoided evacuation by resettling directly to Chicago, and Charles Kikuchi (could have gone East but) elected to remain with his family and take part in the migration. His object in writing a diary was, ^{at} in its inception, purely personal and the diary begins with a few collected letters to a friend. ^{He must sooner or later, however, have} However, ~~he doubtless~~ ^{knowledge of history and sociology} recognized the significance of such a document, from his social studies. Furthermore, ^{omit} he was by aptitude an alert and curious observer who derived pleasure from the daily recording of events around him -- as indicated by the fact that he is still keeping his diary fifteen years later.

Charles Kikuchi, ~~or~~ OK as he calls himself and as we shall refer to him, was born in San Francisco in 1916 (), the second son of Nakajiro and Kikuchi. The father immigrated to America around the turn of the century in the hope of acquiring wealth and returning to Japan. For several years Nakajiro Kikuchi wandered up and down California as an agricultural laborer employed in one of the Japanese "contract labor gangs." In 1904 he enlisted as a cook in the United States Navy, receiving an honorable discharge four years later. After a series of "typical" Issei jobs, working as a railroad section hand, as an agricultural laborer, in California lumber mills, and on Japanese fishing boats,

he finally settled down as a barber in the waterfront district of Vallejo, close to the Mare Island Naval Base.

Mrs. Kikuchi was a "picture bride" () whose marriage was arranged in 1913 by a broker in Japan for the sum of \$500. She was seventeen years younger than Nakajiro, well educated, and came from an upper middle class Tokyo family. As she later recounted to her American born children, she did not see her husband until the day of her wedding. She and her family had accepted in good faith the groom's claim that he was a "rich American Businessman."

The illusion of wealth was brutally dispelled upon her arrival in America. As she walked along the streets of San Francisco dressed in her Japanese kimono, she looked up at the high buildings and large houses and inquired if their home was as large. Her husband's reply that his was smaller hardly prepared her for the shack located across the mud flats of Vallejo in the midst of dilapidated stores, hovels, and houses of prostitution. Her shock was compounded by the discovery that he was a barber, a trade of low status in Japan. Her new home had two rooms: in the front room was the barber shop; the fifteen-by-twenty foot back room served as complete living quarters. In this setting the bride who had been accustomed to servants and the amenities of a middle class family learned to keep house.

Domestic discord soon developed. Mrs. Kikuchi was lonely, homesick for her family and Japan, and she was unable to speak English. Mr. Kikuchi was inclined to be jealous of his wife and to avoid contact with other Japanese. His addition to alcohol, strong before marriage, increased greatly and with it came frequent outbursts of violence and cruelty.

The first child, a girl, was born in 1915 and named Mariko. A year later the first son, CK, was born. Just prior to his birth violent quarrels forced a separation and Mrs. Kikuchi entered a San Francisco institution for unwed mothers. CK and his mother give the year as 1917; however, his birth certificate is dated 1916. He was given what he describes as a "screwy Japanese name;" so great is his antipathy to his name that he steadfastly refuses to disclose it. ^SCustomers in the barber shop later gave him the name "Charlie," which he continued to use in later years. Each of the children was given a Japanese name which they Anglicized as they grew ~~older~~ -- a common practice among the Nisei. Shortly after the birth of CK, the Kikuchis were reconciled and Mrs. Kikuchi returned to Vallejo. Six more children were born: a son, Jiro or Jack, in 1917; ~~Haruko~~ or Alice in 1919; Emiko or Amy in 1924; Yuriko or Bette in 1926; Takeshi or Tom in 1929; and Miyako or Marjorie in 1931.

The pattern of living in the Kikuchi home was a mixture of old and new world customs. Both Japanese and American dishes ^Swere served with chopsticks. American dress was the rule except for Japanese house slippers. Just before entering San Francisco harbor, Mr. Kikuchi had his bride throw overboard all of her Japanese clothing except for her bridal kimono and the one she was wearing. Japanese bathing customs were followed with the family bathing in succession in two large wooden tubs. The language at home was entirely Japanese, and neither CK nor his older sister knew any English at the time they entered school - a fact that was to set off a chain of nightmarish events for CK.

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SUTSU

Jack's Japan. name
SUTEKATSU

HARUKA - Alice

Yoriko - Bette -

*Old copy
no good*

TANFORAN NOTES

1. Civil Control Stations were established near centers of Japanese American population to "process" the evacuees. Each control station was staffed with "a team of experts" to assist the evacuees and with military police "to act as a security group." At the peak of the evacuation "as many as 43 Civil Control Stations operated simultaneously."

copy → Final Report p. 53.

2. Just prior to the evacuation all persons of Japanese descent were required to register. At this time each family was given a separate number. All records pertaining to an evacuee carried this family member. This number was also used to mark all baggage and freight belonging to the evacuee and his family. At camp all persons with the same number were to be housed together.

See suggested revision

The Tanforan Race Track situated near San Francisco served as an Assembly Center from April 28 to October 13, 1942 reaching a maximum population of 7,816 on July 25th. Most of the evacuees sent to Tanforan came from the San Francisco Bay Area (WCCA, Bulletin 12, pp. 100-103).

3. Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.

similar note used?

3 1/2 The Associated Farmers was a voluntary trade association which was popularly believed to be anti-Japanese but which never publicly favored the evacuation.

4. Mitch Kuritani, a Nisei friend of C K. J. Ten Broek et al, *Bride, Prejudice, and the Constitution*, p. 192.

5. Wang or Warren, a Nisei friend.

6. During the first few days following his evacuation to Tanforan, C K made no entries in his journal. However, his impressions of the trip

6. (continued)

to Tanforan and initial adjustments are contained in a series of letters written to a Nisei friend. Deki (Hedeko Nakagawa) was a social worker travelling from area to area assisting the evacuees. Four of these letters are inserted here and may be thought of as an essential part of the journal since C K indicated in the letters that he hoped eventually to incorporate them into his journal.

*added
see
journal
to use
files
included on
May 2*

7. Ann Kuritani (Mitch's wife), who was assisting ^{with} in assigning housing assignments

8. Although Deki had not yet been evacuated, C K anticipated that she, as a resident of San Francisco, would be sent to Tanforan after her work was completed.

9. C K's estimate of the number employed in agriculture is incorrect. The U. S. Bureau of the Census, 16th Census of the U. S. (1940. Population.) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION BY RACE, Wash- ington, Government Printing Office, 1943, pp. 106-8, shows the following: In California and Washington in 1940 there were employed 18,227 foreign-born Japanese males and 4,981 foreign-born Japanese females. Of the males 8,493 were employed in agriculture and 2,019 of the females. In the same states in 1940 11,898 American born males of Japanese descent and 5,309 females were gainfully employed. Of these 5,611 males and 1,340 females were employed in agriculture. Occupationally, the West Coast group was split 45-55 ^{percent} between agricultural and nonagricultural pursuits.

*Use table
See
suggested
revision
Revision
used
AK.*

Statistics

10. The Native Sons of the Golden West, some West Coast Chapters of the American Legion, and the California Joint Immigration Committee had suggested that all persons of Japanese descent be deprived of American citizenship.

*I was not
able to check
this
precisely
BKF*

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 2

11. C K felt that anti-Japanese sentiment was a result of the "foreign ways" of the Issei and some Nisei. His belief that Americanization of the Japanese would lead to an end of discrimination is repeatedly expressed ^{original} although his view was ^{always} shared by other Nisei. in the diary, ~~Countless repetitions of this theme have been deleted.~~ In this respect C K's views are in marked contrast to those of many evacuees, and they may reflect his experiences in a friendly university environment. In a letter to Mariko written just before leaving for Tanforan he writes: "All of the school authorities and my friends have been swell in this whole affair and sometimes I wonder where all this anti-Jap hatred is coming from. Of course, in times like this with so much at stake, people are bound to get a little hysterical and do things that they would not do under rational conditions. Then the Japanese really don't appreciate all that has been done for them because they don't get the information. However, you can be assured that they will be taken care of in a very humane manner. It's up to people like you who have gone out to prove to other Americans that we are Americans too, even if we have yellow fever faces!"

I think this should remain. WK

12. "The Assembly Centers were staffed largely by personnel "borrowed" from the Works Project Administration. Cf. FINAL REPORT, JAPANESE EVACUATION FROM THE WEST COAST 1942, Washington. United States government Printing Office, 1943. (Hereafter referred to as FINAL REPORT), pp. 41-50

PP. 222-233.

Stalco

(already explained says DST)

Revisions from Spolage note p. 23

13. Even before the Relocation Centers were established, The War Relocation Authority (WRA) began making plans to assure evacuees "for the duration of the war and as nearly as wartime exigencies permit an equitable

13. (continued)

substitute for the life, work, and homes given up, and to facilitate participation in the productive life of America both during and after the war." (WRA, "Tentative Policy Statement", mimeographed, May 29, 1942) Every able-bodied evacuee was to be given an opportunity for productive work and for participation in well-rounded community life. Projects were to be made self supporting and evacuees would, in the course of time, organize and administer local self-government. More than 27,000 evacuees representing over 30 per cent of the total population were employed in productive tasks at the Assembly Centers. (FINAL REPORT, pp. 205-206).

Italics

You started
to talk of
Relocation
Centers
above?

see
addition
to note
M.

14. "Theft", in the sense of taking government property for private use, ^{among the evacuees.} became very common. The reader will find many instances of this in the diary and many more have been deleted in abridgment.

15. Workers were classified into three grades. Professional and technical (P. and T.) workers, skilled workers, and unskilled workers. A forty hour week was expected of all workers. Badges were distributed to all workers indicating not only that they were workers but also their rank.

16. At the time of evacuation ^(Tom) Myako was 11, Takeshi 13, Bette 15, Emiko 18, Alice 23, Jack 25 and C K 26.

17. Mr. Kikuchi was a diabetic and therefore needed a special diet.

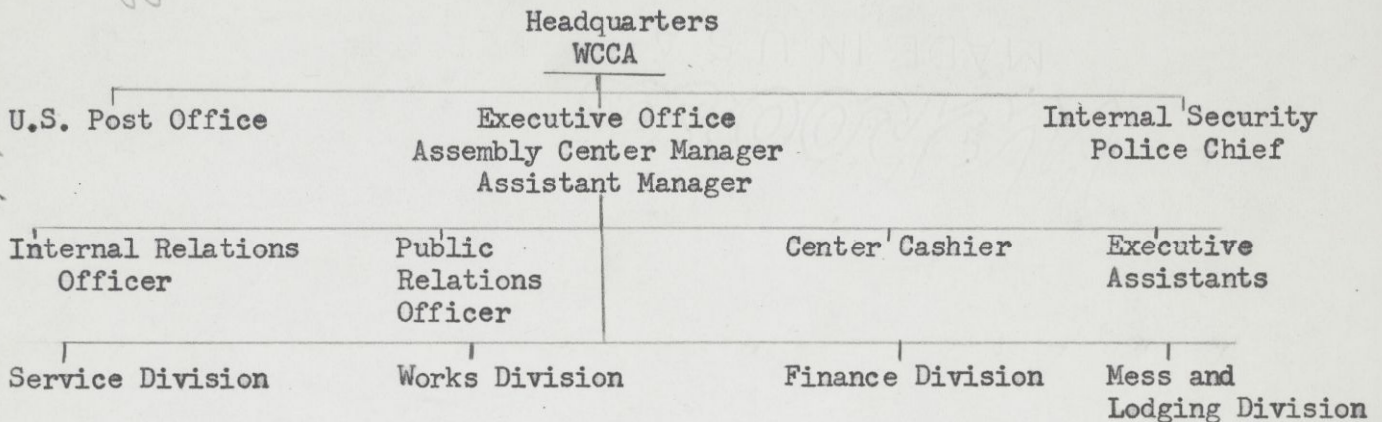
18. Dolores Inaggo, ^{a friend of} Jack's girl friend, ^{from San Francisco, who was} who is ^{of Philippine descent.} of Philippine descent.

19. Angelo Badella, ^{a friend of} Alice's boy friend, ^{from ? who was} who is ^{of Italian descent.} of Italian descent.

Can't
remember
find - BKF

Ingo Jo in letters
to Mariko

20. Mr. Green was director of the service division in charge of the health, education, recreation, and ^{the social} welfare program. The administrative organization of the Assembly Centers was approximately as follows:



21. In a letter to Mariko on this same day Alice writes: "We have been having lots of fun with ^{ch} Charlie. He has a girl friend named Hideko or Deki, and we tease him because he writes to her every night. So far she hasn't answered his letters, and every time he comes home he asks for mail, there just ain't none. I have a hunch he thinks we're holding out on him."

- See revision*
22. Some ~~N~~ Nisei had been sent to Japan. There they were cared for by their grandparents or other relatives, attended school, formed Japanese habits, and were indoctrinated with Japanese ideologies. Returning to America these Nisei were known as "Kibei" and frequently found themselves handicapped linguistically and culturally and displaced among their America-oriented brothers and sisters. On the other hand, in the case of a certain number of individuals, usually economically and socially advantaged, the experience resulted in an excellent integration of the two cultures.
- This is a direct quote from Sp.*
- Barb, I'd already revised it. Also miss meet you OK. If not, no*

22. (continued)

In a more general sense the term refers to Nisei who have returned from Japan steeped in Japanese culture and very pro-Japanese. C K has this meaning in mind.

23. After several thefts a group of Nisei volunteered to patrol the barracks and mess halls after dark. ^{my} These ~~volunteers~~ assisted the Army M.P.'s ~~also~~ on duty. Warren (Wang) and Jimmy were Nisei friends of C K.

24. A liberal group of Nisei to which C K belonged.

25. The search was for contraband items overlooked at time of entry.

26. The sex ratio of the Japanese in America was ~~so imbalanced as to~~ ^{was still unbalanced by the} ~~make inevitable a large number of single men.~~ ^{who had migrated to the United States} ~~From these bachelors~~ ^{between 1900 and 1924, many of them as farm laborers for contract} ~~many of the migratory farm workers were recruited.~~ ^{posses-} ~~Census figures show~~ ^{According to the 1940 Census the ratio of males to females} ~~that in the four western states of California, Oregon, Washington,~~ ^{was 55:45 among persons of Japanese ancestry in} ~~and Arizona the number of males and females of Japanese descent was~~ ^{the four western states (California, Oregon, Washington, and} ~~greatly imbalanced even in 1940.~~ ^{five Arizona)}

	Males	Females
1940	63,208	49,777
1930	70,091	51,039
1920	59,921	34,119
1910	49,832	8,242
1900	17,699	851

27. Former classmates at the University of California. C K notes an amusing incident that occurred in pre-evacuation days in visiting Irene. ⁴ The first time I was up to Irene's apartment was the night that the 8:00 curfew went into effect. I stayed until about 11:00. As I passed in front of the University Gym, a policeman hailed me,

ratio of
necessary -
did not
nos.

incident
single
space
quite

DST
11:19?

used
NK

27. (continued)

"Hey you, come here!" What a sinking feeling I had. Where could I get \$500 to pay the fine? "What are you--A Chinese or a Japanese?", he asked. "I'm a Chinese--American, sir," I meekly mumbled. "Let's see your identification forms." I pulled out my Chinese Student Body card that Harry had given me and passed it over.

"Shar-Lee", he read, "and what's your American name?"

"Harry", I answered, "because I am hairy--on the chest."

The policeman then got apologetic and he confidentially told me that he couldn't tell the difference between a Chinese and a Japanese. End of indentation

28. *The late Harry professor of sociology at CK's and former teacher.*
Professor Cassidy of the University of California. C K was one of the few Japanese Americans who had professional training in social work.

29. At the time he was evacuated, Jack was a sophomore at San Francisco State ~~University~~ *College*.

30. Assembly and Relocation Centers enjoyed limited self-government. Each barracks had an elected house manager. *Each block - consisting of* A dozen or so barracks ~~together~~ *with a* dining and recreation hall, ~~a~~ laundry, and lavatory and bathing facilities ~~formed a block.~~ Each block elected a block manager. *he was* frequently an Issei. These block managers ~~form~~ *interview was responsible to* the Block Managers Council. *The official self-governing body was the Community Council.* *An elected body with membership restricted to American citizens (i.e. Nisei).* Members of the Council were elected, the block being the designated unit of representation. All persons over 16 years of age, irrespective of citizenship, were eligible to vote, but aliens were declared ineligible for office holding.

31. The Japanese American Citizens League. This Nisei organization had taken over community leadership after the internment of many Issei in the days immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the outbreak of the war it had chapters in every urban and many rural centers of Japanese population. When the war came the JACL National Headquarters as well as many local chapters immediately sent President Roosevelt pledges of allegiance to the United States. They offered wholehearted cooperation with governmental agencies and cooperated with the FBI in the apprehension of suspected subversives and in the investigation of alleged acts and utterances of disloyalty by members of the Japanese communities. These activities soon earned for the Nisei leaders the reputation of inu (informers -- literally "dogs") and of betraying the parent generation.

32. The battle of Coral Sea (May 7-8) was hailed as a great victory for American sea power. First reports exaggerated the extent of the victory.

33. Camp population on this date was 6,684. (Bulletin 12, March 15, 1943. WCCA, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. pp. 100-01)

34. Family letters to Mariko (other than those from ~~G. K.~~ or Jack) paint a somewhat more optimistic picture of camp life. In one letter Alice writes: "If I say anything good about camp life, don't tell Charlie, or Jack, because they feel I shouldn't write anything complimentary about it. Instead, according to them, if I write about bad conditions of the camp, you people should spread it around, as our constitutional rights have been kicked around and we should let people on the outside

See
revision

Died
Fred

single
spaced
indent

34. (continued)

know that we object very strenuously. Then, they say, if people know what goes on in camp, maybe we'll have more improvements." Generally differences in view of camp life between ^{CK}~~C. K.~~ and the rest of the family, as expressed in several hundred family letters, are less contradictions of one another than a matter of different emphasis.

35. The Native Sons of the Golden West and the ^{California} Joint Immigration Committee were organizations with a long record of ^{etal} Anti-Orientalism. See Jacobus ^{the} ten Broek, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson, Prejudice, War and the Constitution, University of California Press, 1954. Chapters I and II.

According to Japanese law an American born Japanese (Nisei) was a citizen of Japan unless he formally renounced ^{citizenship} it. By American law the Nisei acquired American citizenship as a birth right. Thus many Nisei had "dual citizenship." In the early nineteen thirties, ^{like many other Nisei,} C K had renounced his Japanese citizenship. Ibid p. 271.

36. In a later entry [#] C K gives a more accurate description of the case of C. S.:

"He did not escape through a hole in the fence. He rode out of the front gate with some workmen. Since he looks Caucasian, he was not noticed. C. S. is very bitter about the fact that he has Japanese blood in him. He particularly resents the fact that people stare at him and wonder why he is here."

37. Mess hall workers were classified as "unskilled" with the exception of cooks who were rated as "skilled."

38. All evacuees, whether working or not, were given a monthly allowance in script. Evacuees under 16 years of age received one dollar per month. Those over 16 received script valued at \$2.50; however, the maximum for a married couple without children was \$4.50 and the maximum for any single family was \$7.50. The available community services such as shoe repairs, barber and beauty services, etc. were obtainable only in exchange for script. Cash as a medium of exchange was not permitted. (FINAL REPORT, p. 224).

39. *Throughout the diary* No effort has been made to check the validity of C. K.'s estimates and statements *have not been questioned* unless it seemed essential for an understanding of the event or situation described.

40. Though Japanese Americans as a group were predominantly Buddhists,

There were marked differences between the first and second generations and between rural and urban residents. Christianity *had many converts* made its strongest appeal *among the* to the Nisei and to non-agricultural workers. (See D. S. Thomas, *THE Tō Salway*

SPOTTAGE, pp. 65-71)

41. The "Broadway" of Tokio.

42. The Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) was created on March 11, 1942 by the General Staff of the Western Defense Command as an agency to carry out assigned missions (evacuation) involving civil control." (FINAL REPORT, p. 41) On March 18th by Presidential Order the War Relocation Authority (WRA) was organized in Washington. Its task was "the relocation (of evacuees) in appropriate places, providing for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervising their

Final Report uses script

Script is correct as we are

Wrong page reference

Italics

Spottage p. 10

42. (continued)

activities." (FINAL REPORT, p. 50). While there was some overlap between the two agencies with both working together in some areas, the Assembly Centers were operated chiefly by the WCCA and the Relocation Centers by the WRA.

43. The nature of the camp situation made it extremely difficult for parents to maintain strict control of children. Rumors of moral laziness were frequent.

44. In a letter to Mariko, Alice writes ~~of this~~: "Charlie and Jackie always complain about this and that, and say we girls are lazy, but I for one say that the girls come in more handy than the boys, except Jackie perhaps -- he had to do all the heavy work and help around, but they don't count in the little daily things we do."

45. Mariko is CK's older sister — 27¹ at this time. She moved to Chicago to avoid the evacuation to camp.

46. In February 1942^a a congressional Committee under the chairmanship of Representative John H. Tolan of California held hearings on the West Coast regarding the need for evacuation, instances of alleged sabotage, and related matters. These were published: United States Congress, House Report Number 2124, ^{77th} Seventy-Seventh Congress, ^{2d Sess.} Second Session, May 13, 1942.

47. Volunteers were recruited to precede the bulk of the evacuees to the Relocation Centers to assist in preparing the centers for occupancy.

Is this reference correct?
See Kenbrook
p. 372 #7?

CK's circular probably included much more than this -- the whole plan of the Work Corps. See revision suggested.

Italics

48. In "traditional" Japanese families it is customary for daughters to marry in order of age with the eldest marrying first.
49. When the evacuation proclamation was issued (March 2, 1942) not only all persons of Japanese ancestry but also all German and Italian aliens were to be excluded from the West Coast. In the early days of the evacuation, many evacuees believed that German and Italian aliens would follow them into the centers. No mass ~~internment~~ ^{evacuation} of German and Italian aliens occurred.
50. Early in 1942 a group of social scientists at the University of California undertook a study of the evacuation, detention, and resettlement of the Japanese minority in the United States. The study was an interdisciplinary one with Professors Dorothy S. Thomas, Robert H. Lowie, Charles Aiken, Milton Chernin, and Frank L. Kidner participating at one time or another. (See D. S. Thomas and R. Nishimoto, THE SPOILAGE, pp. v-xv. for a detailed description of this project) The ~~chief intent~~ ^{purpose} of the study was to record and analyze the changes in behavior and attitudes and patterns of social adjustment and interaction of the evacuees. Most of the staff observers were evacuees. While this is the first mention in the diary of this study in which C. K. was to become an active worker, C. K. had quite evidently been discussing it previously with some of the staff observers at Tanforan.
51. Prior to the evacuation Alice had been unable to find employment other than as a domestic even though she had graduated from a business college.
52. These visiting Japanese Americans were from areas not yet evacuated and from the armed forces.

Not here -
left

Reinson
See visited
page

Reinson
Need it

53. Obtaining permission to leave camp was contingent upon having employment guaranteed outside camp. Mariko had obtained a promise of a job as domestic for Alice who declined it writing: "I really should hate to go back to housework now. As it is, I get good experience in typing and maybe can get a good recommendation from here so that I could get a similar position in Chicago."

54. Mr. Davis was an ^{assistant camp manager} ~~administrative officer in the Service Division.~~

55. Tom Shibutani, a Nisei, directing ^{ed} the staff workers of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study at Tanforan.

56. Military Area 1 included approximately the western third of Washington and Oregon, the western half of California, and the southern quarter of Arizona. The remainder of these four states was designated as Military Area 2. Initially only persons in Military Area ^{no.} 1 were evacuated.

Later all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from both areas.

The Japanese had been "encouraged explicitly by various government agencies" to believe that Military Area No. 2 would not be evacuated. Spoilage p.12

57. In the spring of 1942 the Army granted permission to some evacuees to leave camp temporarily for private employment in harvesting certain crops. To be eligible evacuees had to receive security clearance; they were not to be employed in ~~the~~ evacuated zones; and they were to be guarded by military police. The United States Employment Service recruited the workers. The program was entirely voluntary. No one was forced to work either inside or outside camp.

58. In announcing the first evacuations, the Western Defense Command had designated roughly the eastern two thirds of Washington and Oregon,

58. (continued)

the eastern half of California, and the northern three quarters of Arizona as "Military Area No. 2." Although this area contained a number of small prohibited zones, it soon became known as the "Free Zone" or "White Zone," the natural destination of voluntary migrants who sought to establish homes and businesses as near as possible to the area from which they were being evacuated. In this, they were encouraged explicitly by various government agencies. Proclamation Number One by General DeWitt had assured them that "the designation of Military Area No. 2 as such does not contemplate any prohibition or regulation or restriction except with respect to the (prohibited) zones established therein." Tom C. Clark further urged voluntary evacuees to "save themselves unnecessary trouble, hardship and expense by moving at least beyond the confines of Military Area No. 1 and also outside the smaller 'prohibited' zones in Military Area No. 2." At no time was official warning given evacuees against settling in the unrestricted territory of Military Area No. 2. Before the freezing orders were enforced ⁴ more than 4,000 evacuees, almost one half of the total group of voluntary migrants, moved to the California portion of Military Area No. 2, with travel permits and in some cases traveling funds provided by the military authorities. Suddenly, on June 2, 1942, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and ~~the~~ Fourth Army issued Public Proclamation Number Six, prohibiting all persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving the California portion of Military Area No. 2, establishing a curfew for them and announcing that they would be excluded "from said California portion of Military Area No. 2 by

Again

a.
must
quote
in ex.

Omit first
half---

Start here?
as a quote.
indent
+ single
space

OK
OK.

58. (continued)

future orders or proclamations." The first Civilian Exclusion Order for this area was issued on June 27, and by August 8 all persons of Japanese ancestry, aliens and citizens alike, had been removed from the eastern part of California. *The Spoilage, p. 12.*

59. In seeking to explain the reason for the evacuation the influence of anti-Japanese pressure groups was often stressed both at this time and in later studies of the evacuation. *cf. TenBroek, et al.,* Prejudice, War and the Constitution, pp. 185-208.

60. Prior to the evacuation Alice worked as a domestic in the Jarvis home.

61. *CK refers here not to the* The assembly centers *which* were intended as temporary concentration areas pending the construction of more permanent camps under the War Relocation Authority. *It was these latter type camps which were being discussed at the meeting described above. While the relocation centers* *which* *but to permanent* *the* *and* were to be under the control of the WRA, a civilian agency, the War Department retained veto power over the selection of sites and construction of camps. *The relocation centers also* were declared military areas subject to the control of the Military Police. (Final Report, p. 240.)

62. On May 29, 1942 the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council was formed with the support of the WRA, the War Department, and many colleges and universities. After July, 1942 evacuees were able *permitted* *143* to obtain permission to leave camp to attend any of the approved colleges or junior colleges, *and approximately 400 took advantage of this provision.* Prior *to* the creation of the Student Relocation Council, a Student Relocation Committee formed at the University of

62. (continued)

California had succeeded in obtaining clearance for seventy five

students to attend schools in non-restricted parts of the country. *TenBroek, et al,*

Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, P. 144.

63. There were few other Japanese American families in Vallejo and Mrs.

Kikuchi's scant knowledge of English prevent association with Caucasians.

64. Issei-Nisei conflict was present even before the evacuation. To *the*

the usual conflict of interests and views of different generations —

aggravated by ~~large~~ *the* age disparity between ~~the~~ male parent and ~~the~~

offspring, ~~was~~ added a conflict of cultures: the Issei being educated

in Japan and the Nisei in America. The conflict was further accentuated

by the evacuation with its disruption of normal family life, enforced

contact, and official policy of giving control of camp government to

American citizens which eliminated the great majority of Issei who

had been barred from becoming citizens. For a description and

analysis of this conflict see D. S. Thomas, THE SALVAGE, pp. 18-19,

132-135 and Alexander Leighton's THE GOVERNING OF MEN, pp. 74-79, 94-96/

The camp social life was meat for quarrels in many evacuee families.

The parent generation often looked with disfavor upon the public dances,

movies, and similar camp activities which attracted large crowds of

"unchaperoned" Nisei. Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi vainly sought to keep Bette

and Emiko from attending the dances which Alice, Jack, and C K, being

older, were permitted to attend. Family arguments about this were

frequent and for the most part have been deleted. Family letters from

this period also contain many references to these quarrels.

Direct quote
or Salvage
I can't find it in Salvage
BKF
If D.S.T. says it's a direct quote, it must be, but I can't find it in either Salvage or Damns
near anyone makes a somewhat similar statement.
Your revision is OK.
OK.

65. The grandstand had been converted into a dormitory for single men.

66. ~~Limited self government was exercised by the evacuees through the~~

There were other informal self governing bodies - e.g. block council, camp organizations. nfk.
 The Community Council, a body of elected Nisei, which carried out whatever self government was permitted to the evacuees.

67. In the months preceeding the evacuation Alice had been the head of

the family in the sense of being its chief economic support and decision maker. C K and Jack were away at College. Mariko also was away from home working as a domestic in Los Angeles prior to moving to Chicago.

68. The eta were an outcast class in Japan with a status corresponding to the "untouchables" in India. Many eta emigrated to Hawaii and the United States to avoid discriminatory treatment in Japan.

69. A camp official in charge of employment.

70. On June 7, 1942, the War Department discontinued the induction of Nisei into the Armed forces and classified Nisei IV-C (not acceptable for service because of ancestry). At this time several thousand Japanese Americans were already in the Army. *U.S. Dept. of Interior (WRA)*
(The Evacuated People: A Quantitative Description, p. 125)

71. All Japanese printed matter, with the exception of a few religious books, supposedly had been confiscated.

72. Except for small areas near vital military installations, the East Coast was not restricted.

73. The Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study. (See Introduction)
~~Evacuees in Assembly and relocation centers were employed as staff workers.~~

73. (continued)

C K had become a part time worker for the study at Tanforan. The proposition to which C K refers was an offer by ^{Dr. Roy} Professor Thomas to employ him as a full time worker if he would go to the relocation center to be located at Gila Rivers, ~~Arkansas~~.

74. Gila River Relocation Center. This center was ~~located~~ in Pinal County, Arizona near Sacaton on the Gila River Indian Reservation. Approximately 16,000 acres of the reservation was set aside for the War Relocation Authority. The "we" here refers to C, K. and his family. Most of the staff of the study were concentrated in three major "laboratories": Tule Lake Center in northern California, Poston in Arizona, and Minidoka in Idaho. Staff workers were limited to one or two in each of the other seven centers.

75. The Tule Lake Relocation Center was ~~located~~ in northern California close to the Oregon border line. The evacuees preferred this camp partly because it was closer to their former homes and partly because the climate there would be less extreme than at the other camps. That Japanese could not withstand extreme heat was a widely held view.

75 - new note.

76. Only seven of the nine family members voted. Jack and Alice did not vote since neither expected to go to a relocation center. Jack hoped to leave camp for college, and Alice planned to go to Chicago. While it was a secret ballot the family knew how each voted. According to C K, Bette, Emiko, Myako and C K voted for Gila; Tom for Tule Lake, and Pop and Mom for Tanforan. Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi realized that they could not stay at Tanforan but voted this way to remain "neutral."

PST
check?

76. (continued)

Family letters reveal some of the differing attitudes. Jack to Mariko: "I don't think it is advisable to request going to Arizona because its so warm there, but Chas. has some idea that it will be most productive there." Alice to Mariko: "We had a big discussion before we came to the decision. If we go to Arizona, we will be the first family there so we may get a choice as to best location, jobs, and house."

insert 77.

78. For a description of art works created in camp see Beauty Behind Barbed Wire by Allen H. Eaton, N.Y., Harper, 1952.

79. Robert F. Spencer, a Caucasian staff member of the *California Study* study group.

80. O-bon Odori (or Bon Odori) is a traditional Buddhist festival honoring the dead. Participants wear colorful ukatas (light kimonos), and there is ceremonial music and dancing.

81. Evacuees sat with their visitors in the grandstand. Visitors were not permitted in the evacuee homes without a special permit.

82. *insert July 1942* Morton Grodzins and Robert Spencer — *a Caucasian staff member of the University of California Study* — *directors of field work for the* *Staff*

83. C. K. failed to note in his journal that after contacting *Dr.* Thomas on July 21st it was decided that he, Bette, Emiko, and Tom would precede the rest of the family to Gila. When Mrs. Kikuchi was well enough to travel, the remainder of the family would come to Gila.

84. Evacuees in a work corps to prepare the camp for occupancy arrived at Gila on July 20, 1942. By the end of July the camp population was 2,106

84 (continued) *it was*

and by September 9, 1950. The rapid influx overtaxed the partially completed facilities. *Source?*

84. *Louis Adamic, My America, Harpers? date?*
~~G K's~~ autobiography had appeared in an earlier book by Professor Adamic,

85 From Many Lands.

85. In a letter to Mariko written months earlier (April '42) Alice speaks of her engagement: "If Angelo goes to Chicago and gets a job we can get married right away. He's already given me a diamond ring - and is it a honey. Please don't tell even your best friend because only Bette, Emiko, and Tom know about it and I'd get into trouble if the news leaked out. You see, Pop can't understand how I could fall for an Occidental person instead of a Japanese and it seems to worry him greatly." Family letters do not reveal just when Angelo and Alice announced their intentions to Mr. Kikuchi but indicate that it was shortly after the evacuation to Tanforan.

86. A list of major events occurring in the assembly center during the five months of its operation.

87. Mitch and Ann Kuritani had been transferred to the Colorado River War Relocation Center located at Poston, Arizona in an area similar to the Gila River Camp.

88. In a letter to Mariko Alice writes of CK's 21 pieces of luggage: "You may be interested in knowing that Charlie's stuff that went to Arizona weighed 2403 lbs, and I have never received such a ribbing about how much of the camp the Kikuchi's went off with. We had to take apart our table, benches, and packed all the loose lumber we had, as there is a lumber shortage in Arizona."

use instead

*My America
 wait do.
 CK's life
 not in it.
 I think it
 necessary to
 repeat it.
 The reader is not
 memorizing the
 facts of Charlie's
 life!*

*Already
 explained*

#9. I would a brief table be easier to read than all these numbers? or perhaps just the percentages alone. I get 43-57 instead of 45-55, but I guess yours are rounded.)

Occupation of Japanese Americans
(California and Washington, 1940)

	In Agriculture	In all occupations	Percent in Agriculture
Foreign born	10,512	23,208	45
American born	6,951	17,207	41
Total	17,463	40,415	43%

used

#22. The term Kibei is applied to a large group of American born Japanese who were sent to Japan by their parents to be educated. Culturally and linguistically, the Kibei are more closely associated with Japan than the rest of the Nisei, and their political sympathies during the war were often pro-Japanese. Kibei means literally "returned to America" but often carries a further connotation of "Japanesey" or "steeped in Japanese culture and beliefs."

see revision

#31 The Japanese American Citizens League, organized in 1937, was the leading spokesman for the Nisei prior to the war. Its membership was restricted to American citizens, ~~(American Nisei)~~ and its purpose was to improve the economic and political status of both Nisei and Issei. When the Issei were interned immediately after Pearl Harbor, the JACL became by default the principal spokesman for all Japanese in America. The National Headquarters and many local chapters sent pledges of allegiance to the President of the United States and offered cooperation to the FBI in the apprehension of disloyal Japanese. "These activities soon earned for the Nisei leaders the reputation of being in informers: literally 'dogs', and of betraying the parent generation." The Spoilage, p. 21.

used with
slight alterations

#47. The WRA set up a voluntary War Relocation Work Corps for the evacuees which was designed to "undertake all essential work on the projects" and whose profits were to be divided among the evacuees. The Work Corp was actually a means of side stepping public opposition to the payment of "going wages" to the evacuees. One of the first jobs of the Work Corps was to assist in preparing the Relocation Centers.

see substitute not used.

50. The Japanese American Evacuation
and Resettlement Study being
conducted by social scientists at
the University of California, ^(Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, Director) See
Introduction, page —.

While this is the first mention
in the diary of this Study in which
CK was to become an active worker,
CK had evidently been discussing
it previously with some of the
staff observers at Tanforan.

used

Revision suggested

64. For a description and analysis of the Issei Nisei conflict see D.S. Thomas, The Salvage, pp 18-19, 132-35, and Alexander Leighton's The Governing of Men, pp. 74-79, 94-96. The conflict was present ~~long~~ even before evacuation and reflected a conflict of cultures, of generations, and ^{also} the ~~great~~ disparity in ages between Issei fathers and ~~their~~ children. It was aggravated by the evacuation which ~~brought~~ ^{separated} Issei & Nisei ~~were~~ brought into close contact under difficult living conditions. ~~Camp social life was a natural medium for conflicts: the public dances, movies and meetings attracted large crowds of "uncluttered" Nisei, and loosened parental control.~~ ~~the official camp~~

Enough said?

lin added a bit re quarrels in the Kikuchi clan
Wk

15 A limited form of self government
was established ^{by WPA} in the camps of Swaves in
~~was permitted~~ in the camps of Swaves in
each block of barracks elected a
Block Council with a Block Manager.
Each Block Council in turn elected ^{one} representative to
the ^{was} Community Council, which supposed
to regulate ~~provide penalties on~~ matters
affecting the internal peace and order
of the project "subject to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~order~~ by the
project director. In the original Kikuchi
diary, hundreds of pages are devoted to
descriptions of camp politics. The ~~descriptions~~ ^{which tended to deteriorate into} ~~of~~ ^{these}
were not eligible for membership in
the Community Council, and in
practice ^{so} they concentrated ^{dictating policy} ~~their activities~~
at the block level, and frequently
became so powerful that they controlled
the elections to the Community Council
if not the ~~council~~ even though they ^{sit on the} ~~could~~
Council itself.

Spokane, 37

The Issei were not permitted to

1939

May - graduated college - car - \$100

Summer - Touring Calif. - stoop labor

Fall - 100's applications - unemployed

Winter - unemployed except odd jobs (day labor)

Spring - ~~NYA started~~ cont. until spring '41?

1940

Adamic friend (10 hrs)

June - stoop labor with Jack, 10 hrs per day, 25¢ per hour. Sacramento to Fresno. Stockton - celery - a Jap - Filipi grew. Many college applications refused (no full aid). Decides on social work during this summer

Fall - return to Japanese Town - continue

job hunting NYA + reader for social science dept \$24 + \$40 = \$64 (fall of 1940 p. 11)

Nov. Appendicitis - one interview (when did it start?)

when?

Firing with Jack + Geo. - less sorry for himself - Survey + companions charged his attitude - assorted jobs -

1941

Spring - finished NYA - disorg - gambling window washing etc - (after mtg Saryan) but never lasted more than one week.

Fall - Teleg from UC \$56 saved \$300 loan -

Expenses \$10 month rent }
9 " food }
w. 2 other Nisei

Adamic says spring 1940 - OK
Dec. says fall 1940.

Career objective

changed majors several times. p 6

phys ed -
education

history w. emphasis on orientalist hist - opening
wedge for school or unit.

Never did care for hist

Philosophy interest but did not switch to it

? my efforts to do grad. work was directed
at history department until migrant work '40

Social work book

pulling celery stocks at Stockton 25¢ per hour
10 hrs a day - 9 Nisei, Filipino crew in
sheds to cut & chop ice.

When evacuation came - CK was at Berkeley
in an academic atmosph. hearing
indignant remarks about the injustice.
He told Nisei to take a strong stand but
they were all worried about families
Scare headlines convinced them this was
a military necessity. CK wanted to go
East too but had no money at this time.

Include in the introduction

R1

Charlie Kikuchi ^{was is} ~~is the~~ American
citizen, educated in American public schools,
graduate of ~~the~~ college, ~~who~~ ^{in 1942} ~~who~~ ^{at the}
Japanese ~~ancestry~~ ^{age of} was one of ~~his~~ ^{last years}

^{47,000}
~~100,000~~ persons of Japanese ancestry
who were forced along with ~~persons~~ ^{aliens}
~~of Japanese ancestry~~ Japanese citizens to
give up their work on short notice
~~pick up their~~ salvage their possessions
as best they could & become a part of
the greatest ~~forced~~ ^{military} mass migration in ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~history~~ ^{history}
the ~~days of~~ the Indian Reservations
were shunted out of the reservation by
the ~~early settlers~~ ^{white original} colonists.

The KIKUCHI DIARY

~~the diary of the Japanese~~ of a minority group.
no subtitle

a

1.

11

Just

just as he had ^{just} managed to scrape
together a barely ^{minimal} enough funds to finish
out his work at Stanford ^{when} he was
gathered up ~~with the~~ along
with 47,000 other American
citizens of Japanese ancestry in
the greatest ^{unintentional} forced
and together ~~people & minority~~
~~groups~~ since ~~the~~ the Indians were
swept out their reservations.
Kibuchi & 47,000 American citizens
were included with 27,000
Japanese aliens & segregated in
a series of ^{two} isolated "relocation camps"
in the region ^{extending from} Arizona to Idaho.

What makes Kibuchi of special
interest to readers & historians is that
he ^{is} was one of the ^{most} honest and
unbiased of observers, ~~that~~ ~~willing to~~

Turned out daily
who wrote anywhere from 1-5
pages almost daily ~~and~~ ~~under~~
~~of the most~~ of the most honest and
uninhibited comments on the life around
him. His complete diary runs to
~~pages~~ volumes, ^{typewritten} pages,
It is in fact still going on
although he has having survived the
Army, marriage (to the dancing
star, Zuzi), and year as a
social worker.

#3

From the day of internment (3) CK
began a diary of his daily life,
family friends & the problems he
saw as a "social worker" in the
camps. It was ~~the~~ diary was
later picked up as an adjunct to
a Univ. of California study of the
evacuation. In its final typewritten

#3 con.

copies I run to 20-25 pages and is of especial interest to historians & students because of the honesty and completeness of his recording. Hardly a day past that he did not write 2-3 pages, & on special occasions - 5-10.

#4 ~~The mass evacuation began~~ —
the evacuation of
the original plans for the Japanese ^{west} ~~the coast~~
did not call for an organized ~~mass~~
migration or for ~~any~~ ~~detention~~
any detention of the Japanese. They
simply in interior camps. They simply
ordered the Japanese to leave the 5
military zones. ~~Japanese persons from~~
~~zones~~ ^{that had been established} along the Coast. In Dec 1941
Jan. Public proclamations were
given.

#5 Public hostility to the Japanese
became very strong after — as a
result of many a series of unfounded

in large numbers
began to resettle & the balance
of power swung ^{farther} finally in favor of
the ^{dissatisfied} Iacis. ^{mounting} tensions
brought & the ^{inadvertent} desecration problem.

The Kibuchi family ~~was~~ represented
the more liberal element in camp life.
Vallejo. ~~CK representative.~~
Charlie's father has been a barber in
Vallejo, a small industrial town near SF,
for many years before the war. He
had come over from Japan during 19-?,
~~settled here~~ ^{established himself} & written back for one of
the picture brides to be sent over to him
from Japan. Mrs. Kibuchi was 20 years
younger than Pop, attractive ^{of good family} & ~~a dancer~~
~~he was greatly jealous~~ & ~~they after~~
she was somewhat deflated by the ~~unattractive~~
barber shop & dark little apartment behind.
They Charlie, ~~the oldest~~ ^{the eldest} ~~born~~ ^{died} was born in 1922
and ~~others soon followed~~

Points to be included - introduce -

✓

127,000 Jap-Amer -

113,000 Calif Wash Oreg. Ariz. (94,000 in Calif)
less than 2% pop. of Calif houses

47,000 born in Japan (37%)

practically
nearly all
of whom had
arrived before the
mining barriers
went up in 1924
average age high
citizens most of
educated in
Amer. schools

80,000 born in America (63%)

almost evenly divided betw farmers & wage
Occupations - ~~30~~ 1/3 of truck crops of Calif
produced
Bulk of non-agricult ^{small} trade & services

Delinquency rates low. - few on relief

Because of their ineligibility for citizenship the
Japs mining were automatically classed
as "enemy aliens" - unlike Germans &
Italians many of whom were naturalized
^{both} Official ^{+ popular} ~~joint~~ actions moreover, did
not bother to distinguish between citizen &
non-citizens Pearl Harbor had scared
everybody to me.

Ch II Detention

WRA was to resettle + detain them
after the army had evacuated them.
created March '42. Milton Eisenhower
head - in Mar 24 he recommended that
volunt. evac. cease.

It was
Public opinion we forced the evacuation
to become ~~non~~ a controlled mass
movement by army. See spoil p. 26.

Use these terms
Temporary assembly centers
Permanent relocation camps

Fr. Snyder

Series of exclusion orders - beg March 24
clearing specific zones to spec. Assembly
centers.

Almost 1/2 of voluntary migrants (2000)
moved to Military Area No. 2.
believing it a final destination ~~PK~~
See Spoil, p. 12.

June 2, 1942

Procl. No. 54 - Mil. Area No. 2 to be cleared - a
great shock.

Series of Civilian Excl. Orders for Area 2 -
June 27 - Aug 8 - moved 9,300
people, half of them for the 2nd time

Total 109,000

Periodic searches by police

Japanese books	7/9
Gap records	7/28
hot plates etc	8/4

Roused suspicion of "ime" at Santa
aita
Sp. P. 23

Restrictions -

Arrests of suspected subversives, 2,200
Transportation prohibited, ~~arrested~~
Treas. freezes assets & credits of "enemy aliens"
The public started a boycott. businesses

employers dismissed them
landlords evicted

Stores refused to sell
^{Prohibited} Zones established & restricted areas
(ie curfew)

FSA - Federal Security in charge of ^{to be completed Feb. 24}
voluntary resettlement, but people
afraid to move far because of
hostility of public opinion
Moved ^{in W.} to relatives just outside
restricted areas. Deloit recommended
to mass migrant under War Department

Feb 19 - Pres. Roosevelt issues exec. order
establishing military zones &
authorizing Secy War enforce

Mar 2 Public Proclamation Number One

Area No. 1 { West $\frac{1}{3}$ Wash + D.C.

Area No. 2 { West $\frac{1}{2}$ Calif
South $\frac{1}{4}$ Ariz

the rest of these 4 states -

All persons of Jap ancestry & all
Ger & Ital aliens will be excluded
from Zone 1, ~~but not from Zone 2~~

Zone 2 will contain prohibited Zones
but be otherwise unrestricted.

Press release said orders d follow for a
gradual exclusion from Area 1, Nisei
officially classified W. 22ci.

WCCA = WarTime Civil Control Administration
formed by Dillitt March 14 & assist was
480 officers -

Proclamation No. 2 -

March 24

Proclamation No. 3 - curfew. & travel rest.

March 27

Procl. No. 4. freeze order on Jap. Amer in Zone 1
voluntary movement ceased &
plans now dev. for mass wac,
and detention. ~~and~~ by army
WRA, camps.

15 Assembly centers now ^{the} closed ²
instead of just 2 reception
centers of Manzanar & Parker

Migration ⁴ into assembly centers, completed

April - Oct.

M. gration to ¹⁰ relocation centers
June to Oct.

Resettle meet

Went very slowly because of:

1) Not allowed at first except for mixed marriages, previous plans, medical reasons & college students (AFSC's National Student Relocation Council - several thousand)

2) ~~Later~~ Later restricted to Nisei with job offers, but the loyalty checks ^{on employees} _{employees} so long drawn out they lost jobs in meantime.

Myer in Sept. determined to liberalize leave policies and when the chance to build a file of persons eligible for leave clearance was suddenly offered, WRA took it.

Two regist forms:

- 1) Selective Service Form ^{Seal at top}
" Statement of US Citizens of Jap ancestry ^{application}
- 2) War Relocation Authority ^{for leave}
Clearance

for
male
Nisei

for
male
Issei
+ all females

Hales:

Quest. 27 - Are you willing to serve in armed forces of US ^{in combat} wherever ordered?

Quest 28 - Will you swear alleg to US & faithfully defend it and forswear alleg to Jap emp.

Females + Tami

Q 27 Will you willingly volunteer in Army Nurse Corps or USMC
Q 28 Will you swear alleg to US & forswear alleg to Jap emp.

These quest. to be answered before an Army represent.

The Salvage 36,000

"who close the difficult path of resettlement while the war was in progress were assuming not only the same hardships being experienced by other Amer. Families; but also the special risks and uncertainties inherent in their close physical resemblance to the Japanese enemy." SA p 106

p 107-8 The Jap Amer ^{any units} ~~took in~~
"were undoubtedly primary factors in promoting community acceptance of the resettlers; — registration ~~provided~~ by sec. disloyal, provided basis for loyalty clearance for the rest."

1940 127,000 Japanese { 47,000 aliens } ~~volunt. evac. 7~~
 { 80,000 Amer. born } ~~edit. super. 110,000~~
 ~~and to camp 6,000?~~

March 1943 - registration for leave clearance & loyalty

Oct 1943 - segregation

1) Total resettlement 36,000 ^{SA} p. 106
~~Early salvage 43~~ ~~College educ. - Christ - sec. romag. Nisei~~
March - Oct 43 resettlement 15,000 18,000
~~Late salvage~~
Oct 43 - Dec 44 20,000
1,000 est.
+ pre-regist. resettlers

2) ^{Spoilage} Segregated as disloyal 18,000
~~15,000~~ est. Sal. p. 95
(including families & those who refused to move.)

3) ^{Residue} Remaining in camp Dec 44 62,000
The most highly assimilated segments got out - SA p. 128

7 WRA Field offices to aid evac. (p. 108)
Financial assist to speed evac. (p. 109)

Restrict on eastern seaboard & wayplants p. 109
Jap Amer Joint Bd.

Pre-war factors of resid, educat. occupat & age
often ^{pre}determined the final disposition of
an indiv as spoilage, salvage or residue p. 135
There were good indices of assimilation

Dec 1944 West Coast exclusion orders rescinded

Few traces of resettlement p. 145

Get final figures on dispersion of
of Japanese from 1950 census.
Compare with a chart on leave
clearance destinations if there is
one - see p 145

CK's work in Chicago - how well
does diary cover this? Use as
italic's note -

100 life hist. - all ^{prewar} pop. factors
Chged to 60 life hist - ~~all~~ Nisei ^{prewar} ^{volunt} evacuees
@ main ^{prewar} occupat lines

Salvage choice of life histories ^{See} p 148

127
116
11

play - Bellefonte
photos

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 30 \\ \hline 120 \\ 12 \\ \hline 132 \end{array}$$

W

QUESTIONS II

Kikuchi Diary

50. Where is the start of the net project?
51. Is the old woman being uprooted by being taken to the hospital?
52. Who is Kido?
53. OK wants them resettled in small groups. Does he think this will avert skimming off the most able leaders?
54. Story hard to follow - would be clearer if rearranged as follows:
"Three women in bachelor quarters - Mrs. X, Mrs. K., Mrs. N.
Mrs. K in hiding from common law husband; Mrs. N., according to story, has young Nisei who calls, etc. Where does Mrs. S. come in?
55. Blackie?
56. After some of OK's grumblings I was surprised at how high these figures were - keep them in.
57. Camp I is Canal. Camp II is Butte. This was not entirely clear before.
- 58a. Long and rambling - how to trim?
- 59a This hardly describes the next few pages - cut.
- 58b What age limit - children need clothing too?
- 59b Good - this is one of OK's most clear sighted reporting.
60. "their" club? Sounds like the Jacl branch had 250 Kibei.
61. Why would the lumber contract solve it?

62. Japanese workers or Caucasians?
63. No verb?
64. Does he mean the public does not accept the Nisei?
65. Winning a democratic war?
66. Very good - don't cut this story of the Indian.
67. Tanforan friends or Vallejo? I thought Vallejo friends were mostly non-Japanese?
68. Is Poston the Idaho center?
69. Where did Bob come from - he was yet to be consulted in the last paragraph?
70. Somehow this whole story seems long and pointless unless the Japanese customs of the reception are important and they are not given in great detail.
71. Does this mean 2500 Nisei remaining in the camps?
72. Bennet = new project director = Bennett?
73. How does OK know who was on the blacklist?
74. OK said a while back that beautification had nearly stopped p.524.
75. What does he mean by "the other workers in camp will divide anything left over?"
76. Whatever happened about Cozzens rash promise for clothing? And I thought Cozzens was being replaced by Bennett Dec. 4.
77. Who said? Mr. Miura or the Consul?
78. Who are all these volunteers?
79. Landward is not aware but he is agreeable!
80. Is this more of that incomprehensible statement in 75 above?

81. More or less than previously?
82. Is this what Cossens promised? The whole thing?
83. If they buy chickens from the Indians they don't raise them in the blocks?
84. Who wrote this manuscript?
85. Whoever attacked him obviously spoke English even in moments of stress - this does not seem to surprise him.
86. Did he go berserk here in camp living with his parents, or elsewhere? Where would the eldest sister go with her parents if she could?
87. Is there some significance to the casually and back? Bob turned down by the army?
88. Nisei not allowed to visit parents in camp? Why? Contamination by Issei ideas?
89. Rather confusing on first reading, and how could brother working on a farm outside camp act as his keeper?
90. -----
91. Sounds like a continuation of p643 and Obo a member of the JAOL board.
92. Does he mean that Nitta lived with the Tsugawa family before coming to camp?

Is he right - did families of Nisei soldiers receive no dependency allowance while in camp at Gila etc.?
93. Why does the gap between generations affect the ~~volunteering~~?

Care of parents?

94. If CK thinks it so bad why doesn't he get out?
95. Sharp change in subject - sounds as if the Kikuchi's were having trouble getting data about PoP from the hospital administration - his arrival time, his condition, etc.,.
96. What problem/? Another rapid change in subject.
97. Awfully detailed and repetitious this series of meeting and reports of camp reaction - shorten?
98. Do I understand that nearly all the Issei answered yes? They must have misunderstood!
99. This is one of the better of the many paragraphs on this subject.
100. Has the resettlement idea suddenly caught on all over camp?
I get hints like this but nothing definite.
101. Was Ayako an elder child?

102. Over cut here - who is ~~he~~

102 1/2 *First introduce to school situation - needs a long explanation*

103. A different high school from the \$18 a month one?

104. How does going to Church help the war effort?

105. I've forgotten who Tom and Tamie were?

106. How did CK get in on this meeting - thru DST?

106 1/2 *Introduce the study buddy at this point or earlier?*

107. Is Emiko living with Alice after all?

108. This is all so abstract and unreal. If you don't know many Caucasians and the ones you do know snub you, how do you go about dispersing? And how is an official policy from the WRA going to to cause bright friendships to spring up overnite between the races? I think CK's sociological struggles over the Principles of segregation vs. dispersal should be pared to the bone. Actual conditions leading to dispersal or segregation OK.

Questions on the Revised Version of Kikuchi

1. Nancy?
2. Note explaining Mrs. Smith and her husband?
3. Is Tulare explained before this?
4. Note on Landward here.
5. Note on JAOL here?
6. Wasn't this covered in Tanforan? If so, cut this whole day.
7. This makes very little sense - if all these individual workers stand to gain so much from cotton picking why isn't there a stampede to the fields. They are scared for some reason and this is an excuse.
8. Where is Drew?
- 8¹/₂. He means Montgomery Ward, I think - see page 3 for October 26, also Nov. 14.
9. Note?
10. i. e. not the absentee ballots mentioned the previous day. Are these for the permanent council or temporary? Who is Harry Cozens?
11. Is Fryer leaving for good? Did Fryer succeed Landward? Is Fryer leaving because of the strike? or for other reasons. Where is there? S. F. ?
12. Make clear Mom's age somewhere - I always visualize both her and Pop as being fairly old despite the comments made on the usual age differentials. Because of her hard life I expect her to look old.
13. Put in plan of bedrooms from original typescript.
14. Jack has left?
15. What is AFL - not, I suppose, the AF of L.
16. Japanese Association - a particular organization or should this be decapitalized?
17. This sentence about DeWitt makes no sense - is it correctly copied?
18. Michii? spelling?
19. Bottom of page - how can you auction off furniture to one agency?
- 19a. correct figures?
20. Nominations for what - president, board manager?
- 19b. didn't anybody go Gripsholm? footnote repatriation forms.
21. Something omitted?
22. Kuwabara -- is this Kuwahara? See Nov. 23
23. P. and T. people?

24. Spelling - Aratoni?
25. What lumber contract for evacuees?
26. What reports? did we cut them?
27. Reader's first reaction is that this means a psychological or legal barrier since the word fence follows so closely after preceding paragraph. Insert actual before fence?
28. What does But mean here?
29. -----
30. The chairs finally came from Bears?
- 30a. What does Netsu mean
31. Is anything omitted here?
32. Is this correctly transcribed? It sounds odd.
33. Reedly, a town? Spelling.
34. Shimone Ken? Meaning
35. What is an intake interviewer or shall I just imagine.
36. Who is Miura?
37. What does he mean by "Ask an old man for him"?
38. Note on Matt Inoye needed - what became of him finally?
39. Dr. Spencer Consolation. Put a period aster Spencer to divide.
40. Suisan is where? Note also in next line Yo-Solano
41. "ones" left out?
42. My original thought was to omit Tuttle's name in view of the unflattering remarks, But Ok comes around to a very warm and friendly opinion of T. in the end, so it might be well to retain his full name.
43. Sounds just like the case of Bill Kato who was locked in and threatened by the Kibei Club November 5 - OK didn't confuse these two men, did he?
44. What is Sumo? haven't we had it before?
45. Mas or Mat?
46. The convention in Utah?
47. Transcribed correctly?

48. In the confusion of getting settled would it be possible to organize a secret group of this size? People would hardly have found out who their friends and foes were. Moreover, how could they have kept it a secret all this time? Any other evidence on this organization?
49. Tuscon or Tuscan - a slip that should be corrected?
50. Is this the father of 6 children, assailant of Tada?
51. CAS - Caucasian Administrative Staff?
52. Why disappointing? The Japanese signs?
53. Vorhees is correct spelling. Is this OK's version? Should it be retained?
54. --
55. There was some justification really for calling OK an informer - what was Miura's list?
56. Spelling varies, Kawai, Kawaii.
57. Helped who out? Confusing.
58. CAS again?
59. Were they telling the truth? OK would never admit to his total resources.
60. "more often"? Transcription?
61. What is "up"?
62. Representative who? Something missing here, I think.
63. "memorialized"?
64. Better footnote Tsugawa to refresh reader's memory - the seven children whose father had bludgeoned their mother and her lover - then gave himself up to the authorities. His wife lived? did not live?
officers? take over what? *registration teams?*
65. Training course for what? ~~Missi~~ combat unit. Better footnote.
66. Charlie (typist) questioned spelling of Ichioke but it checks with entry for January 5-b.
67. With sharp breaks of this kind, would it be permissible to put in stars to warn the reader or perhaps use this gap for a footnote on registration
68. I don't know who questioned these figures but they must surely be wrong.
\$887.00?
69. --
70. Not clear?
71. JACL MEETING, CAS meeting or what? Is this meeting "by special invit-

ation" the Issei meeting he speaks of in the next line.

71¹. Give correct versions from ~~Salvage~~ Spoilage, p. 58.

72. What does he mean "withheld"? Were the questions submitted on paper slips?

73. Korn or Ken?

74. Kyowa Kai has never been hyphenated before. Anyway to check?

75. This "yes-no" problem should be fully footnoted somewhere before this. Even OK doesn't make clear the evacuees misinterpretation. Both this paragraph and the preceding one are confusing.

76. --

77. According to the Spoilage, p. 61 - they had only hoped for 3,500, actually got 1200 volunteers. Put the figures in here?

78. Is this true?

79. OK's own immediate reaction was very favorable - see Feb. 7, 1943.

80. 50 volunteers - can't seem to check?

81. Indicate passage of time somehow?

82. Something wrong with this time schedule - recheck

83. Insert where this occurred to ease transition?

84. Star or something to indicate passage of time?

DRAFT OF FOOTNOTE TO EXPLAIN REGISTRATION

Insert on February 2nd (b), 1943.

Events preceding the registration and the failure of the Army teams and WRA officials (who presided over registration) to explain the questions, created a great deal of misunderstanding among the evacuees. JAOL leaders had given the WRA to understand that the evacuees were anxious to enlist in the army to prove their loyalty to the United States, and the Army and WRA proceeded even on that assumption. The Army/announced in some camps that it "expected" a specific number of volunteers from that camp.

The WRA, meanwhile, had decided to include a "leave clearance" questionnaire with the Army's registration forms so as to process the entire group of evacuees together for resettlement and avoid the endless holdups of individual leave clearances in Washington. The Army registration forms for Nisei were printed under a Selective Service letterhead and attached to leave clearance forms printed on WRA letterheads - both forms included the ambiguous loyalty questions.

It appeared to the evacuees, therefore, that if they answered "yes" to the loyalty question they would either be forced to enlist or forced to leave camp and resettle, and that all members of a family must answer alike to avoid being separated. There were a number of variations on this misinterpretation but they all stemmed from a sense of compulsion and a belief that the three questions were related.

Topics to be kept in -

✓ American vs. Japanese attitude of inmates
p 12, 19, 35, 83, 380, 382, 383

Conditions of camps -

~~Relative w~~
~~Attitude of administration~~ 398,

~~Personal list of family -~~

~~Swing into -~~

~~education - problems of continuing - 399~~

✓ CK's plans for school + army p 81-2, 89

✓ Social Service 8, 4

✓ ~~Poverty~~ 13, 8, 20, 78

✓ ~~Industry~~ + crafts of
Japs 14, 3, p 379

✓ Maternity 15, 10, 4

✓ Join Army 24

I love the remarks about
p 6p - don't cut there!

✓ Rumors p 77, 97, p 102, 12 397

✓ Nankos 77, 78

✓ Arguments over dances 129

Sociology Dept.

311

Tues 2 PM -

✓ Pages ~~batteries~~ p 27
~~Pages batteries p 27~~
barker shop

p. 239, 214, 183

✓ Missi quies 20

Farmer works p 379 (strike) p 387, 391, 397
~~beat~~
Cotton

Center chairman 380

Alice decision to leave camp p. 386, 415

JACL 396, 401

Mon 404
411

Repatriation

Beautification of camps 412

Takahashi family is right good - but
could it be gotten in without great
length - first middle class
then wife met. rest all bohemian
or intellectual

2679

Mariko's college possibilities outlined 2679

Bette refuses to be picked up by a friendly Nisei

p. 2689

CK's ultimatum to Mariko and
Alice before he even reaches
Chicago and looks situation over!!

p 2702

^{drunk} Negro for Ethiopia

p 2711

Chinese problems of assimilation

— Important to know that ~~the~~ Study
office is at U. of C.

p 2838

— Alice & friend plan move to
Rockford.

p 2880 - Mark and Alice camp in kidbug hotel

p 2883 - Mariko's fight w. landlord O'Brian -
better than the one by hearsay?

p. 2889 - Chge in Valley's since was is
interesting

p 2907 - Redford's talk impresses CK
greatly

p 3129 - This explains why CK decided to
take the course -

p2912 Deki - put her back in for the sake of the plot at least

p2913 Dr. Tashiro the dentist - we need some prosperous + professional people

p2924 - Smitko's reaction to the Town Mtg discussion is good.

2939 - Mariko's disinterest in the town mtg discussion

p2960 - $\Pi 2$ - worth putting in? no practical use in masters degree -

p2968 - Min - the pharmacy student in search of a chem job.

~~p2981 - Better~~
p2981 - Better + Smitko fight

p3021 - Dr. Masataka gives the strongest ~~attempts~~ rebuttal to K's arguments and despair.

End of vol. V - Tom's letter - "the most lovable brother anyone could have" - Nice touch reversing the usual Jap closing

How about including
any family letters -
or didn't he get them
from Mariko?

108 we never actually received Emiko +
Mariko back from the funeral trip.

108 Emiko stayed longer - ok.

3 109 Who is Togo, or should I remember

110 I didn't know Alice had moved
from Mariko's -

(116) 111 It's a surprise to learn that Debi has
a husband - Since we started out
with Debi as a sort of lead
character, the casual shuffling over
of her subsequent career rather
violates the principles of good
plotting. This ^{diary} is not fiction but
raises questions in the reader's
mind.

112 Who is Jimmy Yamada? From camp?
112A - can you get to salvage without being in the army?
113 Why - ? They have scholarships for
Emiko? Is CK's budget badly
unbalanced? ^{more} explanations needed.

114 Reader left hanging - Will CK write
the book or won't he - overcut?

115 Helen's or Mariko's?

116 Bob who? I tho't The Bob in Chicago
was the same one as in camp.

117 What is Jimmy's segregation?

Part of the Study

118 ~~Do~~ ^{I suppose} ~~the~~ ^{the segregation} ~~mean~~ ^{the segregation} ~~the segregation~~ ^{in camps}
119 Who is Jimmie? of disloyal Japanese -
he certainly hasn't
lost interest in
segregation of Asians
in Chicago.

120 who is Yuri?

121 Now why is Alice back w.
Mamie - I tho't she was with
at Rockford

122 Honestly! Can't he ever let
well enough alone. If ever
there was an anxious fence parent
trying to produce a model child
and doing all the wrong things
That is CK with Emiko.

(123) Was this a 4 dance or what?

(124) The succeeding comments are too
long - if used, they should be
shortened and pointed up.

(125) All these talks with Yatabe
are not very interesting - could
be cut to the bone I think -

(126) I thought army dependency benefits
would not go to people in camp?

Who are These?

Verline p 448

Tamie p 484

hakuiju p 485

ACLU p. 503

Miura 507

Susan Nagao 526 important person?

CAS p 639

Shizu? p 660 one of

Mr. Sessions p 712

Tom + Tamie p 791

Merry

p 825

Remarks

- Too much being cut on Dr. Thomas + study ?
I can't figure point of Poston visit for example
- Jack sort of faded from sight - a little
^{needed} more on his shift @ Univ ?

Camp

Temple

Gila

1. Physical setup - ✓
2. daily routine ✓
3. camp polit. is ✓ under Politics
4. living quarters ^{conditions}
5. work activities Pages Work in camp in book
6. J.A.C. b. ✓

Family

1. Each member development & personality ✓
2. background of family ✓
3. personal problems & adjustments of each
4. interaction of various members of family
5. impact on family of
 - a) camp life
 - b) evacuation Assembly Center,
W.P.A. Camp at Gila
 - c) resettlement -
 - d) draft.

Nisei ✓
↑
Nisei - Issei Relationships

1. problems & adjustments of each
- 2) interaction ~~of~~ with each other

Administration - Evacuee Relationships ✓

Resettlement - Chicago

1. Nature of
2. Problems & adjustments made
 - a) integration vs. segregation
 - b) economic adjustment
 - c) housing

Evacuee - Majority Group Relationships

1. Japanese Attitudes vs. American Attitudes ✓
2. Steps towards assimilation ✓
3. Obstacles to " " ✓

108 - This is all so abstract and unreal -

If you don't know many Caucasians and the ones you do know snub you on the street how do you go about dispersing? And now is an official memorandum from the WPA going to cause bright friendships to spring full blown between the races? I think the sort of struggle in CK's ^{sociological} struggles over the principles of segregation vs dispersal should be pored to the bone. Actual conditions leading to dispersal or segregation OK.

~~109~~ What?

109 What report at Tantorau?

110 How are the ^{Friends} ~~hostels~~ involved in the study?

111 I am getting tired of all the lingering doubts - This Chicago life needs more substance and less of the very normal & usual qualms of a man about to start a new job. Perhaps this is not the II to cut since it mentions several factors.

112 Who is Merry, or should I remember?

113 Mary, Merry??

114 What did Superman do? ^{Footnote} ~~If I don't know the Kibuchi man, certainly won't.~~

115 I am confused over Emiko's collages. There seems to be a new one on every page.

Topical Index

Annexes Read forage ch II+III
Louis Adamic
from many lands

~~Administration - attitude of 398, 408, 70~~ page 470

~~Alice decision to leave camp or stay 386, 415~~

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~~Appearance of~~

~~Beautifying camps. 412, 445, 445~~

~~Best fields~~

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~~Charlie Kikuchi - Army 24, 181-2, 29~~

~~700. 474~~

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Maternity 4, 10, 15

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Appendix

60,500	M	
50,700	F	
<hr/>		
111,200		in WRA camps -

18200
17170
<hr/>
35370

Jean ~~Ann~~
 1. Dorothy ~~Ann~~ X
 1. ~~Ann~~ X
 4. Virginia X
 6. Master Harry -

March 2 Public Proclamation Number One - ^{General} Delbert
WDC
military areas I + II
"all enemy aliens" (Germans & Italians
never excluded)

(press release accompanying PPI
foretold "exclusion orders")

March 14 ^{March 18} War Relocation Authority (WRA) PP 3 - Curfew -
March 24 Restricted Travel
Contraband
enemy alien restrictions imposed on Nisei
War Relocation Authority - formed by Delbert
48 offices in centers of Jap pop
2 reception centers; P.P.
Daugman
Parker

(Public opposition)
March 27 PP 4 - freeing order for Area I
as of midnight Mar 29

(voluntary movements ceases - plans
developed for controlled evacuation & detention)

Assembly Center sites chosen - 15
mainly large fairgrounds & racetracks

Controlled Evacuation: Civilian Exclusion Orders.

March 24

June 2 PP 6 (WDC) Military Areas to be cleared
Second series of Civilian Exclusion Areas
June 27 - Aug 8

ask Don

Call Don Kent (DST
forst)

Use CK-

~~Stories~~ caps for references.

#27 - This incident - shouldn't it go into
the diary? Why footnote?

Why is ~~not~~ ^{garbage} given in footnotes on early page
See #

BKF unable to check final report references
May 21 b - tho't this rhymed? was anything
left out?

What is abridgement - just cut or actual rewrite
See Intro p.

June 4 - What the hell is there objection to
transcribed?

June 8 - 630 voters (why?)
June 14 - Who is TM - Tom?

July 10 b - Did Pop say Thomas?

July 31 - omit all repetitions?
BKF has not checked

Ask DST - footnotes 18-19 - 3d we mention
{descent here or let it come out in diary -
ancestry}
Please check footnote 20.

#20 - too much detail?

May 6ⁿ - Why did you question Kelō?

#27 - ratios? P.

#28 - Cassidy title?

#35 - CK renounced his Jap citizenship
- this might be too important for footnote.

Is there a San Francisco Register - newspaper
May 11, 42 See May 18 a

Script vs scrip - #38

Ask CK -

Kunitani - Mitsu & Aimi >

Delores Naggo - Spelling?

Sal and Martha Szalowski (sp?)

Jack went to SF State College ??

~~How old is Kague - May 8, 1942 (d)~~

June 3 - Kenji? - right?

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 23.2 \overline{) 10.51} \\ \underline{928} \\ 1230 \\ \underline{1160} \\ 70 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 17 \overline{) 7.00} \\ \underline{68} \\ 20 \end{array}$$

Ask DST (con).

#46 reference to Tolau Comm. more complete?

U.S. 77th Congress, 2d. sess., House Report

No. 2124, May 13, 1942 FOURTH INTERIM

REPORT, ETC See Feubrock p 372

#37 - yes here Don & I think.

order of names on study

May 28 Keba sisters - name sp.rite?

underline titles? - to printer this means italics?

Footnote 22:

The term Kibei ^{is} ~~was~~ applied to a larger group of American-born Japanese who ^{were} ~~had been~~ sent back to Japan by their ^{Nisei} parents to be educated. Culturally and linguistically the ^{Kibei} ~~are~~ ^{are} more ^{the} closely associated ^{with} Japan than the rest of ^{the} Nisei, and their political sympathies ^{during the war} were often pro-Japanese. Kibei means literally "returned to America" ~~but as used by the U.S. Navy to designate~~ ^{as used by the U.S. Navy to designate} ~~as steeped in Japanese culture~~ ^{as steeped in Japanese culture} ~~and often carried the further connotation of Japanese or steeped in Japanese culture and beliefs.~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 49.777 \\ 63.208 \\ \hline 112.985 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.1 \\ 113 \overline{) 50.000} \\ \underline{48} \\ 20 \\ \underline{20} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55.1 \\ 113 \overline{) 63.000} \\ \underline{66} \\ 30 \\ \underline{30} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

50
63

44
66

Revision of Tanforan notes -
Use CK instead of C K (with space between) ^{Stamps or caps for letters?}

2. Family groups were united in the Assembly Centers by a numbering system ^{evacuee} set up at registration. Each family was given a separate number which was used to mark the records, baggage, and freight of its individual members. All persons with the same number were to be housed together in the camps.

The Kikuchi family was assigned to the Tanforan Racetrack situated near San Francisco. ^{the} Tanforan ^{offices & horse stalls} were converted into an assembly center ^{and used} from April 28 to October 13, 1942. Maximum population reached was 7,816 on July 25th. Most of the Tanforan evacuees were from the San Francisco Bay area.

9. Comma after U.S. [?]
~~It seems to me a brief table~~
~~would be easier to read than~~
~~such a long statement see~~
~~Attached sample - or - or~~
perhaps just the percentage.
(I get 43 - 57% split
but I suppose you are rounding off.)

Kunitani
Kunitani

The Japanese American Citizens League,
was organized in 1937, was the leading
spokesman for ~~the Nisei~~ ^{Nisei} ~~American-born Japanese~~
prior to the war. Its membership was
restricted to American citizens of Japanese
ancestry and its purpose was to improve
the ^{economic and political} status of both the Nisei & Issei in America.
When the Issei leaders were interned,
immediately after Pearl Harbor, the JACL
became ^{by default} the principal spokesman for all
the Japanese in America. Both the ^{JACL} national
headquarters and many local chapters sent
pledges of allegiance to the ^{President of the} United States, and
offered cooperation ^{to the FBI} in the apprehension
of ^{disloyal} Japanese ~~resisters~~ and ~~investigation~~
of ~~these~~ "These activities" soon earned for
the Nisei leaders the reputation of being
villains (informers: literally 'dogs'), and of
betraying the parent generation.
Thomas, The Spoilage, p. 21-22

Revision # 47

The WRA set up a voluntary
~~The~~ War Relocation Work Corps for
the evacuees which was to undertake
all essential work on the projects and
whose profits were to be divided
among the evacuees. The Corps was
~~actually~~ ^a ~~means~~ ^{method} of side stepping public
opposition to the payment of ^{anything} more than token
wages to the evacuees. One of the first jobs
of the work Corps was to assist in
preparing the Relocation Centers.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Notes on Tanager
a) Labor Tanager

Gainfully Employed	Foreign born Japanese	American born Japanese	Total
-----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-------

In agriculture	8,493 M 2,019 F
----------------	--------------------

In all
occupations

	In agriculture	In all occupat ²	Percent in agricult
Foreign born	8,493 M 2,019 F	18,227 M 4,981 F	
American born	5,611 M 1,340 F	11,898 M 5,309 F	
Total	17,463 ✓	40,415 ✓ 17,463 22,952	43%

43
40415 | 1746300
161660
129700
121245
84550

calls

in the diary

CK, as he ~~refers to himself~~ ^{in the diary} and
as we shall refer to him, was twenty
six years old at the time he was
evacuated. ~~He was born at Vallejo, California~~
~~the eldest son of~~ ^{He was the eldest of eight}
~~the eldest of eight children but~~
~~had scarcely known his~~ of Nakayori
and Shizuki Kikuchi. ~~although he had~~
~~spent~~ He was, ^{upon consequence} ~~therefore~~, an American
citizen, ~~therefore~~ although his parents
~~still remained citizens of Japan under~~
the Oriental exclusion Act of 18-7.
~~Furthermore~~ His education and ^{experience} ~~early upbringing~~
were primarily American ^{inasmuch as}
of the fact ^{beginning} that he had not lived with
his ~~family~~ ^{parents} since he was
eight years old. The circumstances
which led to this separation are
not entirely clear ^{either} ~~even~~ to Charles
Kikuchi ^{or to other members of his family} even at the present time.
^{his father} Nakayori emigrated to America
around the turn of the century and
became at first a migrant worker and

The Kikuchi family was assigned to the Tanforan Racetrack situated near San Francisco. Horse stalls, offices, and grandstand were converted into an Assembly Center and used from April 28, 1942 to October 13, 1942. Maximum population reached was 7,816 on July 25th. Most Tanforan evacuees were from the San Francisco Bay Area.

Chicago Notes

1. The Chicago hostel sponsored by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). The Kikuchis were to stay here until they could find other ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ housing.

2. Resettlers faced a series of problems. Finding housing was a major one in all sections and especially in Chicago where a particularly acute housing shortage existed. Finding employment was of course a prime need. Overcoming or adjusting to racial discrimination and anti-evacuee sentiment was an intruding concern of most resettlers. The adjustment to a new environment, reintegration into American life, and reestablishment of personal independence were complicated by fear, misinformation, and cultural differences that resulted from the isolation in camp. Many groups assisted the resettlers. In January of 1943 the WRA opened in Chicago the first of several field offices. "These offices...could handle contact work with employers. They could provide a check on public attitudes toward the evacuated people and work toward improving them, they could furnish a variety of services which the incoming evacuees would need in becoming settled in their new localities." { WRA A STORY OF HUMAN CONSERVATION, p. 132. } The Friends played an active part in finding housing, employment, and otherwise facilitating adjustment. The JACL staff in Chicago played a similar role in addition to its efforts to improve Japanese American public relations. The Salvation Army and other religious groups shared in this work. C K describes and evaluates the work and contributions of these groups at length. While his major conclusions

Underline rather than capitalize all titles.

8()

are retained, detailed descriptions of their organization and functioning of these groups have been deleted. For an account of the problems encountered by evacuees and the adjustments made, see PEOPLE IN MOTION: THE POSTWAR ADJUSTMENT OF THE EVACUATED JAPANESE AMERICANS; and William Caudill, "Japanese American Personality and Acculturation," GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY MONOGRAPHS, 45:3-102, 1952, and The Salvage, Part II.

3. Eileen, a Nisei, was a close friend of Mariko. She and Mariko had shared an apartment ^{when Mariko first came to Chicago.} In the unedited diary her activities and relationships with the Kikuchis are traced in considerable detail partly because of C K's personal attachment to her.

40

This is the first of a long series of disappointments and technicalities over the school situation. Bette had to complete two more years of school because the Chicago public schools would not accept her Gila River credits. ~~CK~~ managed, at a nominal tuition fee of \$15, to have her make up a few credits at the Central Y High School during the spring and summer of 1943. Then he hoped to enter her in the fall as a senior at the Hyde Park Public High School. The Chicago School Board, however, not wishing to be swamped with non-tax-paying students from outside the city, levied an \$18 a month tuition charge on students whose parents did not reside in the city proper. This rule the Board applied with strict technicality to the Kikuchi girls and other Nisei whose parents were still in camp. C K fought the "Battle of the Public Schools" with every argument and through every agency he could enlist. He pointed out that he was in fact Bette's guardian and her sole means of support, ^{and obtained legal guardianship papers from the court.} He applied for special exemptions on the basis that the Nisei had been forcibly evacuated from their home schools and could not get accredited schooling in the camps. ~~He even tried legally adopting Bette.~~ He got the WRA, the Society of ^{American} Friends, the Salvation Army, the YWCA, and finally the Civil Liberties

4.(con't.) Union to write letters of protest and recommendation. The complete story of his efforts is an amazing record of pertinacity and ingenuity which could not possibly be included in full, although the major defeats and successes have been recorded as they occurred.

Emiko already had a high school diploma but was up against the same nonresident clause for Junior College as Bette at the the Hyde Park High School. The total tuition fees for the two girls would amount to about \$425, C K figured. He hoped that he could establish the principle of admitting Nisei free of charge in Bette's case and then ask for similar treatment for Emiko.

5. Professor William I Thomas and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy S. Thomas, study director, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miyamoto who were staff workers.

6. C K does not describe his work in detail. His assignments included the writing of reports on the morale, social organization, and ~~XXXXX~~ JACL activities at Gila, making regular entries in his diary, and interviewing evacuees who had resettled in Chicago. Most of his time was devoted to the latter, and he eventually compiled 64 lengthy case histories which are models for their detailed coverage and faithful capturing of individual personality. Fifteen of these have been published in THE SALVAGE. C K frequently recorded parts of his interviews in his diary. While most of these have been deleted, a few have been retained to give the reader a feeling for the kind of work he was doing.

7. C K practiced a similar deception. He made no mention in his diary of his "amours" lest his younger sisters read and "be corrupted." In interviews C K reported that he had a series of girl friends at Tanforan, Gila,

*underlines
rather than
caps.*

and Chicago. On occasions at Gila the family thought C K to be at meetings when he was with a lady friend on the Butte; and the rapport he established with many Nisei girls in Chicago far exceeded that which was necessary for successful interviewing.

8. Mark and Alice followed A K's suggestion and wrote their parents that they were to be married on June 5th.

9. C K is contemplating his assignment ^{to} ~~of~~ interviewing resettlers in Chicago.

10. C K failed to record in the Gila section his strong disapproval of many of Emiko's friends whom he classed as "rowdy, zoot-suiters."

11. This is one of many references to Nisei segregation. C K felt that the resettling Japanese Americans ought disperse throughout the larger community and associate with Caucasians. He feared the development of segregated Nisei communities which would be socially and culturally isolated, and he viewed any congregation of Nisei, for whatever purposes, as a step in the wrong direction. The WRA favored dispersal but felt 1) that social assimilation could not be forced, and 2) that to foster it would be to assume a function for which the agency was neither created nor equipped. The JACL also favored dispersion but felt that some banding together was almost inevitable and necessary during the initial period of resettlement. The Friends also favored social integration, but they also could not decree it into existence over strong opposition from large numbers of Nisei and Caucasians. Hundreds of pages of the ^{original} diary are devoted to a discussion of these questions with the views of each group stated at length and followed by even longer rebuttals in which C K preaches the gospel of social assimilation. Most of these pages have been deleted since invariably they reiterate a feeling rather than state a plane of action.

11. (Con't.) In pre-evacuation days the great majority of Japanese Americans lived ~~XX~~ socially and, to some extent, geographically isolated from Caucasians. Many assisting the resettlement hoped that the Nisei would avoid recreating a "Japanese world" and would integrate. In fact, integration became one of the chief objectives of all of the help groups. Spicer notes ~~that~~ "Nisei responded in differing ways to these suggestions and efforts [to integrate]. Those who relocated early generally ~~tend~~ to conform. They deliberately denied themselves Nisei company they longed for. They attended mixed-race parties at which they were inwardly ill at ease. Some of them became quite well adjusted to this sort of participation after a while so ~~they~~ they continued it from choice. Others grew discouraged and turned again to other Nisei for social satisfactions or found some compromise acceptable to them. Quite a few never made any serious attempt to integrate.... It sometimes happened that integration became an issue. The word acquired emotional connotations and was even used as a label for classifying Nisei. One girl said: "For a while in Cleveland it was the subject of no end of argument. One girl would say of another 'Oh yes, I know her. But I don't have much to do with her. She's not integrated, you know.'" IMPOUNDED PEOPLE, p.222.

12. A WRA analyst notes: "In Chicago where more Japanese Americans are located than at any other point in the country except Los Angeles, there are three major areas of settlement, with the ^{near} north side and the south side in the general vicinity of the University of Chicago accounting for ~~XX~~ two thirds of the 15,000 to 20,000 in that city.... The north side concentration lies in a depressed transition area characterized by rundown rooming houses, hotels,

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single
space

underline
rather than
caps

and a large number of cheap night clubs and bars....The south side area tends to be one of small ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ unit apartments, the University of Chicago area especially so. Apartments around the Cottage Grove -39th to 43rd street area, tend to be a little bigger and it is here that many of the south side family groups have settled." PEOPLE IN MOTION: THE POSTWAR ADJUSTMENT OF THE EVACUATED JAPANESE-AMERICANS, pp. 168-69. Mariko ^{moved} ~~lived~~ in the north side area; C K ^{lived} in the south side.

13. The Japanese family is patriarchal, consequently a married female identifies with the family of her husband. Dr. Norbeck writes: "Daughters, by marrying into other households, develop new familial obligations which serve eventually to exclude them from the households of their procreation." (Edward Norbeck, TAKASHIMA: A JAPANESE FISHING COMMUNITY, University of Utah Press, 1954, p.50.) When Mrs. Kikuchi speaks of not being able to call upon her married daughters, she is probably thinking in terms of the above. C K's references separating Alice from the Kikuchi family may reflect his American cultural values centering in the nuclear or conjugal family rather than an influence of Japanese culture.

XXX Alice went to Gila and arrived in time for the funeral as is indicated by
XX a letter Mrs. Kikuchi wrote Mariko: (Translated)

Dear Mariko:

Papa finally died. It was July 29 at 8:15 P.M. On Wednesday, July 28 mother went at 4:45 after dinner to feed papa. It was then that a friend told me that papa had a high fever and that an ice bag had been placed on his forehead. I placed my hand on his forehead and found it was hot. I became frightened so I called Dr. Sugiyama who told me that poison was circulating through his system and that his condition was critical. So that night I stayed by his bedside but Tom came and called me. The next morning I went again to the hospital at 11 A.M. and by that time he could not eat or drink anything but I gave him a spoonful of ice water. I was alone with him when the end came. Dr. Sugiyama told me that the end was near but Tom and I both could not believe it. He died very peacefully. Mama believes that it was

underline-
drop caps

underline
drop caps

Should
this be
included?
OK.

because I prayed to God that his end would be peaceful that he did not suffer in the end. I didn't know what to do but everyone like the Block Manager, Mr. Tator, Mery Obata, Mrs. Sato and others were very helpful. The wake service was held August 5 and the funeral on August 6. Alice arrived in time. I intend to write to C., E. and B. Please tell J. about it too. Flowers were sent by Dr. Thomas, Mr. Spencer, Mariko, the Women's Club and many others.

*[sic] should
it be Mary
Dorothy?*

14. Between September 13 and November 8, C K began a series of almost daily rounds in which he visited or telephoned everyone who might conceivably bring pressure to bear on the Board of Education: Dr. Johnson of the University of Chicago; Miss Herrick, President of the Chicago Teachers Union, Mr. Sherrell of the WRA, the Society of Friends, the Legal Aid Society, and Mr. Hunter of United Charities. He talked with members of the Board of Education but they were adamant, and the ~~XXXXX~~ agencies could do little more than put forward the arguments or suggestions that C K had already followed, so that it became a seemingly endless runaround.
15. George Taki (shortened form of Takigawa) Mariko's "steady".
16. Alice had moved to Rockford, Illinois to be near the camp where Mark was stationed.
17. C K does not mention in his diary that he declined Mr. Adamic's invitation.
18. Since most resettlers worked during the day, C K had to conduct most interviews in the evening. The average length of interview was about four hours although many ran much longer. In all cases call backs were made to record adjustment as an "on going process." During the day C K would dictate ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the interviews to a secretary at his office at the University of Chicago and visit various groups assisting the resettlers.

19. Or at least C K hoped so. Actually, the Board's letter gave no reason for the change in their decision and did not indicate whether this was merely an individual decision affecting the Kikuchis or a blanket decision for all Nisei. C K believed that added pressure from the American Civil Liberties Union had influenced the Board, and he sat down immediately and wrote to all agencies that had helped him and might help other Nisei in the same difficulty.

20. Most of the events leading to this "crisis" have been deleted. During the preceeding six months C K made almost daily entries regarding his conflicts (often covert) with Emiko. The many entries omitted are almost identical with those left in. C K did not want Emiko drawn into the Nisei social whirl; and Emiko, with few Caucasian friends, objected to leading a life cut off from Nisei. While Alice and Mariko verbally supported C K's position, their activities as leaders in the Nisei social world acted as a pulling force in the opposite direction. C K's personal social life - ^{seldom} ~~usually~~ not recorded in the diary- was confined almost entirely to Nisei.

21. In addition to interviewing resettlers C K was expected to keep in touch with the resettlement situation by visiting the offices of the WRA, JACL, Friends, and other groups associated with evacuees. Many similar descriptions of C K's ~~XXX~~ daily rounds have been deleted.

22. The Army and Navy had just released news of the Bataan atrocity, and the State Department had recently published an indictment of Japan for torturing and executing large numbers of American and British prisoners.

23. Nursing was one of many occupations in which Emiko expressed interest. During the preceeding few months her interest in the cadet nursing program had been steadily increading.

24. The naive moralizing which frequently appears in the diary (and great amounts have been elided) was unquestionably inserted for the benefit of Bette and Emiko who, C K suspected, read his diary regularly.

25. The resettlers interviewed by C K included the stable and well adjusted as well as the disorganized type described above. Interviews with "rowdies" are more often recorded in the diary (also for the edification of his sisters), but the reader should not assume that they are "typical Nisei." A more representative picture is given by the case histories published in THE SALVAGE, pp. 151-563. A description of better adjusted Nisei is presented also in William Caudill, "Japanese American Personality and Acculturation," GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY MONOGRAPHS, 45:3-102, 1952.

*Underline
rather than
ceps.*

26. The six years included time spent at Los Angeles State College and San ~~Francisco~~ State College for which Jack was able to obtain only partial credit at Drew University.

27. Japanese Americans were still barred from the West Coast. Violators were subject to criminal prosecution.

28. Accounts of Mariko's problems have been omitted except where they seemed to have direct bearing upon ~~XXX~~ C K's course of life. In the unabridged diary pages are devoted to Mariko's continual employment and housing crises. Her jobs were varied and brief and interspersed with long periods of unemployment. Her nightly parties and many phone calls seldom failed to irritate both other tenants and landlords and percipitate housing crises."

29. In preparation for entering the Cadet Nursing Program in the fall.
30. Transportation and expenses incurred visiting an ill person in camp.
31. Throughout the war the Navy refused to accept any person of Japanese descent. ~~to Brook, et al.~~ Prejudice, War, and the Constitution. p. 166
32. By this date approximately 3500 evacuees had resettled from Gila, and almost 27,000 from other WRA camps. The Evacuated People A Quantitative Description. pp. 30,33.
33. Until the final days of camp operation when the WRA was "putting pressure" on evacuees to resettle, the great majority of resettlers were young persons. Through 1944, 31 percent of the resettlers were 20-24 years old and 61 percent fell in the 15-29 age group. ~~IMPOUNDED PEOPLE~~ Impounded People, p.220. The social and demographic characteristics of resettlers ~~have been~~ ^{are} best described in The Salvage, pp. 105-128.
34. To attend summer school in preparation for entering the Cadet Nursing Program in the fall.
35. Because of his unfamiliarity with Japanese American culture, CK makes many observations that are incorrect. His implication that few Nisei have family lines investigated before marriage is in error. While Nisei may view the baishakunin as a mere formality, in a very large proportion of Nisei marriages family lines will be investigated. The opposition of the Kikuchi family to this and the omission of it by Alice and Mariko is highly atypical. cf. John Embree "Acculturation Among the Japanese of Kong, Hawaii", Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, No. 59, 1941, pp. 74-87.
36. Anti-evacuee sentiment had been increasing during the preceding few months. A few public dance halls refused to admit Nisei, some employers

had ceased hiring Nisei, and the press had begun to feature anti-evacuee stories.

37. It was necessary for Nisei to obtain ~~XXXXXXXX~~ security clearance to attend the University of Chicago. The reason for this (not known to the Nisei at the time) was the secret atomic research being conducted at the university.

38. Dolores left Chicago on August 30th to return to San Francisco. After considerable discussion (recorded in the unedited diary) she and Jack had decided that her parents should be told of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ their marriage although each feared a very unfavorable reaction.

39. Eileen was rooming with George and Mariko at ~~XX~~ this time.

40. A proclamation issued on December 17, 1944 stated that mass exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast would be terminated as of January 20, 1945. After this date, Japanese Americans, with some few exceptions, were free to return to the West Coast. cf. ~~ten Brook, et al.~~,

Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, pp.173-74.

41. Professor Barnhart writes: "In the belief that the residents of the centers should return to American life as soon as possible, Myer [Director WRA] acted to speed the outward flow. The leave system was largely abandoned. Relocation assistance in the forms of grants for travel and transportation of household goods was provided if the WRA approved the 'relocation plan' of the center resident. In December, 1944, it was announced that the centers would be closed sometime during the next year." PREJUDICE, WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION, p. 174.

*underline
drop caps.*

42. C K's reaction parallels that of the majority of evacuees who were very much opposed to an early closing of the camps. A WRA ~~MM~~ community analyst notes that while the WRA staff had anticipated some objections to closing the camps, "It is questionable, however, whether many staff members foresaw just how deep-seated and widespread these feelings would ~~be~~ actually be....The predominant feelings, as reported by community analysts at the centers, was one of disbelief. Every possible pretext was eagerly seized upon to justify the rationalization that WRA did not actually intend to close the centers and that its announcement was merely a 'bluff' to stimulate further relocation. An evacuee at one of the centers summed up this feeling rather succinctly when he reportedly said, 'This is a city. You can't close a city.'" WRA A STORY OF HUMAN CONSERVATION, p. 145

The WRA announced that individuals would be physically compelled to leave if this were necessary. Actually force was used in only a half dozen cases. Ibid. p.151. All WRA camps were closed by the end of 1945 with the exception of Tule Lake into which the "disloyal" had been segregated. Gila River Camp closed on November 11, 1945.

*underline -
drop caps*

2 C1

43. By this date more than 5000 evacuees had resettled from Gila. THE EVACUATED PEOPLE A QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION, p. 33. The great majority of these resettlers were young adults. See Note 33.

*underline -
drop caps*

44. Mark had been sent overseas.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

45. The Cottage Grove section was a "family area" for resettlers.

See note 12.

46. At the time C K received his IA classification he wrote Tom advising him to remain in camp.

47. At this time C K was not sure that scholarships totaling \$500 from the Kobe College fund and the Nation Japanese American ^{Student} Relocation Council would be renewed for the coming school year. They were.

48. Bette had summer employment in a factory.

49. Bette had failed three course and was considering leaving the University of Chicago to enter the Cadet Nursing Program.

DST

Re Chicago notes.

1. I think we had better not use Mrs. Bluementhal's name (Charlie's landlady). Charlie says some nasty things about her which may or may not be correct. While the landlady's side is not presented, a letter from Emiko indicates that she loafed on the job regularly. In the interest of fairness to Mrs. Bluementhal I think we should just use an initial. What you think?

2. Dorothy - is note 5 correct? Were ~~XXXX~~ Frank and Michie Miyamoto husband and wife?

3. Is note 30 correct. Jack went to camp to visit Mrs. K. when she was ill. He indicates that the WRA will pay ~~XX~~ his transportation plus 25 bucks. I've checked WRA publications and can't find a policy statement about paying expenses to visit an ill person in camp, but would guess they would.

4. Is note ~~XX~~ 37 correct. I got this information from Charlie about the clearance Bette needed to attend the University of Chicago.

full refs
These should be
inserted beginning
with notes for preface?

REFERENCES

The books listed below have been referred to so frequently that citations in the notes have been abbreviated. Complete references to other works cited in the notes are given there.

✓ Alexander H. Leighton, The Governing of Men, ~~Princeton~~, Princeton University Press, 1946.

✓ Jacobus tenBroek, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson, Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1954.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas with the assistance of Charles Kikuchi and James Sakoda, The Salvage, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1952.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas and Richard S. Nishimoto, The Spoilage, Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1946.

Reports*

U. S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Wartime Civil Control Administration. Statistical Division. Characteristics of the Japanese Population. Bulletin 12, March 15, 1943.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

✓ U.S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, ^{Washington,} 1942. 1943.

*All published in Washington at the Government Printing Office.

✓ U.S. Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, WCCA, Bulletin 12, San Francisco March 15, 1943

U. S. Department of the Interior, War Agency Liquidation Unit, People in Motion: The Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans, 1947.

U. S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, ^{Washington} Administrative Highlights of the WRA Program, 1946

_____. Community Government in War Relocation Centers, 1946.

✓ _____ . The Evacuated People, A Quantitative Description, ^{Washington} 1946.

_____. Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers, 1946.

_____. Legal and Constitutional Phases of the WRA Program, 1946.

_____. WRA, A Story of Human Conservation, 1946

U. S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority in collaboration with the War Department, Nisei in Uniform. No date.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date

TO
FROM

Unfinished Business -
Kikuchi Diary -
Glossary - add names of
family + dramatic persons
Delores Ingojo - { Sept 21 '44
Jan 7, '45
Remove Tette's name

Foreword by Dorothy Swaine Thomas

Illustrations

Charlie
Group family -
Aerial view camp
Barbed wire - Dorothea Lange (DST will write)
Closeup barracks & living quarters -
Intake - mess hall -

1942
1916
26

Mary
I Mimi Okubo - artist - sketches
~~I Mary Obata -~~
II - (soc. study

Personal ^{stories} diaries
of evacuation

Tomatsu Shibatare -
Dorothea Lange
Farm Security Admin.

Ask Don Kent:

- ① If we use caps for reference titles will the publisher know & change & state is shifted back & underlining when your secy did!
- ② # 27 shouldn't this incident go into the diary proper?
- ③ Why is Sporlage not given in footnotes on early pages
- ④ I am unable & check references & Final Report
- ⑤ May 21 b - I thought Jack's poem rhymed? was anything left out?
- ⑥ June 4 - Is this transcribed correctly: "What the hell is there ^{to object to} objection 15 -"
- ⑦ June 8 - 630 voters - why the question mark?
- ⑧ June 14 - Who is TM?
- ⑨ July 10 b - Did Pop really say Thomas?
- ⑩ July 31 - Boring - Omit all?
- ⑪ For the Sporlage & Ten Brock shouldn't we say somewhere "Hereinafter referred to as Sporlage and Prejudice" & skip the authors?

DST1, ltr. p. 2. refers to Plats I - Exclusion orders for San Diego.
Where do we get plats?

OK 2. note 3 - refers just to Wang & Warner - should we not give last name also?

Themes

- 1) C.K.'s personal views & development
- 2) Family " " "
- 3) Daily life in camp.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date

TO
FROM

Footnotes -
Assoc Farmers P. 1
Remove dots, first 3 pages.

(JL) have Feb 29, 44 Jap card game
Yogore Feb 29 '44 ?

(Italic) When did Dolores leave
Sept 6, 1944 ?

(H) Eunice is going to board at
Nursing School. Oct 4, 44
Dr. July 19, 45 Notice of arrival?

Jan 30, 45

What was he doing with the
files

Feb 1 '44 Cort town or Colt?
Embarcadero

Feb 13 '44 What was he doing
ledious

May 10 '44 Note
explaining why he was
applying to IPAC >

Feb 25- Letter from D8T
D got to Chicago

Dec 23, '42 CK beaten up.

Dec 13 Angelo comes in from Chicago

Jan 30 Alice leaves for Chicago
ostensibly to marry Angelo
CK thinks no

One day later Pop arrives
unannounced

Oct 7, 1942

Jack, Alice etc arrival so casual
here I should think we might
add note in *italics*

GILBERT BOND

25% COTTON FIBRE

U.S.A.

..... final question?

Tauforan - Note 13 - refer Spoil. in full

Delete full refe. to agree w. preface.

Tauforan "20 - Green's first name?

DST - won't Gila notes run straight through -

Gila "9 Better chart ~~being~~ drawn
What does Com. Act. and Ser. mean
Lington? (WRA chart is for ?
Assembly Centers)

* Somewhere in this Gila section
quote DST Spoilage p 39, "26.

C12

On Nov 18, 1943

It says Emilio was
born in Salvation Army
Evangeline Home in Oakland
when there was seeking divorce

