

False Statements, Distortions By Dies Sub-committee's Members Exposed by Agency

WRA Reveals Evacuee Who Threatened President Was Insane; Report Deflates Dies Official's Charge of Japan Military Unit at San Pedro

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority, in material prepared for use at the recent Dies sub-committee's hearings on Japanese-Americans and the war relocation program, exposed the lies, distortions and exaggerations in public statements made by members and staff of the Dies Committee and published in the nation's press during their investigation.

The WRA's comments, which were made public at the time of the Dies hearings in Washington earlier this month, cover more than thirty press statements regarding Japanese-Americans and relocation.

One of these stories, released by the Dies Committee and given wide press publicity, concerned the information that an evacuee who proclaimed that Japanese-Americans should kill the President of the United States was permitted for at least five months to deliver virulent pro-Japan speeches in the Japanese language at Manzanar. His remarks, the Dies Committee charged, were reported to WRA officials by a loyal Japanese American, but no action was taken.

The WRA revealed that the Dies Committee was incorrect in stating that it had taken no action on the remarks attributed to Juichi Uyemoto, a resident of Manzanar. Immediately after the report from the loyal Japanese American was received, the WRA dispatched it to the Department of Justice. The WRA noted that Uyemoto remained at Manzanar until October 23, 1942, at which time he was admitted to the Los Angeles county hospital's psychopathic ward for diagnosis and treatment. On October 29, Uyemoto was transferred from the Los Angeles county hospital, after court commitment, to the Camarillo, Calif., State Hospital. He is still in the Camarillo hospital and is suffering from a severe condition described as dementia praecox catatonica.

"It appears clear from the records that Uyemoto was having mild disturbances as early as March, 1942," the WRA reports.

The statement by Uyemoto that "Japanese-Americans should kill the President" which was used by the Dies Committee and the Hearst newspapers as part of a smear campaign against Japanese-Americans were made by an insane person, the WRA report indicates.

A quotation by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, a Dies Committee member, that there was a "completely trained Japanese infantry unit on Terminal Island on December 7, 1942" is challenged by the WRA. Thomas said in an A. P. statement on May 13 that Dies Committee records show that prior to Pearl Harbor, there was a "Japanese American Veterans Association" in Los Angeles and declared that this was "actually a division of the Japanese army." Thomas added that in Japanese records, "which we have recently obtained, the Japanese themselves called this organization the Japanese army reserve."

The WRA comment on the statements by Thomas declared: "Although this statement contains no direct charges against the War Relocation Authority, it does carry the clear implication that a large number of the evacuees in relocation centers constitute an active military threat to the United States. The statement probably refers to the Imperial Veterans Group of Southern California, an organization centered mainly in Los Angeles county in the days before Pearl Harbor. The group was composed mainly of veterans of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, men well over 50

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Nisei Women To Be Accepted In WAC Ranks

Applications to Be Taken in Free Zones. Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON — A limited number of American-born women of Japanese descent will be accepted for enlistment as members of the Women's Army Corps, the War Department announced today.

The date of enlistment of these women will coincide with the date of general enlistment in the WAC, attendant upon conversion of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps on September 1 into a Corps of the Army of the United States.

The success which attended the Army's recruitment of American men of Japanese descent led to the adoption of the plan, thus giving these loyal women an opportunity to serve their country along with other citizens.

Applicants should apply for enlistment at Army recruiting stations in the usual manner. Arrangements are also being made to accept applications at War Relocation Centers.

Denver Physician Gets Commission in Nisei Combat Unit

DENVER — Dr. Isamu Ozamoto of Denver received his army order to report for induction on July 25. He has been commissioned with the rank of first lieutenant.

Story of the Week

N. Y. Nisei Girl Gives Blood For Soldiers of Free China

NEW YORK — A Japanese American girl walked into the Chinese Blood Bank in New York City last week and gave a pint of her blood for the fighting soldiers of Free China. The girl said she was Kathleen Iseri of 164 East 33rd Street and smiled quietly when the deeply touched Chinese doctors and nurses thanked her, the New York Times reported.

"I want the Allies, including China, to win, just as any American does," Miss Iseri, a pretty 22-year old girl from Oakland, Calif., was quoted as saying. "Most of us Japanese-Americans were as shocked as anyone by the attack on Pearl Harbor."

"I agree with Dr. Liu, director of the blood bank, who said yesterday, 'This is not a war between nations nor races, but man's fight to live a decent life regardless of race, creed or color.'"

The blood will be processed and the dried plasma flown to Chinese armies, where death from wounds are abnormally high because of the lack of blood transfusions. It has not been possible for China to obtain the equipment necessary to set up blood banks, according to Dr. Arthur Liu, clinical direct-

General Richardson Upholds Citizen Rights of Nisei

HONOLULU, T. H. — Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson Jr., military governor and commander of the army's Hawaiian department, declared on July 22 that Americans of Japanese extraction "are just as much American citizens as I am."

The statement, made before a student assembly at the University of Hawaii, forecast a policy by General Richardson patterned after that of his predecessor, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, whom he succeeded June 1.

Emmons adopted a tolerant policy toward the Japanese Americans, who are urgently needed as laborers.

"You are NOT responsible for what your ancestors did any more than I am for what the British did 300 years ago—and they did some pretty bad things," General Richardson told his audience, which included some Japanese American students.

L. A. Buddhist Temple May Become Play Center For Workers

LOS ANGELES — Progress in negotiations which may result in the former Buddhist Temple in Los Angeles being transformed into a municipal recreation center for children of war workers was reported at the Playground and Recreation Commission meeting last week.

Police Captain Joseph Reed described the heavy influx of Negro families from rural areas of the Southern states, now crowded into the area formerly occupied by Japanese, creating housing and health problems, traffic hazards and potential delinquency. He said hundreds of the children play on the streets because they have no other place to go.

or, and "for that reason the blood bank has been set up here under the auspices of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China."

Miss Iseri is an employee of the War Relocation Authority in the Empire State Building. She came to New York recently from the war relocation camp at Rivers, Arizona.

Since she started working for the WRA, Miss Iseri has been in Washington, where she "learned to live in one room with six other people." Two months ago she came to New York City. Her brother is working as a translator for the Federal Communications Commission.

About her blood gift to the fighting Chinese, "Miss Iseri said that she had given it 'as an American.'"

"I imagined it would mean at least a day in bed to recover," she said, "but actually it was not a bad experience at all."

Dr. Liu also made an appeal for more blood donors. Among the 271 donors to date are Bishop Yu Pin, City Controller Joseph Goldrick, Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of Public Works, and Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese consul general in New York.

WRA Names Tule Lake Camp As New Segregation Center

Size, Location and Farming Opportunities Cited Among Reasons for Choice of Site

Large Number of Disloyal Already at Newell, Says Director Dillon Myer; Movement of Evacuees Is Scheduled to Start on First Day of September

DENVER — The Tule Lake relocation center in northern California will be the "segregation camp" of the War Relocation Authority, Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, announced officially Sunday, the Associated Press reported.

Myer told newspapermen that the Tule Lake center was chosen "for four principal reasons." He listed them as:

WRA Director Hopes Evacuees Look Eastward

Myer Expresses View Japanese Americans Won't Return to West Coast

DENVER, Colo. — Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, Wednesday expressed his personal hope that most of the 75,000 to 80,000 evacuees now being released from WRA centers would make "their permanent homes in the West, Midwest and East — and don't plan to return to the West Coast when the war ends," according to Harold Heroux, a reporter for the International News Service.

"It will be better for the nation if they don't congregate all in one region, like they did before this war started," Myer said, in an interview with Heroux in Denver.

According to Myer, the largest groups of evacuees are now settling in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Illinois and Ohio.

"In addition to the West Coast, where they are banned by army order, there is only one state where Japanese are not welcome—Arizona," Myer said.

"In fact," he added, "we have closed Arizona for direct location. A campaign of hatred against the Japanese has been whipped to white heat in Arizona, and the hatred there is now as bad as on the Pacific Coast."

However, hatred against persons of Japanese descent is not as strong as it was against those of German descent in World War I, except on the West Coast and in Arizona, Myer also said.

"Of course, some of the Japanese will return to California and other West Coast states after the war," Myer further commented, "as thousands of these Japanese are American citizens and they own property there. I hope as few as possible will return there, however."

Myer revealed that "stoppers" have been put out by the WRA to slow down the influx of the evacuees into certain sections of the nation, particularly in northern Colorado and the Salt Lake City area.

"In these spots," he said, "I think the Japanese population is now big enough."

Council on Minority Rights Opposes Anti-Nisei Laws

SEATTLE — The Council on Minority Rights recently passed a resolution opposing legislation to deprive Americans of Japanese descent any of their legal rights.

The Council also indicated support of the government's present program for resettlement of Japanese Americans.

"First, the matter of size. Tule Lake is one of the three largest centers in the country, accommodating more than 15,000 persons.

"Second, it is located where adequate agricultural land is available for subsistence of the Japanese and for work opportunities.

"Third, there are already, we think, a larger number of evacuees at Tule Lake who normally would be segregated, than at other centers. This was shown by the number who refused to register their allegiance in February and March.

"And fourth, because the center lies at the edge of an evacuated area."

Myer explained that since evacuees must be accompanied by white escorts when they leave the Tule Lake and Manzanar centers which are within the evacuated area, it would be "rather expensive" to maintain the Tule Lake center as one of the regular relocation camps. Therefore, Myer said, the Tule Lake camp would be the most practicable for evacuees whose movements would be more restricted.

Transfer of evacuees from nine other centers to Tule Lake and transfer of loyal evacuees out of Tule Lake to other camps will begin early in September, and will be completed by November 1, Myer declared.

Myer also disclosed the possibility that a majority of the nation's ten war relocation centers would be closed as soon as feasible after the completion of the segregation program through the relocation of evacuees in normal communities, the United Press mentioned.

Myer estimated on Tuesday that 15,000 men, women and children will be moved to Tule Lake under the WRA's segregation program.

Plans for the movement to and from Tule Lake were discussed at the conferences in Denver which were attended by officials of each of the ten relocation camps.

Release from Tule Lake can be obtained only through a special board appointed by the WRA to hear such cases. Myer added that if transportation can be arranged some of those who have requested repatriation will be sent to Japan.

More than one-third of the Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers have been employed outside the camps, Myer said. The largest number of former relocation center residents are employed in Colorado, Idaho and Utah, he indicated, although 2,000 have settled in the Chicago area since March 1, and others are farther east.

Seven More Hunt Volunteers Leave

HUNT, Idaho — Seven more volunteers from the Minidoka relocation center were slated to be inducted into the U. S. army at Ft. Douglas, Utah, this week.

They are John Tanaka, George Nakagawa, Kiyoshi Yabuki, Howard Ueyehara, Bill Nakamura, George Abe and Tom Shiki.

Arizona to Appeal Negative Decision on Legal Boycott

Attorney General to Take Ikeda-Johnson Case to Higher Court

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The state of Arizona is appealing the decision of Superior Judge M. T. Phelps holding unconstitutional the new Arizona law imposing a legal boycott upon business dealings with persons of Japanese ancestry and other persons whose movements are restricted, it was reported last week.

Joe Conway, Arizona attorney general, declared July 21 that the state was appealing the decision in the suit of Tsutomu Ikeda of Mesa, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, against the Johnson-Pearce Commercial Company. In his verdict Judge Phelps held that the new law which requires notice of publication of dealings with "restricted" persons was unconstitutional.

The law was passed by the Arizona legislature last spring and signed by Governor Osborn. Under the law all business dealings with "restricted" persons, other than the sales of food, medicine and liquor, required notice of publication. Aimed against persons of Japanese ancestry, the law had the effect of paralyzing all normal business relations of Japanese Americans.

Conway, intervenor in the suit, contended the law is constitutional and is in all respects a valid enactment of the legislature in exercising its legislative authority and in exercising police power of the state in an emergency.

In his suit Ikeda set forth that he had been engaged in truck farming near Mesa for many years and had purchased a considerable portion of his seed and other supplies from the company, which he asserted would have continued business with him were it not for the law.

It will be several months before the high tribunal can consider the state's appeal since it is now recessed, it was stated.

YWA Magazine Cover To Feature Mural By Rohwer Students

ROHWER, Ark. — A 9-by-15 foot mural painted by two Rohwer students, Sam Ichiba and Kik Toyofuku, will be reproduced as a cover design for the YWA magazine, "Window of YWA," it was announced by the Rohwer Outpost.

The mural was originally drawn for the national YWA girls' camp at Ridgecrest, N. C. The painting stresses world friendship as its theme.

"Window of YWA" is a monthly publication of the Baptist church with editorial offices in Birmingham, Ala. The September issue of the magazine, which will feature the mural, will also carry biographical sketches of the two Rohwer students as well as a story on relocation center life.

Many Nisei Serve On Hospitals of Intermountain Area

AMACHE, Colo. — Many nisei are now serving in hospitals in Colorado and near-by states, according to a recent issue of the Pueblo Chieftain, says the Granada Pioneer.

Thirteen nisei are employed at the University of Colorado school of medicine and hospital as doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, accountants, record room and file clerks.

Of these employees, R. R. Prangley, business manager, was reported to have said: "We couldn't ask for better employees, or get better work done. They are energetic, capable people. If we did not have them, we would have an extremely difficult time trying to replace them. We are very well pleased."

Other hospitals in this region employing nisei include the hospital at Holyoke, Colo.; Colorado state hospital and Corwin hospital, Pueblo; St. Luke's and St. Anthony's hospital, Denver; Glockner hospital, Colorado Springs; State Tuberculosis sanatorium, Basin, Wyo., and the Montana home for the aged.

Tule Lake Director Gives Classification Of Disloyal Groups

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — All evacuees ineligible for outside relocation will be segregated at the Tule Lake war relocation center at Newell, Calif., according to an announcement from Harvey Coverly, director of the WRA project.

Coverly declared that loyal evacuees at Tule Lake would be transferred to other centers.

He noted that the new "segregation" status of the Tule Lake camp would call for stricter discipline, increased military guard forces and more rigid regulations covering activities of the evacuees who would be segregated. Agricultural and industrial programs will be continued, he added.

Evacuees to be held at Tule Lake will consist of three classes, according to Coverly. They are:

1. Those who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan.
2. Those who have been denied leave clearance by the national WRA office.
3. Those who answered negatively to the loyalty question or refused to answer or register at the time of the evacuee registration.

Coverly would not estimate what the new policy would do to the population of the Tule Lake project which now has 16,000 evacuees.

Wyoming Towns Rescind Ban On Evacuees

Park County Opened To Heart Mountain Residents by WRA

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Following adoption by the town councils of Powell and Cody, Wyo., of a resolution superseding a previous resolution which barred evacuees at Heart Mountain from the two towns, the War Relocation Authority last week removed the area of Park county from the list of "closed areas," the Heart Mountain Sentinel reported here recently.

No labor has been released to the two towns since the original resolution was adopted three months ago.

The supplemental resolution points out that an acute labor shortage exists in the two towns and requests release of required labor for farm, domestic and other work.

The new resolution was adopted at a joint meeting of the Cody and Powell councils because of a "misunderstanding pertaining to the interpretation" of the original order. The councils stated that "it was never the intention nor desire of the town councils to interfere with or restrict in any manner the employment of Japanese on farms or ranches in Park county."

Ninety-One Volunteers Inducted Into Army From Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz. — The fourth contingent of nineteen volunteers for the Japanese American combat team now in training at Camp Shelby left the Poston relocation center Sunday, bringing up to 91 the total of evacuees who have been inducted into the special combat unit from Poston.

The group of volunteers who left for induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, include:

Frank Y. Taniguchi, James N. Yura, Takeru Eno, George M. Kubo, Tetsu J. Uvechi, Matsuo Kobayashi, Albert T. Kizuka and Saburo Mochizuki, Camp One. John K. Yamaguchi, Susumu Sato, Hiro Harry Endo, Tom Taro Tsuboi, Stugio Hirayama, Masao Tsuda, Howell Sanoda, and Kiota Ihara, Camp Two. Ernest Hiratsuka and George Katahira, Camp Three.

The Pacific Coast Round-up: Loyal Evacuees Too Good to Mix With Nazis, Says Seattle Times

By a Staff Writer
The Marysville Appeal-Democrat tells the best evacuee story of the week.

Two police officers on entering the little town of Vail, Ore., thought they saw an evacuee sitting in a car across the street where they had parked their own car. So they strode into the office of Sheriff C. W. Glenn and asked: "Isn't that a Jap in that car?"

"Sure is," the sheriff said. "and that's only one of a lot of them here. They are working on the ranches and farms here . . . and the agriculturists who wanted to be shed of them the worst are the ones who asked that they be returned. They say they can't get labor to harvest their crops and welcome return of the Japanese."

The Seattle Times, commenting on a suggestion that the Axis prisoner camp under construction at Paul, Idaho, be consolidated with the Minidoka relocation center, cautioned:

"Something besides economy to consider in this. Many of the interned Japanese are Americans by right of birth, and in so far as they may be loyal to this country have trouble enough with those still loyal to Tokyo. In so far as they are loyal, again, they are too good to mix with Nazis."

Another story in the Sacramento Bee gave off a faint whiff of humor, too, but in a different way.

The Bee reported passage by the Occident Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West in Eureka, Calif., of a resolution which stated in part:

"The Constitution of the United States does not confer citizenship upon Japanese born in the United States, because every Japanese, regardless of place of birth and his protestations otherwise, is inherently loyal only to Japan."

In other words, the Constitution isn't what generations of Americans, including the present tribe,

have thought it to be or else, the men who wrote it didn't know how to write straight English.

The Sacramento member of the McClatchy Newspaper Service also covered a boastful speech by State Senator Clair Engle at Red Bluff during the course of which the politico enlarged upon all that he had done to keep evacuees out of California, and warned:

"It is useless to win this war, if we lose to the Japs biologically in California, as it already has happened in Hawaii."

As far as Mr. Engle and his kind are concerned, the fate of California is apparently more important than the fate of the United States. California comes first, the U. S. A. second.

Of all the west coast papers to cross our desk, only two—the Los Angeles Times and the Palo Alto Times—saw fit to comment editorially on War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes' statement of last week on the disposal of the evacuee problem. The other papers looked the other way, while a number of California organizations made it pretty clear they were not taking Mr. Byrnes' word on the question of continuing to exclude evacuees from the west coast states.

The Meridian Lions Club, the Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Lawyers' Club, the board of directors of the San Mateo chamber of commerce and an American Legion gathering in Sonoma ignored the assurance given in the "White Paper" on evacuee relocation and brayed, loudly against a move that is known not to be contemplated by either the WRA or the War Department.

In Washington state, the Summer Standard, announcing that four local boys were casualties of the naval warfare with Japan, declared editorially that "this provides us with four more reasons why the Japs should be banished from this nation forever, as we have advocated since February."

Fair Play Group Dedicates Booklet to Pasadena Nisei

Battery Charge Places Minidoka Resident in Jail

JEROME, Idaho—Harold Tsujihara, a resident of the Minidoka relocation center, was held in the Jerome county jail after he was accused of attempted battery upon H. J. Linke, a Jerome carpenter, the Twin Falls Times-News reported last Saturday.

Police officers said hearings on the case was postponed until an evacuee attorney can be called in to negotiate for Tsujihara.

Jerome police reported that the offense occurred last Friday. Linke, according to them, was working in the relocation center as a carpenter.

Tsujihara assertedly spoke English before being brought to face charges, but police said he now seems to have "lost command" of the language.

Additional Men From Hunt Inducted As Volunteers

HUNT, Idaho — Seven volunteers for the Japanese American combat team left the Minidoka relocation center last Monday morning for final medical examinations and induction at Fort Douglas. They raised the number of volunteers at or en route to Camp Shelby, Miss., from the Minidoka center to 199, according to the Twin Falls Times-News.

An estimated number of fifty volunteers are still awaiting the army's call at the center.

The latest volunteers to be inducted are John Tanaka, George Nakamura, Tom Shiiki, Kiyoshi Yakubi, Howard Uyebara, George Abe and Bill Nakamura. The

PASADENA, Calif. — "The Japanese Americans in Hawaii," an article by Cecil Hengy Coggins appearing in the June issue of Harper's magazine, has been reprinted in booklet form by the Pasadena chapter of the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play.

The pamphlet is printed "as a tribute to the thousands of these men (American citizens of Japanese ancestry) now serving in many lands and in many branches of our service. As the Pasadena Chapter of the Committee we take this opportunity to honor by name the 52 of these Americans whom we know and respect as fellow citizens."

The list of Pasadena Japanese Americans in the service, including volunteers to the 442nd combat team, is given as follows:

James K. Arima, Harry Asaka, George Asakawa, Hiro Enseki, Joseph Eto, Tadashi Hamane, Yataka Hasegawa, Joe Hayashi, Tom Homma, George Honda, Frank Ichino, Philip Ichino, Wm. N. Ikeda, Isamu Ishida, Tatsui Ishizu, George Ito, Nobu Kawai, Arthur Kirita, James Kirita, Masayuki Koyama, Mitsuo Kunihiro, Shiz Kunihiro, Mamoru Kuramoto.

Henry Hideo Kuwabara, George Matsumoto, George Matsuoka, Tom Matsuoka, Tomo Masuoka, Hisao Miyamoto, Frank Morimoto, Masao Walter Naritomi, Joe F. Niki, Hideo Noguchi, Takao Noguchi, Sho Nomura, William Y. Nuno, Suichi Ogura, Eddie Okimoto, Harris Ozawa, Masashi Saito, Koichi Shibuya, Masao Sugano, George Suzuki, Shigeru Takayama, Tsuneo Tajima, James Tanaka, James K. Tanaka, Makoto Uchia, Thomas Uchiyama, Kitao Yamada, and Nisuke Mitsumori, World War I veteran, now a civilian instructor.

last named reported from Salt Lake City.

Nisei Involved In Street Fight Near Recovery

Hearst Paper Version Of Incident Denied By Chicago JACL

CHICAGO — Frank Hokamura, who was injured in a fight between ten Filipinos sailors and four Japanese American merchant seamen in Chicago on June 13, was reported to be recovering in a Chicago hospital this week.

At one time Hokamura's condition was critical and formal charges against three of the Filipino sailors were held up awaiting the outcome of his case. Jimmie Ishibashi, second of the Japanese Americans injured in the fight, has been discharged from the hospital.

According to the Chicago JACL office, a Hearst story in the Chicago Herald-American that the Japanese Americans had made a "sighting remark" about the American navy was declared to be "wholly untrue."

The three Filipino sailors involved in the fight were released to the navy shore patrol when navy officials promised to produce them whenever requested. It is believed appropriate legal action will be taken against the sailors involved.

Meanwhile, it was reported that relocation officials had advised Japanese Americans living in Chicago's "near North side" to move out of the area.

Three Charged With Violation Of Land Act Law

Conspiracy Laid to Nisei Girl, Father In Arizona Case

PHOENIX, Ariz. — T. G. Decker, prominent and wealthy central Arizona farm land owner, and Kaijuro Kishiyama, an alien, and the latter's American-born daughter were charged last week by Harold R. Scoville, Maricopa county attorney, with "feloniously conspiring" to violate Arizona's anti-alien land law.

The complaint was signed in West Phoenix Precinct Justice court by O. N. Phillips, a county attorney investigator.

The complaint covers the "transfer of interest" in five acres of farm land for agricultural purposes from Decker to Kishiyama.

The county attorney's office charges that the transfer was in violation of Arizona's land law, patterned after the California law, which bars "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from acquiring, possessing or enjoying real estate in Arizona for agricultural purposes.

The complaint charges that Decker and Kishiyama executed a five-year lease of the land to Kishiyama's daughter, Iiko, a United States citizen, when in truth and fact her father was and is the real lessee of the property.

Hunt Ball Club Loses in State Semi-pro Tourney

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — In their initial appearance in the 1943 Idaho state semi-pro championships, the Minidoka relocation center baseball team from Hunt, Idaho, lost a 6-4 decision to the Idaho Falls Merchants in a game Sunday night at Highland park. The Merchants' pitcher struck out fifteen Hunt players and the nisei team failed to score until the sixth inning when a double steal brought in their first run. Hunt scored their other three runs in the eighth.

Ralph Takami, Hunt hurler, fanned eight Merchants.

Baby Girl Born to Pocatello Couple

POCATELLO, Idaho — A baby girl was born Monday, July 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Okamura of this city, according to Toyome Okamura, reporter for the Pocatello JACL. This is their third daughter.

WRA Exposes False Statements Of Dies Group

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years of age. Information available to us indicates that the organization probably never had more than 140 members at any one time. All alien members located within the United States have been apprehended as enemy aliens and have never been under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority.

Another Dies Committee charge was that attributed to Robert Stripling, committee secretary on May 29 by the Associated Press, in which Stripling declared that many "Japanese" released from relocation centers have been trained in espionage and sabotage, in a school operated in Tokyo by the imperialistic Black Dragon Society, on how to carry out a program of destruction in the United States in the event of war. According to Stripling, the school was known as the North American School of Military Virtue and had "10,000 graduates" in this country.

The WRA comment on this statement was:

"The school in question is apparently the Hokubei Butoku Kai Kodo Gakuin, which seems to have been established on the outskirts of Tokyo some time in 1938. Information available to us indicates that this school was intensely nationalistic and included a practicing hall for kendo, the art of Japanese fencing. The dean of the school was Takichi Nakamura, leading kendo expert of Japan. The sponsor of the school was the Military Virtue Society of North America, a group organized in Japan to inculcate the Japanese spirit overseas. Some time during March, 1937, Nakamura issued a 'Manifesto on the Enlargement of the Activities of the Military Virtue Society of North America' at San Pedro, Calif. The Manifesto contains the following information:

"Within the last several years, many members of our Military Virtue Society have gone to Japan for study, but their record has not been very good. In fact, there were many who returned with bad habits. . . . Not only did these nisei, who went to Japan, fail to grasp the Japanese spirit or gain anything, but many of them returned to the United States definitely disaffected."

"The WRA has made a rather careful study of the number of American-born Japanese in relocation centers who have received all or part of their education in Japan. Of the more than 70,000 American-born Japanese in relocation centers, our records show that about 2000 have had schooling in Japan since 1938, the year the Military Virtue School was founded. This figure (of 2000) includes not only adolescent males, but girls and extremely young boys. In the light of this fact, it is difficult to see how there could possibly be '10,000 graduates' of the school in the United States."

In a story on May 22 in the San Francisco Examiner, the Dies Committee announced that it had acquired a list of the 10,000 members of the "Butoku-kai" and declared that many of the members of this organization are now being released from relocation centers.

"The War Relocation Authority has never seen any list of the members of the Butoku-kai," the WRA commented, asking that if such a list existed that it be made available to the WRA.

The WRA also pointed out that Robert Stripling of the Dies Committee in a statement in the Milwaukee Sentinel of May 28 directly contradicted himself when he declared that the "pro-Japan element is determined to stay in confinement because something terrible is going to happen on the west coast by October 1." In previous and subsequent statements, Stripling charged that "many" pro-Japanese have been and are being released from the relocation centers.

Another quote by Stripling, that the committee was investigating reports that the WRA was "heavily staffed" with Caucasian conscientious objectors, brought the retort that of the approximately

Bostonian Contributes \$950 To JACL Civil Rights Fund

A check for \$947.47 from Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, Mass., tops the list of individual contributions to the civil rights fund of the Japanese American Citizens League, it was disclosed this week in a report issued by the national headquarters of the league.

Saburo Kido, national JACL president, revealed that the donation by Mr. Cabot made it possible for the organization to print copies of the briefs filed with the Supreme Court by the league in the Hirabayashi and Yasui test cases. Mr. Cabot, according to Kido, is a prominent Boston businessman interested in the maintenance of civil rights.

The JACL report showed that the organization, in interesting itself in various court cases testing evacuee rights, has incurred a deficit of more than a thousand dollars, meeting expenses amounting to \$4291.03, while the civil rights fund was limited to \$3200.41.

Participation in the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases before the Supreme Court cost the league a total of \$3039.69, including attorney's fees and traveling expenses for league officials. The Brown vs. Oshiro case, instituted to test the contractual rights of evacuees in the Los Angeles courts, has cost \$108.14 to date. On the Regan vs. King case, which tested the citizenship status of American-born Japanese and was pressed by the California Native Sons of the Golden West, the JACL spent a total of \$483.74.

Largest contributions from JACL chapters were received from the Santa Maria chapter, which gave \$1202.14, and the San Francisco chapter, which donated \$1000. Both donations were earmarked for use in civil rights cases.

Other donations included \$4 from the Baptist Youth Assembly of New Rochelle, N. Y.; \$5 from Miss Mary Nagatoshiki of New York City, and \$11.30 from Lora M. Patten of Poston, Ariz.

U. S. Inspector General Asks Tolerance for Evacuee Group

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A call for "calm and considered action" in assessing the "Japanese American problem" in the state of Arizona was issued by Major General Virgil Peterson, inspector general of the army, following a tour of investigation in Arizona.

Major General Peterson made the inspection trip following warnings from Arizona senators and congressmen of racial problems impending in the state.

Following demands for additional restrictions upon Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals by civic and veterans' groups in Arizona, the army inspector general said in a statement to the press:

"The War Department must view with grave concern any action which would affect unfavorably on United States soldiers held in enemy prison camps."

"I cannot stress too strongly the necessity of careful and con-

sidered action by the people of Arizona to avoid imperiling the welfare and lives of husbands and sons of our country held in those camps."

His inquiry was directed by the War Department and authorized by President Roosevelt after Governor Sidney P. Osborn and other Arizona officials expressed fear bloodshed will result unless the government prevents persons of Japanese ancestry released from relocation centers from settling in Arizona.

Peterson said the 1940 census showed there were approximately 700 persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona. He said his investigation indicated there are not more than 350 in the state outside the relocation camps in Rivers and Poston.

General Probes Arizona Demands On Evacuees

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Major General Virgil L. Peterson, United States army inspector general from Washington, was in Arizona this week investigating Arizona officials' demands that the release of evacuees from relocation centers be stopped.

General Peterson, first high ranking army official to be delegated to a job of this nature, is expected to confer with Governor Sidney P. Osborn and other officials on the "Japanese problem" and to visit relocation centers.

Arizona officials also demanded that after the war Japanese be forbidden to take up residence in the state.

General Peterson said he wanted to get an "honest picture" of conditions to form his recommendations to the War Department.

"The leaders of Arizona," the officers said, "should realize that any untoward act against Japanese aliens or persons of Japanese ancestry in this state might have repercussions in acts against Americans now being held in Japanese prison camps."

His trip to Arizona followed conferences in San Francisco with Lieutenant General DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, following a report to President Roosevelt by Arizona congressmen that there was a danger of serious outbreaks in the state.

The inspector general said that "informal discussions" were planned with numerous persons at Tucson and Yuma. He stressed that during his visits to relocation centers he would not be concerned with the problem of management of the centers.

General Peterson said it was his first investigation of the "Japanese situation" in any locality. He was accompanied by Col. R. L. Ristine, a member of the inspector general's staff.

General Peterson, visiting Arizona at the direction of the War

Restrictions Relaxed as Nisei Workers Strike Against Bans

Dayton Regulations Against Farm Help Illegal, Says Paper

SEATTLE — "Dayton and Columbia county authorities are obviously attempting unconstitutional methods in undertaking to limit Mexican and Japanese laborers to a single street," the Seattle Post-Intelligencer commented on July 23 in an editorial on the reported "strike" of Japanese American evacuees and Mexican farm workers.

"They are also making it more difficult for their own and other communities to get the manpower that will be required for handling 1943 crops and those of all other years while the war continues," the paper declared.

The Post-Intelligencer added: "Any community which experiences a sudden temporary increase in population faces problems."

"These problems, like all others connected with this war, can be met and must be met."

"They can best be met by advance planning which recognizes that workers of any race require some opportunities for wholesome recreation. Whenever it is possible plans should include work by families rather than by unattached individuals. This planning should recognize, too, that policing and health measures are required when any large number of individuals are added to a community, and that there should be every precaution against racial clashes when newcomers are sharply differentiated from the normal population of the district."

"Detroit was a sorry reminder of what happens when such precautions are neglected in a large city."

"Dayton shows that similar difficulties are expected in a much smaller community."

"Detroit and Dayton together should be warnings to all other communities."

Washington Cannery Workers Protest Unfair Restriction

DAYTON, Wash. — Restrictions against movement of Japanese American and alien Mexican workers at the Blue Mountain canneries were relaxed here last Thursday after the men struck against what they considered an unfair ban.

The restriction was issued following a reported criminal attack on a Dayton woman in her home by an unidentified "small dark man" who has not been apprehended.

The order, issued jointly by Sheriff E. E. Warwick, Mayor Gus Ansen and Police Chief Pete Anderson, banned the imported Mexican and Japanese American pea harvesters from any part of Dayton other than the main street. As amended, the order simply forbids any person to wander in the residential districts at night without legitimate excuse.

The Blue Mountain canneries which were shut down as a result of the strike, resumed operations after the men agreed to go back to work.

Sheriff Warwick said the woman who made the complaint told him her attacker awakened her while her husband was away and threatened her with a knife. The ban on movements was invoked, the sheriff said, because the assailant had not been found.

Some 170 Mexicans and 230 Japanese Americans are employed by the canning firm.

An Associated Press report stated that 270 Japanese Americans and 170 Mexican nationals were involved in the brief work stoppage. They were employed primarily in pea fields.

Relaxing of the restrictions imposed by local authorities followed a conference of representatives of several federal agencies, the state employment office and cannery officials. The governor's office and various federal agencies in Washington were also contacted.

Dayton is a town of 3,000 in Columbia county in southeastern Washington.

Many Protest Rep. Costello's Verbal Attack on Masaoka

Footnote Inserted in Published Transcript of Radio's Town Meeting

Congressman John Costello's verbal attack on the integrity of Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, who is now in the 442nd Infantry at Camp Shelby, Miss., during the Town Meeting of the Air broadcast on July 15 aroused protests from individuals and organizations in New York City and in the west.

Protests were sent to Town Hall in New York and to the American Education Press in Columbus, Ohio, publishers of the weekly bulletin, "Town Meeting."

One of the protests was sent by Clifford Forster, staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City, to Dr. George V. Denny, moderator on the Town Meeting broadcast which is heard on more than 120 stations of the Blue Network.

Mr. Forster declared: "I am writing you about the broadcast . . . of the Town Hall Forum of the Air. In particular, I wish to refer to the libelous, unwarranted and shocking statements of Rep. Costello in reference to Mr. Mike Masaoka. Outside of being shocked at the evidence of bad manners on the part of Mr. Costello, I happen to be a personal friend of Mr. Masaoka and have come to have

the highest respect for him. The exhibition last night was particularly sorry in view of the fact that Mr. Masaoka is in no position to defend himself . . ."

Following the protests, the current issue of the Town Meeting Bulletin, which carries the complete transcript of the Town Meeting discussion of July 15 on "Should All Japanese Continue to be Excluded from the West Coast for the Duration?" publishes the following footnote to Rep. Costello's comments on Mike Masaoka:

"Mike Masaoka, graduate of the University of Utah and captain of the debating team there, was field secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League. He volunteered a month ago for a special Japanese American combat unit of the United States Army, now training at Camp Shelby. To be accepted in the army, the members must be passed on their loyalty. The nature of this Town Meeting was such that Mr. Masaoka had no opportunity to defend himself since he was in camp."

Gila High School Forms Junior Co-op

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Butte high school at Gila River has formed a student co-op called the Junior Industries of Butte high school, the Gila News-Courier announced here recently.

The co-op was formed to give Butte high students actual work experience in business management, selling and manufacturing. Clothing, handwork, name plates, wallets, sandals, cards, ashtrays, towel racks and other objects will be made by the art, homemaking and shop classes. Profits earned will go into the Associated Student Body fund.

Department and by authority of President Roosevelt, urged the adoption of a more tolerant, understanding attitude toward persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona—both in and out of war relocation camps, the Arizona Republic noted.

He stressed that the army has no jurisdiction over persons of Japanese ancestry released from relocation camps unless they get into a restricted military area.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building, Phone 5-6501

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, St. Paul and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The American Fascists

During the past week two voices have spoken with courage and clarity against the enemy at home. Vice-President Wallace, in his fighting speech at Detroit Sunday, and Wendell Willkie in his CBS broadcast Saturday did not generalize in describing the nature of the foe on America's own second front. Both Wallace and Willkie called them fascists, American fascists.

The Vice-President spoke in a city still wet from the blood bath of a terrible race riot, in a city which still remembered its nausea and the horror and blind anger. His speech on the America of tomorrow was a call for a fuller democracy for all. Anything less, he said, breeds the dissension and class conflicts that seek their solution in guns and slaughter. America, winning the war against fascism abroad, must win its war against the evil nature of fascism at home. The Vice-President warned:

"We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad and condone race riots at home. Those who fan the fires of racial clashes for the purpose of making political capital here at home are taking the first step toward Nazism."

In their public statements both the Vice-President and Mr. Willkie were concerned with the plight of America's non-white racial minority and with the Negro's fight for political, social and economic equality. But their words were equally pertinent to Mexican Americans who have experienced the madness of mobs in the streets of Los Angeles and to Japanese Americans who know the myopic bigotry of those of fascist persuasion on the west coast.

The Japanese American can draw an easy corollary between the fascist in the streets of Detroit, Berlin or Los Angeles, who beats and maims and kills another human being because his victim is of a different race or has another color of skin and the fascist who cries for the wholesale exclusion and deportation of a fellow American because that American happens to be of a particular racial ancestry. It is the same fascist mind in either case, whether this racial chauvinism is exhibited through participation in mob violence or in demands for legalistic distinctions of tribal differences.

Japanese Americans may have a tendency to be self-centered, for they have borne since Pearl Harbor much of the racial antipathies of the west coast fascists. The recent race riots have brought home to many the realization that they are not alone among American minorities, nor, in a larger sense, among the minorities of the world. And a race riot in Beaumont, or the Nazi murders of Jews in the ghettos of occupied Europe, affects them as much as, conversely, the shameful behavior of the 'master race' theorists of the Native Sons and the California Legion touches each of the minorities of America and of the world. For each is a triumph of the fascist mind and spirit and each leads way to further violations.

No doubt inspired by the recent race riots, the west coast racists have found a new argument with which to parry any program for the return of the basic civil liberties to Japanese Americans. They raise the specter of mob violence as a preventative to any plan for returning even evacuees of known and determined loyalty to the evacuated area for the duration of the war and perhaps for all time thereafter. As one of them argued in California recently, the return of Japanese Americans to the coast must be prevented, not be-

cause of any danger of sabotage or espionage, but to keep these Americans of Japanese ancestry out of the hands of mobs. This threat of mob violence promises to be a useful weapon. Because of the government's fear that any violence committed against persons of Japanese ancestry will be answered by reprisals against prisoners in enemy hands, the mere threat of mob action may be utilized as an instrument to determine public policy. Japanese Americans are neither amused or fooled by the crocodile tears of the west coast race-baiters. And Japanese Americans earnestly hope that the government will not give way to fascist threats while fighting fascism itself.

It is significant that the two men who have spoken out so clearly and sharply during the past week represent the two major political parties but although neither Mr. Wallace or Mr. Willkie speak for all Democrats or all Republicans, they do represent those within the two political groups who see clearly that this war against the fascist enemy must be fought at home as well as in Sicily and in the jungles of New Guinea.

The war which is being waged cannot end without the unconditional surrender of the fascist enemy in Europe and Asia and without the total defeat of intolerance at home.

Let us get on with the war.

Exit the Balcony Emperor

The democrats of the world jeered him as the Sawdust Caesar of a Balcony Empire. Even as they were roused to fury when the "strong man" of the Fascisti vaingloriously sent a 20th Century war machine on a murder expedition into a near primitive, helpless Ethiopia, and were filled with disgust over his stab into the back of France in the early stages of the current war, the citizens of the democratic world reserved derisive laughter for the political charlatan whose whole life and career were rank with opportunism and the exuding of much malodorous, boastful wind.

This week, after better than two decades of bulldozing the popolo d'Italia with theatrical posing and strutting and promises of a resurrected Roman Empire, Mussolini had toppled from his balcony. The crowd no longer looked up to him on high, nor chanted Doochay! Doochay! Doochay! Il Duce was Doochay no more. The sawdust spilled out from the fifth-rate Caesar, and with that fell apart his organization of gangsters, rowdies and bullies—the black-shirted Fascisti—with whom he had paraded into power.

And with the overdue and yet sudden demise of the junior European partner in Axis crime, it looked very much at the time of writing as if the weakest link in the enemy's chain was about to be irreparably shattered. Fascist Italy seemed to be on the very brink of being knocked out of the war, and a democratic Italy appeared equally close to emergence. The question now arose: Will Allied policy toward a non-fascist Italy be such that it will, as it is now our opportunity, certify before the anxious eyes of the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world the promise of a democratic peace in a people's future?

In the meantime, the ignoble decline of Mussolini's star and the total eclipse of the fascist sun in Italy are symbolic of the fate that awaits similar rulers and similar regimes in Germany and Japan. It is a certainty that, given a continued gathering of strength for the Allied effort through unity of purpose and coordination of strategy, Japanese Americans will one day cheer the collapse of Tojo and the military juggernaut of Imperial Japan, as Italian Americans today hail the anticipated entrance of Italy into the democratic world.

Nisei Molly Pitchers

The War Department decision to open the Women's Army Corps, beginning September 1, to loyal American women of Japanese descent is to be welcomed as another long anticipated step in the developing restoration of full citizenship rights to Japanese Americans. The new development carries added significance in that assurance has been given to the effect that eligible nisei girls who avail themselves of the opportunity and enroll in the WACs will not be placed in a segregated unit. Nisei WACs are to be trained and to serve side by side with other American girls who are determined to show the Axis what Molly Pitchers can do.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Literature of Evacuation

It is more than a year now since Taro Suzuki and 70,000 other Americans with Japanese faces left urban homes and tidy farms and, flanked by stolid military policemen, entered an evacuee camp for an indefinite stay behind the barbed wire and the watchtowers. A year is perhaps not too soon for a preliminary assessment of the fruits of the tremendous emotional experience of evacuation and war relocation.

The record of the mass migration of a people is written not alone in the cold type of chronologies, nor in the sober analyses of historians. It also lives in the hearts and minds of the people involved, in their art, their songs and their literature. Thus it was with the Okies, whose jalopy journeyings are being reversed by the Japanese Americans of 1942 and 1943. The great and tragic dust bowl migration produced a fine American novel, "The Grapes of Wrath," written by the California writer, John Steinbeck, who made the long, hot trip with an Okie family on highway 66 across half of America. And the heartaches of that migration will be sung to generations unborn in the "dust bowl ballads" of Woody Guthrie, like "Vigilante Man" or the neo-classic, "I'm Goin' Down the Road Feeling Bad," which could serve as appropriate poetry for the evacuees of 1942.

The Okies, the Arkies and the Texicans who were dusted off of the flat lands of middle America had, of course, a background of folk music on which to draw and with which to fashion songs which told of heartbreak and sorrow, of leaving the old places behind. The nisei have only Hollywood hacks and Tin Pan Alley synthetics from whom they receive their current musical inspiration. The "evacuation blues" are not yet down on paper. It must be said that the nisei are musically non-original, although the immigrant issei have their quota of songs. A few of these issei songs, telling of life in the railroad camps and of their youth as migratory farm workers, would be a novel addition to the congressional library of American folk music.

It is in the field of art that the Japanese Americans may leave their cultural record of the evacuation. An exhibition of evacuee art has already been given at Cambridge, Mass. Nearly all of the ten relocation camps have had their displays of evacuee paintings, as well as shows of all manner of handicraft from flower arrangements with crepe paper to wood carvings.

Mine Okubo, who spent two years in Europe on a Harmon fellowship and who has done huge murals on government projects, was given the top award in the San Francisco Art Association annual competition for her painting of armed guards at the Topaz center. In his barrack room at Jerome, Henry Sugimoto, a Californian, who spent several years in Paris, already has the nucleus of a one-man show around the theme of evacuation and relocation. Sugimoto, like Miss Okubo and many another Japanese American artist, has paintings hanging in west coast galleries and museums, although the artist himself is excluded by military order.

In his New York studio, Isamu Noguchi has a collection of iron wood and mesquite abstractions to show for six months spent in the desert sun at Poston. Noguchi, one of the best known of American sculptors, was unable to get stones at Poston and used what materials he found in the desert surrounding the relocation camp. One of Noguchi's best-known works is his figure of a hanged man, shown at his exhibition in San Francisco last year, which silently delineates all the unspeakable horror of a southern lynching.

Professor Chiura Obata's paintings of Topaz have already been

shown in eastern cities. The former instructor in art of the University of California had one of the largest art classes in America with 600 students while at the Tanforan assembly center.

The mimeographed press of the 17 assembly centers and later the ten relocation camps have given nisei cartoonists widespread opportunity for their talents. Notable among the cartoon figures which enlivened life in the army assembly camps were Chris Ishii's Lil' Neebo in the Santa Anita Pacemaker and Akimoto's El Joaquin at the Stockton center. Eddie Sato's comic figures in the Minidoka Irrigator and Bennie Nobori's Jankee at Topaz are two others which stand out among a welter of nisei cartoonists.

Much of the factual record of evacuation and relocation is embodied in the relocation and assembly center newspapers. The literary record, however, is restricted to the appropriately titled "Trek" at Topaz, Jerome's one-time "Magnet," and the monthly magazine of the Tulean Dispatch.

At least one book will come out of the Japanese American evacuation. Rose McKee, who has written several books, is now the historian of the WRA and is preparing an official record. But the evacuation novel, like the great American novel, appears to be always just around the corner. There are several "works in progress" at present which lends sustenance to the hope that the first nisei novel will yet be published. Then again the evacuation novel may be written by a non-evacuee like the Italian American, John Fante, who has written the only short story on Japanese Americans published since Pearl Harbor, "Mary Osaka, I Love You."

the copy desk

America Is Home

America has been the home of the issei for 20, 30, 40 years and more. From the bounty that is this nation they have made a living and have raised their children. For their part, they have given much to America by their sweat, ingenuity and patience. In the giving and the taking over those years, the issei have established roots deep in the soil and consciousness of this land. Over those years the future of the issei and their children have become inexplicably associated with the future of America.

For all practical purposes most issei are American, more so in many ways than the nisei, for they have contributed so much more. But because of one of America's paradoxes, they are denied the right to go all the way. They cannot become citizens of the United States.

The other day, forcefully reminding the residents of the travesty of democracy here, a Spanish consul visited the center to handle the interests of nationals of Japan, vast majority of whom have abandoned Japan that they might live their life in this country with their nisei children. Why should the issei who have given up a nation be technically attached to it? They have so much greater right to call America for that service which only Japan can technically give them.—From an editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

Rumor

The air around here continues to grow hotter every day with various segregation rumors. The best I've heard to date said that all "disloyal" ones were going to be put into one center and bombed! Just to break them up into disturbing elements, I suppose.—From MO'S Scratch Pad, the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Vagaries

Indications are that the ire of the AFL's Teamster's Union local in Denver against the employment of Japanese Americans in industries covered by the teamster's organization is simmering. Although at first the AFL union refused to give cards to nisei workers, a reversal of that policy is indicated. A recent check with Dave Beck of Seattle, the teamster's chief, is reported to have disclosed that Beck favored the enlisting of Japanese Americans without restrictions in the powerful international union On the west coast hundreds of nisei were members of the teamster's union. However, in some cases Beck chartered segregated racial locals. This policy of segregated locals is not indicated if the nisei are accepted into the teamster's union in Denver.

Chinese Opinion

A Chinese dignitary is "shocked" at the evacuation of Japanese Americans and their detention in relocation camps. However, he has refrained from public comment on this because he considers it a domestic issue Harper's, which has published two articles by naval intelligence officials regarding the loyalty of Japanese Americans, will soon publish an article on relocation centers by Burton Heath, noted NEA writer and author of the book, "Yankee Reporter." Heath recently visited Camp Shelby as well as relocation camps in Arkansas The New York World-Telegram this week began publishing a series of articles on the Japanese American combat team now in training at Camp Shelby. Titled "Japanese Volunteers—U. S. A.," the articles are written by Major Oland D. Russell, former cable editor of the World Telegram and now the press relations officer for the Japanese American volunteer regiment. Major Russell was also formerly an American newspaper correspondent in Tokyo and is the author of "The House of Mitsu."

Disney Artist

Gyo Fujikawa, one of the top rank west coast commercial artists, is now in art work in New York City. Before evacuation Miss Fujikawa had a contract with Walt Disney and had charge of art promotion for "Fantasia." She was also an instructor at Chouinard school of art in Los Angeles. One of her projects was the annual desert motif window displays featured by Bullock's, the large Los Angeles department store . . . Prof. Chiura Obata, former instructor in art at the University of California, is now doing art work in St. Louis. After evacuation, Prof. Obata was the head of the art schools at Tanforan and Topaz . . . The dance team of Toy and Wing was featured with Charlie Barnett's orchestra at the Chicago theatre in the windy city last week. During the past five years, this young dance team has become established as one of the best of its kind on American stages. Both are Californians, the girl being Dorothy Takahashi of Los Angeles and her partner, Paul Jew, a Chinese American from Palo Alto. They were married several years ago. Billed as Toy and Wing, they were dancing at London's famed Hotel Savoy when the Munich pact was being signed and hurried home with other Americans. They were appearing in Buenos Aires theatres and cafes in the summer before Pearl Harbor.

Radio Girl

Bette Ito, who was once featured on the CBS show, "Jack Armstrong," is now working in Washington . . . Although nisei Canadians are not accepted into the Canadian armed services at present, at least one Japanese Canadian has given his life for the Dominion in a foreign war. This soldier, whose name was Nishimura and a brother of Tokutaro Slocum, was killed while fighting as a member of the Canadian army in World War I. His remains now lie in England in Britain's Arlington. As Canadian policy regarding persons of Japanese ancestry has followed that of the United States government, there is hope that nisei Canadians will again be accepted into the Dominion's armed forces.

S. I. Hayakawa Applies Science Of Semantics in Combatting Racial Attitudes and Prejudices

It is the belief of S. I. Hayakawa, member of the English department at the Illinois Institute of Technology and author of a best-seller on semantics, "Language in Action," that word-fetishism contributes a good deal toward race problems.

Writing an article entitled "Race and Words" in the July, 1943 issue of "Common Sense," Hayakawa declares: "I am not trying to say that only semantic reasons account for racial hostility, but I think they explain much of our trouble."

What happens, the semanticist explains, is that people are conditioned to react automatically in certain ways to certain words and phrases. And this automatic response is dictated in advance of any attention to the specific facts of the case; that is, without stopping to think about it, people just react to the word as they have been conditioned to do.

Mr. Hayakawa relates an amusing incident on this point. "At a reception I once attended," he writes, "I saw a tall, young American woman with light brown hair, peaches-and-cream complexion, obviously 'Nordic,' being introduced as 'Mrs. Sakamoto.' Her husband was Japanese. The gentleman to whom she was being introduced, an 'educated' man, a Doctor of Philosophy no less, apparently heard the name, but wasn't sure he could repeat it. 'I'm sorry,' he said. 'Will you please say your name over slowly for me? I find your names extremely difficult. I suppose you find our names difficult, too? My name is Harrison.'"

This sort of response, the semanticist points out, is based upon label-identification of a thing—the same factor upon which advertising is based. A label is put on a product and an advertising campaign is put on to condition people to react in the desired manner to the label, such as that "Mouthies" is a "delicious morsel."

The object of the campaign, of course, is to divert the customers from a careful examination of the product and to make them react only as the advertisers wish it.

Race propaganda, of course, uses the same technique. Current favorites include: "Japs" equal "stab-in-the-back" and "Orientals" equal "unassimilable."

The way to combat this word-fetishism, the semanticist believes, is to remember that: "Republican party (Ohio) is not Republican (South Dakota). Joe Hayashi (Fresno, 1941) is not Joe Hayashi (Tule Lake, 1942), who again is not Joe Hayashi (Cleveland, 1943).

"This indexing and dating automatically prevents us from reacting at once to the 'class name'."

This is a very simple and effective rule, the semanticist goes on to explain, but the trouble is that it's "extremely difficult to apply since it often involves reversing habits of response long established in our nervous systems, and undoing the effects of a lifetime of methodical miseducation."

"Therefore the proponents of General Semantics," he says, "are interested in any kind of education, in school or out and by whatever name, that sharpens people's perception of the difference between symbol and thing symbolized, between 'label' and 'product'." What is desired is a careful examination of the product, instead of a conditioned reaction to the label placed on the product.

In asking that people stop reacting in this manner to labels, the semanticists are said to be merely asking them to "stop acting like suckers." In other words, why persist in being sucked-in by high-pressure advertising, or high-pressure race propaganda?

"For history is even less likely than the most unscrupulous con man to give a nation of suckers an even break," the semanticist warns.

INTERIM REPORT

By Dyke Miyagawa

A Look at Minidoka, One Year After

HUNT, Idaho — No report is complete, and is certainly short of being properly impressive, if it doesn't marshal sets of source figures, spotlight quotes from administrative big-shots and wind up on an authoritative note with an assessment based on the figures and the quotes and a lot of other things.

But that wasn't the kind of report we were after when we assigned ourselves to a weekend look-in on Minidoka. We were merely interested in noting what our own eyes could see and what our own ears could hear — that was all. No probing interviews, no squinting into files full of charts and figures. Just looking and listening and nosing around, with the objective, if there was any, simply to satisfy personal curiosity and to have something at hand in case copy was short next week.

Half a day of uncharted wandering along the hot roads in the center was enough to convince us that the story could be told simply in pedestrian prose. The difference between the Minidoka of late July, 1943, and the same community of refugees from the Pacific Northwest in July, 1942, or even in April of this year, was immediately apparent — naturally. The contrast could be seen in the changes on the desert face of the center and in the people who were no longer there.

Between many of the familiar, monotonously identical barracks are gardens of flowers and vegetables, and spaced along the roads are trees bravely defying the rays of the relentless sun. The entire project is criss-crossed with crude but evidently effective irrigation ditches, feeding water to the green triumphs of evacuee diligence.

And on the surrounding slopes, which were once unrelieved stretches of wild, stubby sagebrush, unkempt as the face of a man who had forgotten the uses of a razor, evacuee farmers who once supplied the vegetables for Seattle and Portland dinner tables are making

the desert earth yield bounties. Acres of rich, green edibles attest to the truck gardening genius of the first generation evacuees from the Hood River and Puget Sound valleys.

Perhaps because they have done so much to transform their community on the Idaho sands into an oasis and a sanctuary, the oldsters who remain are clearly unenthusiastic about returning "outside" to wartime America. Most of their sons and daughters have migrated beyond the barbed wire. Excepting a handful of volunteers awaiting their army calls with growing impatience and a sprinkling of cautious devotees of the watch-and-wait policy, the center is practically bare of young men and women between the ages of 20 and 35. Minidoka is probably well ahead of the other centers in carrying out the WRA's program of resettlement.

The recent WRA announcement that the long anticipated process of segregation in the centers will begin with the coming of September is naturally monopolizing much of evacuee discussion, but it does not seem to be causing much excitement. It is being taken in stride.

In the meantime, the old people spend their afternoons tending victory gardens and their evenings swapping talk, quietly and contentedly, on their door steps. The mosquitoes are irritating and the heat now mounting to a summer peak is uncomfortable. But life in the center has settled down to a peaceful routine which gives an old heart a feeling of stability and security, the letters from their sons and daughters in Chicago, Salt Lake City, Cleveland or where you will say everything is all right — and old friends are close by.

We have an idea the next chapter in the story of Minidoka and of all the nine other similar communities will answer the question: What will be done with those who

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Re: The Work of the JACL

At the risk of being branded forever a JACL zealot, we are this week putting down for the records something that is obvious to any impartial observer — the amazing amount of good work that this often maligned organization has been able to do in softening the shock of evacuation and its aftermath.

The fact that the Dies committee investigated the JACL is conclusive evidence the League has entered the select company of liberal and influential groups in this country. Naturally the League took a smearing in Dies pre-hearing press releases, but the testimony brought out in those sessions gave many persons an insight for the first time into the full scope of work the JACL has been doing.

In the first place the JACL is the only representative nisei organization to withstand the shock of evacuation. It has, in fact, gained in strength during a period when other groups naturally disintegrated.

The expense involved in keeping a national office with a paid staff and paid field representatives appears to be amply justified by the amount of work done. Unfortunately all this work cannot be evaluated in concrete terms, for much of it is involved with public relations and contacts that do not show immediate results.

Nonetheless, the Dies committee hearings brought out on a small scale the great amount of missionary work, on behalf of the evacuees and consistent democratic treatment of their problems, which had been done by just one man stationed in Washington.

Congressman Costello failed to prove that the JACL "dominated" War Relocation Authority policy, but there is little doubt that authoritative information supplied by League representatives — and sought by a government agency coping with an unprecedented problem — helped the WRA shape its plans. If anyone has a more practical solution than the WRA, he has yet to come forward.

There is evidence too that the JACL's representatives in their contacts with various public figures have helped to keep the evacuee issue on a relatively even plane of discussion. So long as there are "California minds" there is little chance of the evacuees becoming forgotten people. But JACL representatives who in their contacts were able to present the other side of the picture, to point out the significance of evacuation and American treatment of evacuees, and remind leading Americans of the principles and issues at stake, have been influential in developing a strongly sympathetic attitude in many circles.

One might wonder how the whole business would have turned out if there had been no League or similar organization representing the evacuees and possessing the wide contacts that the JACL developed over a period of years. Perhaps part of the reason for the League's effectiveness is its record of pro-American activity for the last ten years, a record which gave the organization a prestige and solidity in its official contacts which the small handful of well-intentioned Johnny-come-latelys popping up after Pearl Harbor did not possess.

It cannot be denied, of course, that many splendid organizations — the churches, liberal elements, public service groups — have done an immeasurable amount of work in repairing the damage done by evacuation. But in the final analysis the leadership must be taken by the evacuees themselves, and in the absence of a purely evacuee organization capable of carrying the load, the JACL has proved a valuable influence.

We cannot deny that the JACL has made mistakes, that it has many enemies, that it is not the voice for all evacuees. But in fairness it must be admitted the League, and those who are in the thankless position of helping to direct and execute its policy, have done an admirable job under the circumstances and deserve more credit than they have been getting.

are too tired to continue en route from these way-stations — the oldsters who spent their greatest strength to make their yesterdays?

Some day, perhaps, when the assimilation of Japanese Americans into the American lifestream has progressed to a more advanced state, there will be no need for a JACL. But at this stage of the game the League is performing extremely valuable service deserving of widespread evacuee and nisei backing.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

White House Statement

The White House statement on evacuation and relocation which was issued on July 18 by James Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, is a clear, concise statement of the government's attitude toward Japanese Americans. It has been applauded by those who have fought for the democratic rights of loyal Japanese Americans. But apparently the statement was all things to all men. The Los Angeles Times, which has joined in the Hearstian chorus for continued restrictions on all persons of Japanese ancestry, gave editorial commendation to the Byrnes statement on July 20.

The Times thought it was a fortunate thing for the country as a whole, "and for the west coast in particular," that the government, through the statement of July 18 "had seen fit to decree a continuance of the ban against evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the coast area."

However, the Times unbent far enough to declare that "there can be little criticism of the policy" of permitting eligible evacuees to take employment in "isolated regions."

The Times spread the Hearst lie by recalling the recent "riot" in Chicago when "released Japanese insulted the American navy uniform." Responsible officials in Chicago indicate that this story is a typical Hearst "smear." It is, in fact, the sort of irresponsible journalism which was, in part responsible, according to Time Magazine, for the recent race riot in Los Angeles.

Nisei Canadians

The news that 75 Japanese Canadians will be included in the voters' list for the provincial elections in Ontario provides the occasion for an editorial, "Democracy in Ontario," in the New Canadian, the weekly publication for Japanese Canadians edited at Kaslo, British Columbia.

Japanese Americans may recall that Canadians of Japanese ancestry, along with others of Oriental extraction, have been denied the right of franchise in the province of British Columbia, where 95 per cent of the Dominion's persons of Japanese descent have resided. However, throughout the rest of Canada native-born Canadians of Japanese ancestry have had the right to vote, although this right has often been denied them through technicalities. The New Canadian commented:

"At first glance some nisei may view with reserve a report from London, Ontario, where the returning officer of the electoral riding has announced that seventy-five Canadian-born Japanese will be included in the voters' list for the August Ontario provincial elections."

"The civil rights of Canadians of Japanese origin have been so severely restricted since Pearl Harbor that definite pronouncement that they are to be preserved rather than curtailed comes as something of a shock. . . ."

"The forthright democratic stand taken by the London returning officer comes then as a surprise. But it is a very welcome surprise. Certainly if the (Continued on page 6)

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

CONTRIBUTIONS

to the JACL coffers from members and friends in various parts of the country since our last report total over \$50,000 . . . for this generous aid we hereby say "thank you" to—Rhoda Lunsten, Kansas City, Kan.; Takashi Mori, Grand Meadows, Minn.; Henry Okamoto, Salt Lake City and formerly of S. F. via Poston; Edna Ito, Evanston, Ill.; consistent supporter, A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Ken Utsumi, Salt Lake City; Agnes Inouye, Heart Mountain and formerly of S. F.; Dr. Jiro Muramoto, Manzanar and ex-Sacramento; John Nakai, Salt Lake City; Marcelline T. Uyeji, Zurich, Mont.; Owen Still, missionary of Phoenix, Ariz.; Harry Sakata of Brighton, Colo., a former Washington Township active member; Hakaru Nagai, Knox, Ind., and Frank S. Scudder, Pacific Palisades, Calif., a former missionary to Hawaii.

REPRINTS

and printed material recently available should prove of vital interest . . . by special permission of Harper's Magazine, the Pasadena chapter of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has reprinted Cecil Henry Coggins' "Japanese Americans in Hawaii," which appeared in the June issue of that magazine . . . the author is a lieutenant commander in the medical corps of the navy and presents a clear and relatively fair observation of the situation faced on December 7, 1941, by Japanese Americans in Hawaii, where he has been stationed for the past two years, and their part in the efforts which created the 442nd combat team . . . you may obtain your copy by remitting 4c to this office or to the Pasadena chapter at 1170 La Loma road . . . price per dozen is 30 cents.

"SHOULD ALL JAPANESE CONTINUE TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE WEST COAST FOR THE DURATION?" was the subject of the broadcast of July 15, 1943, of America's Town Meeting of the Air, as covered by an earlier issue of this weekly, with John M. Costello, sub-leader of the Dies Committee, upholding the affirmative, and Carey McWilliams, the negative . . . a complete transcription of the broadcast which originated from Santa Barbara is now available here at the cost of 10c . . . if you desire a copy send us your remittance and order immediately . . . our supply is very limited . . . the broadcast revealed a great deal of friendliness and respect on the part of the Santa Barbara community toward its former Japanese and Japanese American residents, an amazing unwillingness to believe official testimony and evidence that there was no sabotage committed at Pearl Harbor and the usual race-baiting injection of "there is no known test whereby the loyalty of Japanese persons can be definitely ascertained" by Congressman Costello . . . for that matter, is there any known test whereby the loyalty of any American can be definitely ascertained, except investigation by the federal agencies established for that purpose? A QUOTABLE QUOTE from Camp Shelby, Miss.:

"Finally I am getting around to writing this letter and to sending you my JACL membership fee. This is the first time I am taking out a membership—down here I really appreciate the work being done by the league.

"After all, even if the battle of the Pacific coast (referring to evacuation) was lost, the battle of America must be won or we might, as well expect Jim Crow treatment for all of us everywhere."

Editorial Digest

(Continued from page 5)
event comes to pass it will rank as one of the most significant developments in our four decades of struggle to win Canadian citizenship. And more important it will rally the sorely tested belief of every Canadian among us that our country pays more than lip-service to principles of democracy. . . ."

Ann Nisei Says: To Feel Cooler, Take It Easy During Dog Days

The dog days really are with us, and for another month at least we can expect muggy days and humid nights, with the only saving grace the fact that autumn is not far behind.

But though we manage summer's first weeks with grace and an air of superiority over the heat, the first of August is apt to find us ready to drop, limp as a dishrag, victim at last to 100-degree temperatures and high humidity. Come the first of August and we're no longer willing to play at acting cool, and as far as we're concerned, the wild-eyed, bouncy and energetic gal who romps through summer with perspiration on her nose can go take her energy somewhere else. We're ready to drop, and we take to the placid (or if you will, limp), type.

Unfortunately, however, no matter how we feel, we still have to go on living. The only thing to do, therefore, is to make it as painless as possible.

Of course, looking cool is half the battle. The lily-pale look is wonderful, if you have it. But if you don't, don't fret about it, and don't work yourself into a lather trying to attain it. Settle for that tanned look. As long as you don't have that burnt or weathered look, you'll do.

Go easy on makeup, because that shiny look or over-rouged effect tends only to make you look flushed and warm. Discard rouge for the summer. Use lipstick sparingly. Don't apply too much oil to your hair. Use powder, yes, unless your makeup is apt to run. In that case use liquid powder. Or use makeup foundation of the pancake type and only that—no powder.

Substitute cologne for perfume and lotion for cream where you can.

Get a feather haircut. You'll cut your shampoos and sets to a minimum. If you must wear your hair long, have it thinned out. Gather it back with a hair ribbon. That becurled look is not only hot, it also makes for extra work. Above all, don't have masses of curls to your shoulders. That sleek, page-boy effect is neater.

Do use leg makeup. Once your legs are tanned enough, you can dispense even with that. Be sure to rub lotion over your legs at night, and your legs will look sleek and tanned with a minimum of effort. If you're still using makeup, though, be sure to keep your legs free of hair.

You've probably put your girdles away for the summer. But if you're the corset type, try a light-weight girdle instead.

As for clothes, those fluffy pin-afores, immaculate blouses and white shoes do look nice, but they take lots of work. If you're home most of the day, why not adopt some sort of summer uniform—like a pastel rayon shirt and cotton shorts. That starched effect is dandy, but why kill yourself trying to achieve it? That goes for your children's clothes, too. Resist the impulse to have your infants looking like store-window displays with frilly bonnets and neat-as-a-pin pinafores. Put them into seersucker sunsuits. They'll be just as cute and you won't be too tired to care.

The hotter it gets the more important it is to take it easy. Just for instance—do you have to iron your underclothes? Why not hang them carefully after washing, pressing out the wrinkles while your clothes are on the line? You'll find they'll do as well as meticulously ironed clothes. Don't iron sheets, pillow cases, towels or underclothes. Put away your tablecloths and use mats instead preferably of the wipe-to-clean type. That means cork, linoleum or oilcloth mats.

If you're cook as well as housekeeper, you'll streamline your cooking too. Serve big salads that will eliminate one vegetable. If possible, you can arrange many a meal around a combination salad with cold meats or seafood. Of course, you probably won't get away with that if you're cooking for men, too, but for yourself, or for other girls, a

The Case For: Evacuee Group Resettlement

By KIYOSHI HAMANAKA

Group resettlement is the most feasible means of relocating the vast majority of evacuee families with issei heads. The WRA is being unrealistic if it thinks that it can accomplish the objective of resettling the majority of the evacuees before the end of the war through its present program of individual dispersal resettlement.

Individual resettlement has been relatively effective in its application to the adult nisei, but where issei remain the heads of families with young nisei children, the WRA must consider the peculiar background and problems of the issei in order to expedite the resettlement of such families.

Besides their political neutrality, the "stick-to-America" issei also possess cultural and social backgrounds that differ from that of the nisei as well as the people "outside." The nisei have, of course, modified the differences between themselves and others in this country, but the traumatic experiences of evacuation have accentuated the issei's ties.

To break such ties voluntarily necessitates incentives greater than those offered by the WRA at the present time. Their resettlement must offer social as well as economic security. Resettlement of individual families will not achieve this needed social security.

To put it another way: if the issei could use the English language fluently, if they were well acquainted with American traditions and more, if they had had many inter-racial contacts before the war, if they were not so dependent on group thoughts and controls, then individual resettlement would work.

Group resettlement refers to the relocation of more than one family in proximity to each other. It may be under public or private sponsorship; it may be a cooperative farm or a private commercial farm. If the group is large, persons other than farmers could participate as well.

Educational and financial aid for group resettlement should be provided by the WRA. If the WRA cannot finance such farms, educational and advisory personnel should be provided so that private groups outside can promote group resettlement.

One of the most promising methods of group resettlement is the cooperative farm. Evacuees are learning the value of consumer co-operation in the relocation centers; they can transfer such knowledge to the operation of a co-op farm. Unlike the co-ops in the centers, a cooperative farm is firstly a producers' cooperative and secondly a consumers' cooperative. Such being the case, co-op farms seek a profit in order to carry on their activities. The FSA has done good work in cooperative farming and may be contacted for information and assistance.

It should be noted, however, that group resettlement is not offered as a panacea. It should be used in conjunction with individual resettlement, seasonal work leaves and short term leaves. It may seem like creating miniature relocation centers, but such will not be the case because of the greater intercourse with other racial groups that group resettlement affords. On the other hand, to continue the present resettlement program will be to crystallize the issei consensus to remain in the center. This attitude is but compensation against the indefiniteness of WRA policies. Before such a compulsion attitude sets in

salad will serve many a dinner problem.

Cut out fancy desserts and serve fruit instead, or one of the packaged desserts. Remember that starchy, rich foods are warm foods.

When you cook vegetables, cook a double amount of each. On the second day you use them for salads.

If you can, use paper plates for lunch and light suppers, and use paper napkins, too.

In other words, take it just as easy as you can. Your husband wants to see you looking fresh and neat. He won't notice that the house isn't as neat as usual. But he will notice that your temper is frayed.

"I'm not going out till I'm forced out"—the WRA should promote group resettlement. Otherwise nisei children may suffer from not only the surgery of evacuation but also the stagnation of the relocation center.

RUMOR CLINIC:

Malicious Stories

On Evacuees Sweep Country, Poll Finds

In a recent survey on rumors by the American Institute of Public Opinion, it was found that fantastic and malicious rumors are sweeping the country. Rationing and length of war constitutes the favorite subjects of the rumor venders, with each one changing to fit current events.

In parts of Wyoming, there is a rumor that the government is feeding elk and deer to the Japanese in internment camps while the white folks in Boston eat horse meat. My! My!

From all over the country, baseless rumors pop up that oil companies are "dumping gasoline on the ground;" that the government is "burning sugar because they haven't got room to store it." Rumor Fantasy

A new rumor fantasy has it that "the Nazis are making soap out of the Jews." This was traced to Grangeville, Idaho.

Negroes, Japanese, or Jews has been subject of many a rumor. Rumor mongers in Tempe, Ariz., are saying that a small Utah town near a camp where 10,000 Japanese are interned, the evacuees have been quietly buying up butcher knives, cleavers, and bowies. "One hardware man sold 500 knives before he realized they might be used to slit the throats of the white people in town," it was reported.

Although newspapers, magazines and the radio have cooperated with the government in attempting to scotch false and malicious rumors, they continue to be passed over the "back fences" of the nation, the Poll disclosed. —Manzanar Free Press.

Nisei At Sea

"I moved to New York more than a month ago. At present have taken temporary employment in Middletown, Conn., while waiting to be accepted in the Merchant Marine Officer Training School in New London.

"While in New York I worked on three different ships and have seen the steady stream of former Japanese American seamen coming from the different relocation centers taking up the risky job of carrying vital war material much needed by our boys and the Allied nations overseas.

"Chester Sumida, formerly of Blk. 35-5-1, is at present out at sea on a convoy probably headed for Russia, Africa or England. Another former Manzanar resident, Martih (Moose) Tanaka, popular cow singer of Shiba and Co., arrived in New York a week ago and at present is on a ship preparing to go overseas. Nisei are well represented along the waterfront as well as in other branches of service and have quickly captured the admiration and respect of their associates and shipmates. Majority of the former seamen are now out of the centers in New York and waiting to be placed on a ship. Half of these boys are at present out on sea on convoys."—From a letter from Paul S. Higa in the Manzanar Free Press.

Canadian Singer

Dies of Illness

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—Final rites were held on July 21 for Ritsuko Lily Ide, formerly of Vancouver, B. C., who died after a long illness.

Miss Ide, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Ide, formerly sang professionally in eastern Canada. She was active in nisei circles.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

"TOOTLE YOUR OWN BASOON or the same shall not be heard." Being articulate at the right time, at the right places, to the right people, is a virtue worthy of cultivation. If the American people are to understand the evacuation, its implications, and the relocation program, a spirited presentation should at all times be forthcoming from the nisei. The press, the pulpit, the radio and the public platform should be sounding boards to touch upon the theme of this shame of a great nation.

Recently when I phoned Associate Editor Lee Casey of the Rocky Mountain News to commend him for his column, "A Deliverance at Hand," noted in last week's PC, he suggested my writing to him. My answer to him was printed in "Letters From the People." Surprisingly enough, it elicited favorable acknowledgments. In this letter I wrote:

"Lee Casey's column of July 19 directs attention to an amazing occurrence in recent American life. Not immediately after, but four months following Pearl Harbor, it was deemed a "military necessity" to evacuate 75,000 Americans with Japan faces to relocation centers. No formal charges were lodged, nor hearings held to determine their loyalty.

"Just what has this hysteria-inspired action on the part of west coast racial drum beaters cost the American people? Here's the bill:

1. The construction of ten cities complete with utilities to house them.

2. A 1943 fiscal budget of \$70,000,000 to administer the authority.

3. Wiped out \$100,000,000 in productive annual income by the evacuees.

4. This arbitrary action has caused uneasiness and doubt to loom up in the minds of minority groups already disturbed by discriminatory practices, thereby hampering the war effort.

5. This incident has been a source of propaganda material broadcast by the Axis to instill doubt among native populations in America's democratic intentions. Jawaharlal Nehru of India is reported to have written to an evacuee: "I am sorry to hear of America's treatment of her Japanese people. . ."

6. It has locked up a tremendous manpower from aiding in the war effort.

7. Additional draftees were called in place of Japanese Americans blocked off from duty under the selective service.

"Could this mass indictment and movement have been avoided? Yes, states a person who traveled up and down the Pacific coast on this very matter. If journalistic and political hysteria could have been allayed, it would have cost about \$8000 (eight thousand dollars) to separate the loyal from the disloyal elements. The FBI had already picked up those who would have been dangerous. By utilizing the various draft boards as initial hearing boards, a screening process could have been set up.

"What can be done now? The speedy restoration of all civil and citizenship rights to these American citizens, regardless of their race, creed or color, should be near the top of America's order of war business.

"Whatever can be done to even shorten the war by one day or to save the life of a single American soldier boy by aiding in the war effort, that thing in all immediacy and humanity should be done."

One congressman confided to me that a constituent or two stopping by to see him on some controversial matter or letters to him on that subject were of aid in crystallizing his convictions. No effort toward intelligent and fair persuasion is ever lost.

"REBELLION TO TYRANNY IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD" is inscribed on the bookplate and personal seal of Thomas Jefferson. When Japanese Americans, who (Continued on page 7)

Tule Lakers Make Offering Plates for Chinese Church



One Down

It was, even to a headline-hardened nation, still the biggest story of the war. Mussolini, Italy's one-man government, had fallen. Fired by the weakling kin, Victor Emmanuel, replaced by a bitter enemy, Marshal Badoglio, Mussolini was reported to have fled the capitol, was believed held prisoner by the country he had himself imprisoned. The walls of Fascism had collapsed and crushed in upon their maker. Though his downfall had been freely predicted since the armies of Italy started to crumble, the complete rout of Mussolini, low-man on the Axis totem pole, still came as the greatest surprise story of the war. Though speculation ran high among the Allies as to how long it might be before Italy sued for peace, the feeling was definite that it was now one down, two to go for our side.

Willkie, Wallace

The vice president of the United States and Wendell Willkie went to bat last week for the common man and his country. Both spoke from Detroit, where the smolder of recent race riots accentuated the words of two men who spoke for all men. Both demanded the elimination of Fascist practices at home. Both asked for equal treatment now for Negroes. Both the major parties, said the former Republican presidential candidate, are equally guilty of the Negro's present status—the Republican, for "feeling that it has no further obligation to the Negro citizen because Lincoln freed the slaves"; the Democratic, because "it sanctions and practices one set of principles in Atlanta and another in Harlem." Wallace's speech, on a broader scale than that of Willkie's asked for democracy for everybody, not the few; he charged "powerful groups" with attacking the president's concentration on the war effort "to destroy everything he has accomplished on the domestic front over the last 10 years"; he demanded immediate extension of the four freedoms throughout this country as well as over all the world.

Race Riots

The President has asked the attorney general and heads of several other government agencies to "give special attention to the problem of race riots in this country," it was reported from the capitol this week. Roosevelt, according to Representative Vito Marcantonio, who made the announcement, said that race riots "endanger our national unity and comfort our enemies."

Spy Ring in Tokyo

Tokyo has announced discovery of a "huge spy ring" in that city and the subsequent death of four convicted on espionage charges, according to a Rome radio broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Name of the nation involved was not revealed, nor were names of persons put to death.

Four Hundred May Be Segregated At Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho — Approximately 400 residents of the Minidoka relocation center are expected to be transferred to the Tule Lake segregation camp in California as a part of a plan to segregate all evacuees of questionable loyalty in one camp. R. S. Davidson, acting project director of the Minidoka camp, declared last week.

The population of Hunt, now about 7400, is expected to rise to between 9000 and 10,000 evacuees, Davidson said, as a result of the segregation move. Loyal evacuees from Tule Lake will be transferred to Minidoka in September.

STOCKTON, Calif. — Offering plates made and donated by the evacuee Christian church at the Tule Lake relocation center are now being used by the Stockton Chinese Christian center, according to the latest edition of the Christian Advocate, weekly magazine issued by the Methodist church.

The Advocate reported that "there was no place for bitterness" when Al Philp, president of the Student Christian Association of the College of the Pacific, presented the gifts to Miss Daisy Toy, director of worship at the Chinese church center.

Evacuee Christians at Tule Lake asked Mr. Philp to make the presentation of their gift to the Chinese group at the time of his recent visit to the evacuee center. The offering plates are made from the tule grass which gives the name to the center.

Three Japanese Americans are associate members of the local Chinese Christian Center, which emphasizes interracial relationships and now has Mexicans, Hawaiians, Caucasians and Japanese Americans in its membership.

The nisei members are Tommy Hoshiyama, now of Salt Lake City; Samuel Takagishi, studying for the Christian ministry at Denver, and Grace Kaneda at the McGehee relocation center in Arkansas.

Colorado Calling

(Continued on page 6) have lived through evacuation and relocation, and remember vividly those tragedies, recognize the screaming arguments for wholesale movement of the Japanese as tyrannical attempts to blind the mind of man, then perhaps, they will vigorously assail all forms of prejudice and discrimination against any minority group of people.

Recall those familiar phrases—"I can tell a disloyal Italian or German, but it's impossible to spot a disloyal Jap." . . . "Evacuation is for your own protection." . . . "The racial characteristics of the Japanese are treachery, deceit and unreliability." . . . The Jap has always been a threat to the American way of life." . . . "Safely locked up and carefully guarded in relocation centers, the Jap may be prevented from sabotaging our war effort, from setting our forests afire, from causing wrecks which may tie up our far-flung transportation systems, from engaging in anti-American, undercover activities of all kinds." . . . "Given freedom, the Jap may wreak havoc in agriculture and industry." . . .

Prejudice brought on by the war may have temporarily overshadowed the persecution against other minorities, but let us hope that the experiences undergone by Americans of Japanese ancestry have given them a greater sympathy and understanding for the sufferings and injustices inflicted upon other peoples.

Evacuation will have achieved much in our march toward American principles, if upon the heart and mind of nisei is engraved these same words written on the monument of Thomas Jefferson: "That I have sworn upon the Altar of God eternal hostility of every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Despite the rantings of race-baiters, we feel there is room for optimism. For instance, the unpublicized reactions to publicized news items is an index to the attitude of the public.

MRS. MOOK OF BOULDER wrote to the Denver Post some time ago criticizing the anti-Japanese campaign of the paper. Her letter was published, but the replies were nowhere mentioned. Sixteen letters she received—well written—commended Mrs. Mook on her feelings. Fourteen other letters were abusive; of these only two were signed. These 14 replies ranged from profanity to semi-intelligent letters.

LEE CASEY'S COLUMN in the Rocky Mountain News of June 3 was concerned with the "Restoration of Rights" for nisei. Associate Editor Lee Casey received some interesting reactions. Of about 45 letters mailed to him,

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. John Yoshida (17-6-D, Jerome), a girl on July 6.
To Mrs. Yasuko Kagawa (325-14-B, Poston), a boy on July 9.
To Mrs. Alfred Sako (8-8-A, Jerome), a boy on July 9.
To Mrs. Masaru Taniguchi (11-2-C, Jerome), a girl on July 10.
To Mrs. Titus Wilson (34-7-A, Poston), a girl on July 12.
To Mrs. Tadao Sato (6H-6D, Granada), a boy on July 12.
To Mrs. Harry Shironaka (7E-3A, Granada), a boy on July 14.
To Mrs. Eddie Shimomura (6-7-F, Minidoka), a girl on July 15.
To Mrs. Tadasu Nishi (39-11-A, Gila River), a girl on July 15.
To Mrs. Royden Susu-Mago (52-1-A, Gila River), a boy on July 15.
To Mrs. Donald Morita (2714-B, Tule Lake), a girl on July 15.
To Mrs. Motoi Murai (13-8-C, Poston), a boy on July 15.
To Mrs. Tsutomu Hasebe (316-2-B, Poston), a girl on July 15.
To Mrs. Tadashi Nagai (6-11-A, Heart Mountain), a girl on July 16.
To Mrs. Bob Uyeda (3201-B, Tule Lake), a girl on July 16.
To Mrs. Yoshimune Nagami (36-2-B, Gila River), a boy on July 16.
To Mrs. Kay Watanuki (30-10-C, Poston), a girl on July 17.
To Mrs. Weedie Matsuda (7F-2F, Granada), a boy on July 17.
To Mrs. Frank Okubo (10E-8C, Granada), a girl on July 18.
To Mrs. Frank Fukuda (3-7-C, Poston), a boy on July 19.
To Mrs. Takuzo Iwata (38-1-C, Minidoka), a boy on July 19.
To Mrs. Saichi Yamashita (12-9-E, Heart Mountain), a boy on July 22.
To Mrs. Shizue Yamasaki (34-5-D, Topaz), a boy on July 15.
To Mrs. Ruth Yamauchi (4-8-C, Topaz), a boy on July 19.
To Mrs. Yoshie Yano (31-7-A, a boy on July 21.
To Mrs. Marie Masuda (37-6-F, Topaz), a boy on July 21.
To Mrs. Asao Furuta (12C-5D, Granada), a boy on July 20.

DEATHS

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tsujioka (7-2-A, Jerome), on July 3.
Masako Ikeda, 19 (16-2-B, Topaz), on July 11.
Junji Kenmatsu (5-14-D, Gila River), on July 12.
Umekichi Sano (36-3-B, Gila River), on July 13.
Mrs. Mono Nakano (37-12-C, Poston), on July 16.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuko Koga to Kiyoshi Kikugawa on July 10 at Topaz.
Yoshiko Mitamura to George Kodama on July 17 at Poston.
Reiko Habu to Bill Yoshino on July 17 at Granada.
Lily Nakamura to Katsumi Ishihara on July 18 at Tule Lake.
Chiyo Fukuda to George Kamiya on July 18 at Jerome.
Grace Obata to Shoji Akiya on July 23 at Cody, Wyoming.
Masako Taketa to B. S. Nishiyama in St. Paul, Minn.
Haru Mitsuyasu to Kusuo Inadomi on July 18 at Topaz.
Chiye Yamada to Tamotsu Sakai on July 18 at Topaz.

Senator Wallgren Still Demands Army Rule on Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Washington) still would like to see the army take over the operation of the war relocation centers, but he admitted in Los Angeles last week that his idea was getting nowhere.

Wallgren said he has a bill before congress transferring the WRA camps to military operation. Wallgren noted that the army did not favor the idea because it would require attention and personnel that should be used elsewhere.

"Just now," Senator Wallgren told reporters, "it is not so much a matter of possible espionage or sabotage by Japanese Americans as protection for them."

two (unsigned) threatened him with bodily harm; about ten took him to task for being so sisterish about an "enemy people," and the balance of the letters approved him for the fair and understanding viewpoint expressed in his column.

Heart Mountain Approves Charter

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The center's self-government charter was approved here last week by a 2145 to 1238 vote, the Sentinel reported. Of the 5979 eligible voters, 3394 went to the polls. Eleven ballots were declared void.

As provided in the charter a councilman will be chosen from each block within a month after the ratification. The council, consisting of 20 members, will form Heart Mountain's governing body.

Berkeley Mayor Defends Return Of Evacuees

RIVERS, Ariz. — "People in California who are against the return of evacuees to the west coast after the war and are urging their deportation to Japan have to either change their views or abandon the basic ideas of the Constitution," Frank S. Gaines, mayor of Berkeley, Calif., declared during a visit to the Gila River relocation center, according to the News-Courier.

Gaines is a member of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Tule Lake Provides Furniture Needs of Other WRA Centers

NEWELL, Calif. — Furniture made at the Tule Lake furniture factory is now being sent to Manzanar, Minidoka and Topaz, the Daily Tulean Dispatch reported here recently.

The project factory is now operating in five buildings, and has fulfilled all the project needs in furniture and woodwork. Tule Lake schools have been completely supplied with chairs, tables, cupboards and other necessities. Among other articles supplied by the factory are meat trays for the slaughterhouse, office desks, files, and fingerprint files for the internal security department.

Washington officials who visited the factory recently highly commended the working force as well as the office staff for their fine workmanship and proficiency, said the Dispatch.

Evacuee Students Get Diplomas From Seattle High Schools

SEATTLE, Wash.—Sixteen Japanese American students now at the war relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, received their graduation diplomas from three Seattle high schools, despite the fact that they had a semester or less to complete their courses at the time they were evacuated last year, Samuel E. Fleming, superintendent of schools, announced recently, according to the Seattle Post Intelligencer.

NISEI STUDENTS BELIEVE JAPAN MAY BE DEMOCRACY AFTER WAR

Rocky Mountain News Publishes Views of Student at Denver

DENVER, Colo. — The Rocky Mountain News found cause for a feature story recently in a nisei student at the University of Denver who believes that it will be possible to change Japan into a democracy after the war.

Sam Lusky, writer for the News, interviewed Nick Iyoye, 21-year-old junior at Denver University, and reported Iyoye as saying:

"It'll be a big job changing Japan to a democracy after the war, but it can be done."

Iyoye visited Japan in 1937, when the Sino-Japanese war had just begun, and he told Lusky:

"When I was there, the militarists had just moved into control of the government. The people were told what to do. Having no choice, they decided to make the best of it. But there still are many Japanese leaders and citizens who would welcome a democracy."

Minidoka Camp To Remain in Use, Says WRA

Idaho Governor Stymied In Move to Use Hunt For Axis Prisoners

BOISE, Idaho — Governor Bottolfson Tuesday received from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy a referral to Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation authority, in reply to his query as to the possibilities of consolidating the Paul, Idaho, axis prisoner camp with the war relocation center at Hunt.

The WRA already has advised the governor it does not anticipate closing down the Hunt camp in the near future and implied that he must obtain information about the Paul project, 20 miles away, from the war department.

Governor Bottolfson early this month suggested that the Paul camp, now under construction at a cost of \$1,000,000 be combined with the Minidoka center, following press quotation of E. R. Rowalt, assistant national WRA director, that some of the Japanese relocation centers might be closed shortly.

He telegraphed his protest to Myer, and was informed that there are no plans for closing the Hunt camp and that the war department has full control over the Paul project. He then wrote to McCloy.

McCloy answered Tuesday that he is "unable to answer this (question about closing the Hunt center) because, as you know, war relocation centers are not under the control of the war department."

He added that "if and when the WRA does abandon the center, the facilities will revert to the war department which then might use it either for a prison camp or a convalescent hospital."

Indications from other sources, however, were that the Minidoka center would be among the last to be closed by the WRA. Recent reports declare that Minidoka's population will be boosted soon with the arrival of loyal evacuees from the Tule Lake project. Following the arrival of the Tule Lake group, Minidoka's population is expected to approximate the capacity figure of 10,000.

Quest Club Gives Party at YWCA

SPOKANE, Wash. — An informal party for newcomers to Spokane was given by the Quest club last week at the YWCA, according to Yasuko Koyahara, club reporter.

Games and dancing were included in the evening's program. Refreshments were served.

Dorothy Sawatori, club president, and Miss Thompson, advisor, extended words of welcome to the guests. The evening's program was planned by Sachie Yamamoto, Kazuko Horiuchi and Masako Funakoshi.

"Of course, it's going to be a gradual change. If we establish a pro-United Nations government in Japan after we've won the war, and then back it up, we'll have democracy in the Far East."

Iyoye believes that China is going to have to help, too; and he wholeheartedly supports M. Chiang Kai-shek's view that the Orient will prosper only when all nations cooperate for mutual benefit.

Iyoye told the News writer that he considers himself a typical nisei.

"Most nisei never get to visit Japan," he said. "They live all their lives in America and aren't much interested in any other country. Japan is alien to us — the United States is home."

Iyoye, who was born in San Mateo, Calif., is a voluntary evacuee. His family remained behind and are now at the Topaz relocation center.

At the University of Denver, Iyoye is majoring in political science "to try to make the post-war world a better one."

Japanese American Combat Team News

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Soldiers of the Japanese American combat team in training here are well equipped to put the bite on the Axis.

Routine examinations of incoming men have revealed an amazingly healthy condition of their teeth, according to Captain Wayland F. Hogan, regimental dental surgeon. Almost every volunteer examined showed the benefits of some knowledge of oral hygiene, and their dental work without exception, bespoke good workmanship and the latest techniques, Captain Hogan said.

But more impressive than generalities are some figures given out by the regimental dental surgeon. The records of approximately 3800 men in each of three other regiments were put alongside those of the same number of Japanese Americans.

In infantry regiment A, out of 3800 men, 1000 were found in need of one or more extractions and 2000 fillings; in regiment B, 1000 needed extractions and 1800 fillings; in regiment C, 1024 needed extractions and 1100 fillings. But among 3800 Japanese Americans only 190 needed extractions and 650 fillings. That, says Captain Hogan, is a mighty good record among any group of Americans, in service or in civilian life.

Captain Hogan believes these factors are responsible for the healthy teeth of the Japanese Americans: Correct oral hygiene education in elementary schools, their diet during formative years, climatic conditions and efficient correct measures. He cited, in particular, the practice of Hawaiian schools to require daily instruction in and participation in toothbrush drills in the elementary grades, and the policy of west coast schools, especially those in California, not only to emphasize oral hygiene in the classrooms, but to have dentists and school nurses constantly to be on the lookout for dental needs among the pupils.

As to the diet during formative years, he pointed out that Japanese Americans coming generally from working-class families could not afford the luxury foods which are hardest on teeth. Generally, as children, they ate foods of high caloric value such as are needed to sustain a hard-working group of people and which, inci-

dentally, are beneficial to proper development of the teeth.

The benefits of climate on the west coast and in Hawaii include more than an average amount of sunshine which provides a good source of vitamin D, likewise beneficial to teeth.

Similarly, Japanese American families born in Hawaii and in California have long enjoyed the services of a proportionately large number of dentists of their own ancestry. In general, these dentists are graduates of the highest standing and most progressive dental schools and in their zeal for their profession they have kept up with the latest techniques and methods known. To these dentists also go credit for carrying on where elementary schools leave off in encouraging constant, closest attention to the teeth.

Captain Hogan pays still another tribute to the Japanese Americans. He believes their discipline in the dentist's chair and their ability to bear pain is unequalled as a class of patients. Treating these patients, he says, is spoiling him for any civilian practice after the war. They are accustomed, he says, to get in the chair, relax, keep their mouths open and take it. Rarely do they flinch when the drill nears a sensitive nerve and their ability to withstand pain seems exceptional. The dental surgeon is of the opinion that this is a type of self-discipline that will prove of utmost benefit in combat organization.

Captain Hogan's home is in Ocala, Fla. He has practiced dentistry since his graduation from the Atlanta Southern Dental College in 1929. In 1933 he served as a district dental officer for the Civilian Conservation Corps supervising work in 82 camps in Tennessee and North Carolina. He has been in the army for the past 18 months, serving with the Eighty-fifth division before his transfer to the combat team last April.

Three other dental officers in the combat team are native Californians, First Lieutenant George S. Takahashi of San Mateo, First Lieutenant Carl T. Hirota of San Francisco and First Lieutenant Yoshizo Harada of Sacramento. Lieutenants Takahashi and Hirota have their degrees from the University of California, while Lieutenant Harada graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. All of them practiced in War Relocation Centers until commissioned in the army last spring.

Procedures for Segregation Of Evacuees Outlined by WRA

Repatriates Will Be First Group Sent to Isolation Center at Tule Lake

HUNT, Idaho — War Relocation Authority's administrative instruction No. 100 was issued last week to cover "segregation" procedures, the Minidoka Irrigator reported.

In making the announcement the WRA said the Tule Lake relocation center, which has been designated as the center set apart for evacuees who have indicated their loyalty lies with Japan rather than with the United States, will be termed simply as the "Tule Lake center."

According to the Irrigator, the administrative instruction was set forth as follows:

"All persons in the following categories will remain in the Tule Lake center or be transferred to that center:

"1.—All persons who have formally asked for repatriation or expatriation to Japan and have not retracted their request prior to July 1, 1943.

"2.—All persons who, at the time of the registration for Army service and war industry purposes, answered question 28 of Form WRA-126 revised, or DSS Form 304-A, in the negative, or failed or refused to answer and (a) who have not changed their answers prior to July 1, 1943, and (b) who are in the opinion of the Project Director loyal to Japan.

"3.—All persons to whom the director has denied leave clearance. This category will include persons in the following classes after hearings have been held and if when leave clearance has been denied: (a) persons about whom there is an adverse report by federal intelligence agencies, (b) persons who have answered question 28 negatively and who changed their answers prior to July 1 or who answered such question with qualifications, (c) persons who have requested repatriation or expatriation and retracted such request prior to July 1, 1943, (d) persons for whom the Japanese American Joint Board established in the Provost Marshal General's office does not affirmatively recommend leave clearance, and (e) persons about whom there is other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

"Members of the immediate family of the persons to be segregated will be permitted to live in the Tule Lake center with them if they desire. Minor members of the immediate family will be given their own choice.

"If a person to be segregated or some other member of such family is ill or infirm that removal will, in the opinion of the project medical officer, endanger life or seriously impair health, all members of the family shall be permitted to remain in their present center of residence as long as such conditions continue.

"Persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation and have not retracted their request prior to July 1 will be the first moved to the Tule Lake center. However, those who may soon embark for Japan will not be transferred in view of the possibility that they would be leaving the country soon.

Bachelor kibe falling in this

ilar drive among American soldiers of Japanese descent.

Accepting the check for forwarding to Honolulu, Colonel Pence said, "It isn't only the amount that provided great satisfaction. There is the additional outstanding fact that this money has been donated by soldiers who come both from the mainland and Hawaii. That, I believe, is indicative of the spirit of teamwork which has become a characteristic attribute of the Combat Team."

The Combat Team contains the usual components of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel and was formed as part of a program announced January 28 by the War Department when the Secretary of War stated that all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry should have full opportunity to do full duty as citizens in military service against enemies of the United States.

Former Football Coach Joins Combat Team

Kajikawa Becomes Member of Field Artillery at Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Pvt. Bill Kajikawa, former assistant coach at the State Teachers College, Tempe, Arizona, is now a member of the 522nd Field Artillery of the Japanese American Combat Team. He was the backfield coach under Dixie Howell when Teachers College won two consecutive Border Conferences and played in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas, against Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939 and 1940, respectively. His frosh basketball team won 19 consecutive games during the 1940-41 season, in addition to defeating a highly touted varsity quintet by a single point in a special exhibition game. His varsity baseball teams were uniformly successful.

Kajikawa was president of the Arizona chapter of the JACL.

In high school, Pvt. Kajikawa won nine letters: three in football, four in baseball, and two in basketball. He captained the basketball team in his senior year. He was twice named to the all state football team, being honored with the captaincy of this mythical eleven in his senior year. In college, he was two years all conference choice at left halfback.

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News from the Combat Team:

Nisei Volunteers Win Shelby Baseball League Championship

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

The 442nd Infantry baseball team won the non-division championship of the camp last Wednesday, defeating the 631st Tank Destroyers 2 to 1 in a pitchers' battle.

With two men out in the last half of the seventh—all games are seven inning affairs here—Savage Tanaka, first baseman, hit a home run over the center-fielder's head for the winning run. A single, a sacrifice, a wild pitch, and a passed ball accounted for the winner's first run in the initial inning while the Tank Destroyers scored in the third on two hits and a misjudged fly which the second baseman and centerfielder permitted to drop between them.

Elmore of the 631st allowed only two hits and Kameda allowed two in the three innings he worked with Higuchi permitting only one over the remainder of the route.

The 442nd team won 12 games and lost only one during the first half of the split season. Beginning the second half, the 442nd won its first game, defeating the 265th Field Artillery 11 to 1. Uchigaki held his opponents to three hits while his mates collected eight.

Nisei Combat Team Members Donate to Hawaii Polio Fund

WASHINGTON — The Combat Team of Americans of Japanese descent at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, including members of the Hawaiian Varsity Victory Volunteers who offered their services to the United States Army just after Pearl Harbor, has raised \$7,098 to aid the Hawaii Poliomyelitis Emergency Hospital Fund, the War Department announced today.

The money, donated during a three-week drive, will be used toward building a hospital modeled after the Warm Springs, Georgia, infantile paralysis institution, and a check for the amount has just been turned over to Colonel C. W. Pence, commander of the outfit, by Second Lieutenant Ralph T. Yempuku, formerly of Honolulu, who with the assistance of the Team's junior regimental chaplain, First Lieutenant Thomas E. West, was instrumental in raising the fund.

When news of the campaign in Hawaii reached Camp Shelby, Lieutenant Yempuku called together former members of the disbanded VVV — composed of former members of the inactivated Hawaiian Territorial Guards — and mapped out plans for a sim-