



## Canadian Nisei Aid War Effort In Relocation

Evacuees Grow Beets, Cut Fuel Wood in British Columbia Interior

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canada's 24,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who once lived in Vancouver and in towns and farms along the coastal regions of British Columbia are now hundreds of miles away—but they are doing their part in the dominion's war effort.

In the year since the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Canadians from the "protected area" along the British Columbia coast, an evacuation program which closely followed that of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast of the United States, most of the Canadian evacuees have settled in "interior housing projects" in eastern British Columbia. Other evacuees, many of whom left voluntarily before the actual evacuation, have gone into the Canadian prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Other Japanese Canadians have already been located in Ontario and as far east as Montreal.

A dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor reports that hundreds of evacuee families in Alberta have been working in the beet sugar fields and are partly responsible for heavy crops to be harvested there this year to relieve the wartime sugar shortage.

Under a program already initiated, hundreds of the Japanese evacuees will work in the woods of the Slocan-Kaslo, Bridge River and other areas and produce cordwood for Vancouver, New Westminster and other centers which might otherwise be faced with a critical fuel shortage during the coming winter.

In addition, evacuees in the Caribou district are now cutting jack pine for a pulp mill and will send part of their output in the form of cordwood for fuel.

Some 200 Japanese Canadians are now employed in commercial logging and sawmill enterprises. It was hoped some months ago that 3000 would be engaged, thus releasing an equivalent number of white loggers for coastal forests where the Japanese cannot now be employed.

A report by Tom Shoyama, editor of the New Canadian, an evacuee newspaper published at Kaslo, B. C., declares that in Montreal some Japanese Canadians are now employed in work they would never had a chance to do on the west coast. A representative group of these nisei Canadians are working in a public utility firm, a financial newspaper, a furniture factory, shipyards, a flour mill, in radio work and publishing. Three are employed by RCA Victor in Montreal although the majority of those relocating in eastern Canadian cities are working as domestics and in personal service work in restaurants and institutions.

## Americans of All Races Join In Tending Japanese Cemetery

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Fremont cemetery, home for many of Portland's deceased Japanese, will today, August 14, be beautified by other Americans from those who tended it these many years and are now restricted from this area.

On this day Negroes and whites, Jews, Catholics, Protestants and Americans of Chinese descent will give the afternoon toward reconditioning and beautifying the grounds. The grass will be cut, shabby trimmed, weeds pulled and grass clipped around the tombstones.

The work will be done under the direction of the Portland Fellowship of Reconciliation.

## Nisei Girl Arrested on Return to Evacuated Area

SEATTLE — An American woman of Japanese ancestry who returned to Seattle without permission so she could be with her Chinese American husband was ordered held for military authorities this week by U. S. Commissioner Harry M. Westfall, following her arrest by FBI agents.

She is Mrs. Kiyoko Chinn, wife of Chin S. Lin, a sheet metal worker at Associated Shipyards, who is also known as Harry Chinn.

In a complaint filed in federal court Saturday, Mrs. Chinn was specifically charged with violation of the military order evacuating and excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the West coast.

Mrs. Chinn, an American-born Japanese, left the Tule Lake relocation center in California last November to work in sugar beet fields around Caldwell, Idaho. She remained in Idaho a month, then went to Spokane, Wash., and worked as a domestic until the second week of May when she came to Seattle.

Since her return to Seattle Mrs. Chinn has been living with her husband at 607 Seneca St. and working as a power machine operator for the Seattle Quilt Manufacturing company.

After going to Spokane she applied to the Western Defense Command at San Francisco for permission to return to Seattle so she could be with her husband, but she was denied permission, according to Howard B. Fletcher, special agent in charge of the Seattle FBI office.

"I only hope that there'll be

some solution for this situation that will allow me to be with my husband," she said in court.

The fact that she is of Japanese ancestry has never made any difference with her husband or his friends, Mrs. Chinn said. The attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan was described by her as a terrible nightmare.

"I want to see America win this war," she said, "because I'm an American and I believe that we are fighting for the right thing."

Mrs. Chinn was born in Seattle on April 30, 1919. Her name before marriage was Kiyoko Horikawa. Her parents died before her marriage to Chinn, she said.

Mrs. Chinn's bail was set at \$5,000. Commissioner Westfall declared that she would have to stay in jail, pending decision of military authorities on her case.

"I guess it was like this," she explained softly. "I just wanted to see my husband and my home again."

"I got on the train and came to Seattle," she said simply, declaring that she had been in Seattle since May, and that all the time "everyone was nice to me."

She said she "supposed people knew I was of Japanese ancestry," adding that she had put in her application for a job as a power-machine operator, that she was "Japanese married to a Chinese."

"It's all my fault," she said. "I wanted to come home and so I came."

## Women's Army Corps Begins Recruiting Japanese American Girls Under New U. S. Policy

Weight, Height Qualifications Modified For Nisei Women; Recruits Limited to 500 But Will Not Be Placed in Segregated Units

### American Legion Sponsors 'No Jap' Signs in Porterville

PORTERVILLE, Calif.—Sign boards reading "No Japs Wanted in Porterville" will be posted at the north and south entrances to the town by the American Legion post here, the United Press reports.

There were many farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in the Porterville area before evacuation.

Capt. Mary Louise House, recruiting officer with the Salt Lake City office of the WACs, announced this week that Japanese American girls are now being accepted into the WACs. This regulation became effective Monday, Aug. 9, Capt. House said.

Qualifications for acceptance into the WACs for Japanese Americans are the same as for other American women except for requirements in height and weight, which have been lowered to a minimum height of 57 inches and minimum weight of 95 lbs. Age limits are 20 years to 50 years.

Capt. House said the first quota for Japanese American WACs has been set at 500 for the entire United States, and that the Japanese Americans will not form any special units.

Further information, Capt. House added, may be obtained by writing or phoning (Phone 4-9115): Army Recruiting office, WAC Section, 179 Motor Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah. The Salt Lake office is headquarters for Utah, Idaho and Nevada.

### Governor Snell Visits Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif.—Governor Earl Snell of Oregon and State Senator Marshall Cornett were visitors to the Tule Lake relocation center last week.

They expressed an interest in the cooperative enterprises and the hospital and also inspected some of the living quarters of the evacuees.

## Myer Reports 90 Percent of Evacuees Spurn Japanese Request for Repatriation

Great Majority of Individuals Approved For Exchange by Tokyo Government Refuse to Go To Japan; WRA Chief Speaks in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, disclosed on August 5 that a careful check of the ten evacuee war relocation centers in this country showed that only about ten percent of the persons whose repatriation has been requested by the Japanese Government wanted to return to Japan, according to a dispatch from a New York Times correspondent in San Francisco.

## Case for Nisei Presented at CIO Conference

Special Meeting On Races Hears Discussion On Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO — The case for loyal Japanese Americans was presented to the conference on racial and national unity in wartime sponsored in San Francisco Monday by the CIO council on minorities, by R. Collins, representing the Alameda CIO Council and local 304 of International Association of Machinists.

Problems faced by loyal Japanese Americans was one of the many considered by the conference which included discussions on discrimination against Negroes and anti-Semitism.

Three major objectives outlined at the conference, held under the auspices of the California CIO council, were:

1. To build stronger unity within the unions and on the job between workers of all races and nationalities.
2. To promote community-wide activity for cooperation of all racial and national groups.
3. To achieve cooperation in the field of political and legislative action.

Delegates from AFL unions, civic, church and fraternal organizations attended the CIO-sponsored meeting.

CIO Director Harry Bridges urged immediate action to combat the campaign to "pit race against race and create confusion on the home front."

Paul Robeson, noted singer, warned against fascism at home and called for racial unity in America.

## California State Bar to Assist Evacuees in Obtaining Legal Aid

Favorable Response Reported as Attorneys Consider Situation

By SABURO KIDO

One of the problems confronting the evacuee residents of the relocation centers has been the matter of retaining attorneys to represent them in legal matters, concerning their personal or property affairs. In order to facilitate matters, the War Relocation Authority obtained the cooperation of the American Bar Association and approached the State Bar of California for assistance. The result was that a favorable response was announced, enabling those who desired to render legal services to do so without any complications of legal ethics.

Six principal questions were studied and answered by the State Bar of California for the member attorneys to clarify the situation. They were:

1. Are these evacuees entitled to representation by an attorney in the California courts?
2. Is their wartime status such that they are not permitted the

usual access to the legal machinery of California?

3. If so, could an equitable referral system be established which would help to meet the situation?

4. What ethical issues are involved in the solution of the problem?

5. What is the attitude of the State Bar regarding the fee schedule of the War Relocation Authority?

6. Does the project contribute to the winning of the war?

Under the American system, it was agreed that even an alien enemy, or one of alien extraction, is entitled to have his personal and property rights determined under the laws applicable thereto. And an important part of that protection is the right to counsel. The German saboteurs were given a trial in harmony with the American conception of due process of law. Traditionally, it has never been regarded as dishonorable on the part of a lawyer to secure or protect the legal rights of any person, alien, criminal or otherwise, within the boundaries of this country. At the same time

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## Wisconsin Dentists Frown on Employment of Nisei Evacuees

Executive Council Of State Dental Society Will Issue Statement

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Employment of Japanese American dentists, dental laboratory technicians and hygienists under the War Relocation Authority program is frowned upon by the executive council of the Wisconsin State Dental society in a statement which will appear in the September-October issue of the Journal, the society's publication, the Milwaukee Journal, leading Wisconsin daily newspaper, reported on August 3.

The newspaper reported that in the dental publication, which will reach the membership around September 5, according to Kenneth F. Crane, executive secretary, the executive council will say:

"We believe it would be detrimental to our war efforts and to the welfare of our patients to relocate Japanese Americans of any type in our highly industrialized state.

"We believe that Japanese dentists are not needed to fill any shortage of manpower in Wisconsin; that there is no specific need of Japanese American dental assistants or hygienists, unless requested by an individual. His right to hire is his own responsibility, if the person he wishes to hire can meet the necessary state license requirements.

"The dental profession cannot place its stamp of approval upon the hiring of Japanese American laboratory technicians.

"In all of the above cases we are considering the present war effort, the welfare of our patients and most of all, the prevention of unfavorable postwar conditions. When our technicians now in service return, we must consider their welfare and the need for more relocation after peace has been declared."

The society's governing body took its position at a meeting July 11 at Greening Lake. Joseph H. Hansen of the Milwaukee office of the War Relocation Authority was at the meeting and outlined the relocation program.

Hansen said that the WRA wanted to get the position of the society because it had received a number of requests from those in the dental profession wishing to hire Japanese Americans. According to the Milwaukee Journal, Hansen said the WRA had adopted a policy of not trying to place Japanese Americans where such action would excite feeling against them.

Eyvind E. Ketchpaw, head of the WRA office in Milwaukee, confirmed Hansen's statement of policy but added that his office would fill individual requests for Japanese Americans in the dental field as they are received. He said one Japanese American is now employed as a dental laboratory technician and has satisfied his employer by his work.

"There is a shortage of dentists, laboratory technicians and dental hygienists here," Ketchpaw said. "We know that from reading the advertisements. It is foolish to think that the Japanese Americans will be competition after the war. Japanese Americans cannot—any more than other workers—replace those who are in the service."

Crane said that the society's executive council "thought everything out calmly and carefully" before arriving at its decision. He emphasized that individual members would not be subject to disciplinary action if they hired Japanese Americans.

Dr. Robert P. Phelan, president of the Milwaukee County Dental society, said that the question would come up at the next meeting of the county society, probably the third Wednesday in October.

## Vandals Pillage Evacuee Goods At L. A. Temple

RIVERS, Ariz. — The evacuee property officer at the Gila River center was recently notified that the Nichiren Buddhist temple, 2800 East Third street, Los Angeles, has been broken in and that evacuee property stored there has been pillaged and scattered.

## An Editorial: Journal Raps Attitude of Dental Group

The following editorial, "Dentists Favor Prejudice," is from the Milwaukee Journal, leading Wisconsin newspaper:

The Wisconsin State Dental Society's executive council has lined itself up squarely in favor of race prejudice. It doesn't want Americans of Japanese ancestry to work as dental laboratory technicians or hygienists in Wisconsin.

"The dental profession cannot place its stamp of approval upon the hiring of Japanese American laboratory technicians" — such is the statement of the society's executive council.

It doesn't matter how skilled the Americans of Japanese ancestry happen to be or that they must meet the professional standards set by and for the white dentists and assistants. The executive council says that "it would be detrimental to our war efforts and to the welfare of our patients to relocate Japanese Americans of any type in our highly organized industrial state."

The executive council is to be commended for its forthrightness in stating its prejudice. There is no mincing of words. The council speaks out loud and clear against giving fellow Americans an equal chance.

The council hastens to add that if individuals wish to hire Japanese American assistants they may do so and that individual members of the society will not be subject to disciplinary action if they do hire Japanese Americans.

What generosity! What magnanimity! The society is truly broad minded! It will not discipline a member who hires a fellow American who can meet all the necessary state license requirements. One wonders just what would happen to the society if it did try to discipline a member on this basis. It is a pretty good guess that the society would come out second best.

We are told by war relocation authorities that there is a shortage of dental laboratory technicians and hygienists. We have heard dentists complaining of their overwork. We know that under the selective service law, no Japanese American, or anybody else, can keep a job after the soldier or sailor or flier or WAC or WAVE, who held it before, comes back from war. Japanese Americans cannot keep other Americans from getting their jobs back when they return to civilian life.

The Milwaukee County Dental Society will take up the question of Japanese American assistants at its next meeting. It will have a chance, if it chooses, to show a broader understanding of American democracy than the state executive council has shown.

The council's action is disgraceful—Editorial in the Milwaukee Journal of Aug. 4, 1943.

## Continued Restrictions On Evacuees Favored By Rep. Johnson

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., visiting Sacramento while on a swing through his congressional district last week stated that his plan for deporting aliens of Japanese ancestry after the war has won the support of members of the western delegations to Congress.

Johnson also said he favored the deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry who have been found by the courts to be guilty of subversive activities. Johnson said his proposal is contained in a house resolution introduced on June 21. He stated that at the same time he had also introduced a bill for the creation of a Japanese Deportation Commission by Congress.

## Army Recalls Nine Ex-Soldiers From Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — The News-Courier reported that nine Japanese American evacuees at the Gila River WRA center, who received honorable discharges from the Army after Pearl Harbor, had received recall notices on August 2.

They were scheduled to have left Gila River this week to report to the Salt Lake City, Utah induction station where they will go to Camp Shelby, Miss.

It was reported that when the men received their honorable discharges, they were told that they would be called again on 24-hour notice, if needed.

## Seek Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Law

Japanese Propaganda Points Toward Separate China Peace, Is View

WASHINGTON — Repeal of the Chinese exclusion act was urged by Representatives Gossett, D., Texas, this week in order to offset Japanese propaganda which he said "is definitely pointing toward a separate peace with China."

Gossett indicated he would press for immediate consideration of the exclusion act repeal measure "as soon as Congress reconvenes."

Gossett, a member of the house immigration committee, declared the Japanese have adopted separate peace tactics by "relenting on atrocities" in occupied China and by trying to win over the people of these territories, even to the extent of "passing out candy to Chinese children."

"And the Nipponese," Gossett said, "probably will offer liberal terms, including the delivery of Hong Kong to the Chinese government. They would hope by such a move to be able to prolong the war with us or to negotiate better peace terms with us."

Gossett is the author of a bill proposing to reduce over-all immigration, permit entry of 100 Chinese annually and allow Chinese already legally resident in America to become citizens.

Although it held long hearings on bills proposing repeal of the Chinese exclusion act, the immigration committee has not presented legislation to the house floor for action.

## AFL Council Would Retain Exclusion Law on Chinese

CHICAGO—The American Federation of Labor executive council voted on Aug. 10 to oppose modification of the Asiatic Exclusion Act to admit a quota of Chinese annually.

President William Green announced the action.

## Granada Police Hunt Down Report of 'Ghost' at Camp

Fair Indian Princess Visits Relocation Center, Say Amache Evacuees

AMACHE, Colo. — The ghost of Amache, beautiful daughter of Ochi-Nee, Cheyenne Indian tribal chieftan of the Arkansas valley, walks at night in Granada—the evacuee relocation center in southeastern Colorado, according to the International News Service which quotes "frightened evacuees."

According to the story, fair Amache walks (and even takes shower baths) in the Japanese relocation center. However, three policemen assigned to investigate the report have found nothing to bear out the rumors.

Joe McClelland, relocation official, reported that some evacuees had said they had "caught glimpses of a strange luminous figure emerging from a shower room and strolling around the camp."

## Inter-racial Relations of Nisei Combat Team 'Satisfactory', Declare Military Authorities

Army's Hawaiian Department Says Rumors Regarding Treatment of Japanese Americans Serves Enemy Purpose by Causing Uncertainty

## Hunt Evacuees Observe First Anniversary

Population of Minidoka Center Hits All-Time Low on August 5

HUNT, Idaho — The War Relocation Authority center here observed the first anniversary of its existence last week. On August 10, 1942, as the first group of evacuees to come here, a contingent of 212 persons from the Puyallup assembly center established residence here and founded this "city of Minidoka." The center was then about 75 per cent completed.

The main movement of evacuees, at the rate of 500 a day, started on August 16; and after the evacuees at the Puyallup center had been transferred, a group from the North Portland center was received. The population of the center on September 14, when the movement was completed, was 9381.

The next day, some evacuees started moving out of the center to meet a farm labor emergency which had developed in southern Idaho. There were 2400 evacuees from the center who worked in harvest fields.

The peak population of the year was reached February 26 when 190 former residents of Bainbridge Island, Wash., were transferred from the Manzanar relocation center to Hunt, raising Hunt's population to 9393.

The population on August 5, 1943, dropped to 7170, a new all-time low.

The WRA's program of resettlement of evacuees throughout the United States, except in the evacuated coast zone, has resulted in 1667 leaving the center permanently.

## Denson Completes Big Bayou Bridge To Deep Elm

DENSON, Ark.—The Big Bayou Bridge No. 6, connecting the Jerome relocation center with all roads leading to Deep Elm was officially opened for traffic last month, reports the Denson Tribune.

The 16-foot span was constructed by the Public Works division in eight weeks, and almost all materials used was made within the center.

The project sawmill turned out 31,485 board feet of oak lumber for the bridge.

HONOLULU, T. H. — Inter-racial relations between American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and soldiers and civilians of other races in and near Camp Shelby, Miss., are satisfactory and entirely without serious incident, military authorities of the Hawaiian department of the U. S. Army announced on July 23, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

The announcement was made in Honolulu on the basis of a thorough report received from Camp Shelby intelligence offices in response to a request from the Hawaiian department for a close survey of the situation.

The Star-Bulletin said that the Hawaiian department requested the investigation after receiving numerous reports of "wild rumors" circulating in Hawaii, which may have been enemy inspired.

"At least, the effect of these disturbing rumors served a very definite enemy purpose by causing uncertainty and fright among some Hawaii families of the Camp Shelby soldiers of Japanese extraction," Hawaiian department authorities said.

Rumor mongers in Hawaii painted a wild picture of "riots, insurrection and serious racial disorders at and near Camp Shelby," it was reported.

"The stories they told are absolutely untrue," the report from Camp Shelby said.

Actually, only one potentially serious interracial situation has developed at Camp Shelby and that involved the reaction of fans at a boxing match in which an American soldier of Japanese ancestry had been matched against a Caucasian in the ring.

This episode, as well as remarks on natural, non-racial minor irritations at the camp, are covered in the Camp Shelby intelligence reports, as follows:

"There have been isolated, wholly unrelated incidents of minor nature at this station involving Caucasian troops and Japanese-Americans, in each instance generated by spur of the moment group conflict rather than racial or national animosity. Individual physical combat at this station is rare.

"Upon one occasion, during the emotional pitch of a closely contested boxing match between a white soldier and a Japanese-American, the challenge of physical contest was taken up by seconds and sympathizers, and a general melee was narrowly avoided.

"Similar incidents between contestants of the same race would have been a matter of small moment, causing only a ripple of excitement, attributed to hot-headed youths "blowing off a little steam."

The report also brought out that "association between Japanese-American and native American Caucasian soldiers at this station, is neither encouraged nor discouraged.

"As a group, the Japanese-Americans, largely because of mutual interests and common origin, generally keep to themselves, by their own choice.

"Japanese-Americans have received splendid press notices at this station. Their eagerness to buy war bonds, their generous nature, their accomplishments as soldiers and as individuals, have been well publicized.

"It is the opinion of the reporting offices that possibly they have been over publicized, to their own embarrassment at times, and quite conceivably at the expense of creating unwarranted jealousy by other soldiers."

## Denson To Can Surplus Products

DENSON, Ark. — A center cannery will go into operation at the Jerome relocation center this month to can all excess farm products, according to the Denson Tribune.

**PACIFIC CITIZEN**

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

**EDITORIALS:**

*Why Little Tokyos?*

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer chooses to place the cart before the horse when it argues, as it did recently, that "Japanese, congregating in larger Pacific Coast cities, have given point to Kipling's famous statement about the East and West."

Racial segregation, of which the Little Tokyos were practical examples, is never the wish of the segregated group. The Japtowns, Chinatowns and the Little Mexicos of the West coast grew out of the black seeds of social and economic discrimination. Racial communities are created by housing restrictions which, on the west coast, often bar non-whites from the more desirable residential areas. They are nurtured by limited social acceptance of the racial group by the community as a whole. And the limitation of opportunity forces upon the racial group an introversion of its economic life, completing the pattern of mono-racial existence.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer states the obvious when it declares that there is no reason, and no place, for "foreign colonies" in our country. But the newspaper chooses to ignore the factors which bred these "foreign colonies."

Today in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and to a limited extent in other cities, the Little Tokyos have been replaced by war-born Harlems. Negro workers, steaming into labor-hungry west coast communities from the southern states, have settled in urban districts left vacant by the evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry. In San Francisco alone there has been a 127 per cent growth in the number of Negro residents and the same interests which clamored for evacuation are now crying about this new racial "problem." In Los Angeles Mayor Bowron, who has often given lip service to democracy but who has played to the hilt the racist demagoguery of California's professional patriots, has expressed his shock at the fact that the "evacuated Japs" have been replaced by a Negro colony in the very shadow of the City Hall. There has been a tendency in Hearts press to lay the blame for the intolerable housing conditions to which these Negro workers have been subjected at the feet of the evacuated Japanese Americans, overlooking the fact that these Japanese Americans were often forced to accept substandard housing because of the unavailability of other accommodations. It is also a fact that these areas are far more crowded today than they ever were before evacuation. It has been estimated that 18,000 Negroes live today in the former Japanese district in San Francisco. Before the war this district accommodated no more than 5,000 Japanese Americans. This criminal overcrowding and segregation of Negro workers and their families exposes the need for constructive planning and an appreciation of the basic problems of this minority. The Hearst press, if it is consistent with its past policies, will probably decide that the Negroes are to blame for the growth of this new western Harlem as it has indicted the Japanese Americans for living in the Little Tokyos.

The Japtowns of the west coast were destroyed, virtually by military decree, through the evacuation process. A program of dispersal of Americans of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States is now in progress through the war relocation program. If the relocated Japanese Americans are given a fair chance at social acceptance and economic opportunity, no new Little Tokyos will arise.

*Behind the Zoot Suits*

That new day phenomenon known as "zoot suitism" has had its outcroppings among the nisei, both among those in the centers and those who have relocated to major cities of the midwest.

It is a common fallacy, backed by false interpretations of recent race riots in Los Angeles, Detroit and other cities, that zoot suitism is a racial characteristic.

But this is not true, save in that it reflects the sub-democratic treatment of our minority groups.

This is an economic and social problem, not a purely racial one. The background that nurtured zoot suitism is a sad and sorry one. It is one that cries loudly of inadequate housing, of social ostracism, of herded racial groups, of inadequate recreational facilities. It speaks of a childhood nurtured on social fear. The zoot suit and its wearer are the logical outgrowths of the crowded streets of Harlem, of the alleys of Los Angeles, of the tenements of Chicago, and of that whole dark and dreary world, black and white, beyond the railroad tracks.

The child who yesterday fed on social and economic insecurity has grown up today into the wearer of the zoot suit.

These are the problems we must face, the social ills we must cure before we eradicate the surface ills — the zoot suits.

For nisei, perhaps, these social problems have been true to a lesser degree. But what has since happened to many a nisei youth has been sufficient to throw him defensively into the lost world of the zoot suits. He cannot yet justify to himself the whole uprooting of evacuation. He relocated, and he became a youth without a home and without a family. He has lost the old familiar patterns of life and he cannot find new ones. He finds himself in the dim world of the pool halls and the back alleys.

There is, too, at the present time, an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency in the nation, a delinquency born of wartime uprooting, of a sudden abundance of money, of children without supervision.

All these are ills we cannot ignore. But these will be pointed out a thousand times over, as they have been repeated a thousand times in the past, before action will be taken to cure them. And the ills are not only deep-rooted, they are many. We must, before we expect their cure, revise our whole attitude toward our handling of racial groups and their problems. We must offer all racial groups that security and that social acceptance that has been so long denied them.

For a short range program, we must supply adequate housing, proper recreational facilities and increased educational possibilities. We must make it worth while to these youths to be American citizens in a truly free world.

*Beyond Segregation*

In addition to some 6500 who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, other evacuees who gave non-affirmative answers to the loyalty question during the registrations last February and March will be sent shortly to the War Relocation Authority's segregation camp at Tule Lake.

The segregation phase of the war relocation program, which is to get under way next month, should not stop with the isolation of the repatriates, expatriates and others of questionable loyalty in a single camp. It must be continued, especially in reference to those who gave non-affirmative or unsatisfactory answers to the loyalty question, even after the physical process of confinement in an isolation center is completed. There are many among those who are to be sent to Tule Lake whose "disloyalty" does not extend beyond the fact that their confidence in America and in democracy have been shattered by the experience of evacuation and of detention in the evacuation camps. They are disillusioned regarding their future chances for survival in America and take the hysterical fulminations of the race hatred bloc on the west coast as the expressions of the whole American people. Although it is an integral part of the relocation program that such persons whose loyalty is under question be segregated, an effort should be made to restore the faith and loyalty of these people so that they may once again be able to take their place alongside other Americans. There are others, of course, who have indicated that their sympathies lie with the military overlords of an enemy Japan. For these persons the course of detention is clear.

*Nisei* **USA**  
by LARRY TAJIRI

**The Unholy Coalition**

Members of the California congressional bloc, who want to make it tough for Americans with Japanese faces to ever get back to their homes on the west coast, apparently do not mind indulging in a little log-rolling to accomplish their purpose. An unholy coalition with some of the "white supremacy" boys from the deep South is looked upon with favor, the idea being that if the southerners will back the west coast congressmen in their demand for restrictions against Japanese Americans, the coast will reciprocate if the poll-taxers need any help in keeping the Negro in his place.

Representative Leroy Johnson, an anti-New Deal Republican from Stockton who probably remembers that another Johnson, Hiram by name, rode to political glory and a seat in the Senate by saving California from the "yellow peril," told the Lions club in Sacramento last week that a coalition of west coast and southern congressmen may make his program to deport one-half of America's population of Japanese ancestry an actuality. Representative Johnson said by way of oratorical footnote that eastern congressmen were an obstacle to his campaign of deporting all alien Japanese and all "disloyal" Japanese Americans. He said, however, that the men from the south "where another race problem exists" tend more to side with the westerners.

Mr. Johnson, being a member of the extreme racist wing of the coast delegation, can hardly be considered a representative Pacific coast congressman. His record in his first term has shown that he is against labor and the small farmer and is a friend of the Associated Farmers and the big industrialists. He has shown that he is not above persecuting a racial minority group for political advantage. And he is now looking for support from southern reactionaries and racial fascists to carry out his vindictive campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It is already a matter of record that there has been at least spiritual affinity between some of the more violent race-baiters of the south and far west. During the last session of congress the vicious bill to put all persons of Japanese ancestry in concentration camps was sponsored in the Senate by Stewart of Tennessee and in the lower house by the Jim Crow poll-taxer, Rankin of Mississippi. Mr. Rankin has made more violent speeches in the House and has probably inserted more bunk in the Congressional Record regarding the nisei than any other man on Capitol Hill, although it is to be doubted that he has ever met a Japanese American. The activities of another southerner, Martin Dies, and the abortive investigation of Japanese Americans by the committee which bears his name, has been too well publicized to bear repetition.

Because the hate-mongers usually get the headlines, it is not surprising that many Japanese Americans have a distorted perspective regarding the power and influence of the race hatred bloc. The sympathetic concern expressed at the recent statewide conferences of two of the largest Protestant denominations, the Presbyterians and the Churches of Christ, regarding the wartime problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry, should serve to correct that perspective and prove that public opinion on the west coast is not determined solely by the Native Sons, the American Legion or by such congressmen as Leroy Johnson or John Anderson.

It should also be remembered that congress, on the whole, has hewed closely to basic American principles of fair dealing regarding the domestic "Japanese problem," despite the urging of certain members for a wartime program of restrictive legislation. During the preceding session, in 1942, an

effort by Senator Stewart to railroad his "concentration camp" bill through the Senate was blocked by a liberal Republican, Ball of Minnesota; a conservative, Taft of Ohio; and, a New Dealer, Murdock of Utah.

The congress now in recess has been described as being the most reactionary since the days of the Hoovervilles and the breadlines. A determined effort has been made by the ultra conservatives to scrap the social legislation enacted under the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt. The running tide of reaction has received little opposition from a President preoccupied with the business of war. A recent study of the votes of congressmen and senators on certain key legislation discloses that most of the men who have advocated everything from legal restrictions on Japanese Americans to wholesale exclusion and deportation are, in general, the men who prefer property rights to human rights. They are men who would rather quibble while the world burns, who would turn back the clock of our social legislation while the boys are away fighting a war.

It is significant that Leroy Johnson, Anderson, Hinshaw and Gearhart of California, Rankin of Mississippi, Angell and Holman of Oregon, Robertson and Barrett of Wyoming, Revercomb of West Virginia, McKeller and Stewart of Tennessee and Dies of Texas are among those who have a record of opposition to most of the administration's legislative program. Each of these men have committed themselves in public statements or in congressional discussion in favor of the persecution of Japanese Americans because of racial ancestry. And the nisei are only a part of the whole problem of human rights as opposed to property rights.

**the copy desk**

With the growing popularity of brightly-colored print shirts in the Poston wardrobe, boys are now feeling the embarrassing moments which hitherto have been reserved for the fairer sex. Since the mail order houses are limited in number and variety, the following scene has become a common occurrence. Coming shirt to shirt with another person wearing the same apparel definitely has its disturbing moments. What can one do but smile weakly and murmur, "Nice shirt you got on. You sure got good taste, too."—From "One/Fourth," Poston Chronicle.

**A Nisei Learns About Jim Crow**

"She talked with me, walking about under the trees by the bus stop at a place called 'Echo Valley' in Utah. She was as black as she could be, with a shiny face, and she wore a rumpled white cotton dress. She was a young Negro woman in her early twenties. She had got on our bus at Cheyenne. She said that she was going to Brigham, Utah, to visit the Navy hospital where her husband was. He had been in the navy and was wounded in action off Australia.

"We parted at Ogden. Later at Salt Lake, Hiroshi said to me, 'Do you remember that Negro girl with the white dress? After we ate breakfast this morning at that little town I found out that all the restaurants had refused to serve a Negro. She was hungry, so she gave me a quarter and asked me to buy her a sandwich.' They get it plenty tough."

"I thought of her traveling all the way from Memphis alone; I thought of her husband wounded in action. Our 'Democracy' has a long ways to go yet."—From "Outside," by Shuji Kimura in the Tulean Dispatch Magazine.





**From the Daily Californian:**  
**Movement to Arouse Hatred Against Japanese Americans Threatens All Minority Groups**

The movement to arouse hatred against persons in the United States of Japanese ancestry is rapidly getting out of control. The thing is dangerous. It is a threat to the rights of all minorities; it is striking down the barriers of hatred; it is furnishing fuel for Japanese propaganda against the United Nations in the Far East and for German propaganda against the United Nations in South America. It has got to be stopped by rational people before it becomes too big to handle in any peaceful and reasonable fashion.

Evidence of such a movement to arouse hatred against the Japanese in this country, both citizen and alien, is abundant. We have at our desk at this moment a pamphlet entitled "Slap the Jap" put out by an organization known as "The Home Front Commandos." The frontispiece bears the legend, "No Jap is now fit to associate with human beings." It contains this plea:

"Join now and keep the Jap rats out of your hair."  
 "One-half million Japs in California — Do you want them in your hair?"  
 "Unless something is done the 'Long Hairs' will put them back on your farm lands, as your neighbors, as your business competitors."  
 A clipping on our desk, a column for the Madera News entitled "The Editor's Pink Tea," reports that most of the ladies clubs of the country have joined the "Stop-the Jap" movement.

A wave of resolutions is passing through the Chambers of Commerce, American Legions, and city councils of the state urging that the Japanese, both citizen and alien, be kept out of California not only for the duration of the war but forever after.

The San Francisco Examiner on its editorial page ran a cartoon of some very repulsive looking Japanese saluting the American flag with their fingers crossed. It bore the following caption:

"Most of the Japs in the relocation centers, Nisei or not, keep

their fingers crossed when they pledge allegiance to the American flag.

"It is entirely too difficult to tell a good Jap from a bad Jap to ever take a chance on allowing these enemies freedom anywhere."

Results of the mounting tide of irrational feeling against people of the Japanese race, whatever their background, have been to undermine the faith of the citizens of Japanese descent in the democratic principles professed by the land of their birth, to greatly impede any satisfactory settlement of the problem of the Japanese in the relocation centers, to arouse widespread disparagement of the rights of citizenship, flagrant attempts to disregard them altogether, and to provide fuel to the enemies of the United States for propaganda in maintaining the claims of this country to be fighting for the freedom of all men and the rights of all minorities are hollow.

This hatred of the people of the Japanese race in the United States is not simply a manifestation of the national hatred for the Japanese empire which American soldiers are fighting to destroy. It has been deliberately fomented for economic reasons. Its greatest strength is in rural districts, where the Japanese have been economic competitors to white farmers. Its greatest proponents have been large farmers in these districts. Hence the insistence that the Japanese be forbidden to return to the west coast ever.

This, then, is the problem that faces citizens of rational mentality and of the more restrained type of patriotism. It is our thesis here that the problem is particularly the concern of college students, who belong, for the most part, to the above class of citizens. It is further our thesis that this class of citizens has a decided responsibility to combat a situation which is becoming an actual menace to the nation.—An editorial in the Daily Californian of the University of California at Berkeley on July 28, 1943.

**Japanese Americans Defended By Boeing Aircraft Worker**

**Opposes Persecution Of Minority in Letter To Seattle Newspaper**

SEATTLE, Wash.—A twenty-one year old defense worker who has a brother in the Army Air Force and is employed in one of the giant Boeing Aircraft Company plants here told readers of the Seattle Daily Times last week that he considers Japanese Americans "as good Americans as my brother and myself."

The young aircraft worker, David J. McNett, in a featured letter to the editor of the Times, stated that he wished to speak on his brother's behalf and opposed "any form of discrimination against Japanese Americans that is not based on concrete, specific evidence and administered under constitutional authority."

"I have known some so-called 'Japs,'" he wrote. "Most of them I liked and respected. All of them I consider as good Americans as my brother and myself."

"The small amount of security gained by persecuting them is not worth the threat to our liberty that is contained in the unconstitutional proposals we have heard of lately. The same kind of reasoning that robs 'Japs' of their birthright, regardless of their loyalty and service to our country, is a weapon which can be used against Chinese, Filipinos, Negroes, Indians, Germans, Jews, Mexicans and Catholics."

Young McNett reminded readers who may have forgotten that this country is "composed entirely" of minorities, and warned:

"If one brick be taken from the wall, the rest are easier to loosen—and what has become of your wall?"

Another reminder of his was

that there is "a world of difference" between the Japanese American educated to "the tolerance and democracy we like to regard as peculiarly our own" and the oppressed, deluded slaves doing the bidding of the Tojo government in Japan. Even the old charge of a lower standard of living than that maintained by other Americans is no longer valid with respect to the nisei, he added.

"Revocation of citizenship," McNett declared, "is unjust to the boys of Japanese ancestry that are now serving in our armed forces. Deportation is impossible and inhuman because this is the only home many of them have ever known."

He contended that it is even possible, "although perhaps harder" than in the case of the young American-born, to make loyal citizens of the Japan-born. But discriminatory treatment, he said, will alienate all of them.

McNett, who resides at 5015 18th N. E. in this city, concluded.

"Let us fight this war to win. Let us wipe the evils of fascism and aggression from the face of the earth quickly, thoroughly and completely. But—it is not necessary to give in to hysteria and bigotry to do it. All we need is courage and the faith that ours is the better way."

**Oppose Proposal**

The Marysville, Calif., Appeal Democrat and the Sacramento Union last week editorially condemned the WRA's plan to concentrate the segregated group of evacuees in the Tule Lake center in northern California. The two northern California dailies adopted the attitude: "Why bring them back to California?"

**Vital Statistics**

- BIRTHS**
- To Mrs. Yasaku Fujinami (19-3-A, Jerome) a girl on July 19.
  - To Mrs. Juro Kurokawa (19-4-F, Jerome) a girl on July 20.
  - To Mrs. Masako Asahara (30-11-1, Manzanar) a girl on July 20.
  - To Mrs. Dick Yoshimura (1-8-A, Minidoka) a boy on July 22.
  - To Mrs. Shizuko Hata (35-3-5, Manzanar) a girl on July 22.
  - To Mrs. Ayako Morihara (10-7-3, Manzanar) a girl on July 23.
  - To Mrs. Fumio Itow (59-13-C, Gila River) a boy on July 23.
  - To Mrs. William Kimura (24-9-F, Minidoka) a boy on July 24.
  - To Mrs. Thomas Itabashi (35-7-A, Minidoka) a girl on July 25.
  - To Mrs. Eizo Nishio (36-11-F, Minidoka) a girl on July 25.
  - To Mrs. Aya Enseki (35-4-3, Manzanar) a girl on July 25.
  - To Mrs. Toyo Okita (26-3-5, Manzanar) a girl on July 25.
  - To Mrs. Fumiye Agawa (24-1-A, Manzanar) a boy on July 25.
  - To Mrs. Takashi Hayashi (12E-6A, Granada) a boy on July 27.
  - To Mrs. Takeo Okimura (4616-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 27.
  - To Mrs. Mitsuru Suko (207-13-F, Poston) a boy on July 27.
  - To Mrs. Nobuo Hiraoka (72-12-D, Gila River) a boy on July 28.
  - To Mrs. Masuru Yoshimura (56-2-D, Gila River) a boy on July 28.
  - To Mrs. Yuriko Sugimoto (11-12-4, Manzanar) a boy on July 28.
  - To Mrs. Bernice Ogata (28-8-1, Manzanar) a boy on July 28.
  - To Mrs. George Yashukochi (37-2-D, Poston) a girl on July 28.
  - To Mrs. Mitsuga Matsuda (3218-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 28.
  - To Mrs. Masao Nishikawa (12-12-F, Granada) a boy on July 29.
  - To Mrs. Yoshie Nakai (4713-A, Tule Lake) a girl on July 29.
  - To Mrs. Shigeru Nishiyama (21-3-D, Poston) a boy on July 29.
  - To Mrs. William Noda (4215-A, Tule Lake) a girl on July 30.
  - To Mrs. Jack Kiyoshi Miura (64-3-A, Gila River) a boy on July 30.
  - To Mrs. Joe Katano (3-3-C, Poston) a boy on July 30.
  - To Mrs. Hideo Henry Jori (5-12-C, Poston) a girl on July 31.
  - To Mrs. Masao Iwatate (22-13-E, Poston) a girl on July 31.
  - To Mrs. Takeshi Deguchi (73-14-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 1.
  - To Mrs. Kiyoshi Shiozaki (2704-D, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 1.
  - To Mrs. George Iwai (5213-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 1.
  - To Mrs. Juguro Saisho (23-18-EX, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 1.
  - To Mrs. Mutsuo Fujisawa (317-4-A, Poston) a girl on Aug. 2.
  - To Mrs. Noboru Yamamoto (226-12-C, Poston) a girl on Aug. 2.
  - To Mrs. Ryozo Ogura (32-8-F, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 3.
  - To Mrs. Lois Koga (219-2-A, Poston) a boy on Aug. 3.
  - To Mrs. Shigesato Yasuda (14-11-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 3.
  - To Mrs. Tadao Yamashita (27-1-E, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 4.
  - To Mrs. Anyu Ige (29-24-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 4.
  - To Mrs. Arthur Endo (28-21-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 5.
- MARRIAGES**
- Toshi Ito to Harry Hasegawa on July 24 at Gila River.
  - Aiko Tagawa to Jiro Shiroma on July 29 at Gila River.
  - Helen Hiramatsu to Joe Nishimoto on July 31 at Tule Lake.
  - Peggy Eiko Morri to Yoshikane Araki on July 31 at Gila River.
  - Toshiko Hasegawa to Ichiro Yoshimura on Aug. 1 at Tule Lake.
  - Teruko Enseki to Takashi Kikuchi on Aug. 3 at Cody, Wyo.
  - Hatsuko Nakano to Minoru Okamoto at Gila River.
- DEATHS**
- Takashi Saika, (30-14-4, Manzanar) on July 20.
  - Noriyuki Arasuna, (13-5-5, Manzanar) on July 20.
  - Tasaburo Tashiro, (3-5-2, Manzanar) on July 21.
  - Yonekichi Matsumoto, 41, (10-9-E, Minidoka) on July 21.
  - Shizue Nakaya (52-4-D, Gila River) on July 24.
  - Tamejiro Kumano, 63, on July 25 at Gila River.
  - Masako Furumoto, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Furumoto, (16-7-B, Rohwer) on July 31.
  - Chiyono Frances Kanemoto (55-4-B, Gila River) on July 31.

**Salt Lake Paper Clears Up Confusion on Swastika Symbol**

**Death Takes Mother Of JACL Worker In Salt Lake City**

Mrs. Take Ishida, 60, of Salt Lake City passed away Sunday afternoon at the Holy Cross hospital following an illness of several weeks.

She was the mother of Teiko Ishida, member of the national headquarters staff of the Japanese American Citizens League, and Pvt. George Ishida, who is stationed at Camp Shelby in Mississippi.

George Ishida returned to Salt Lake Monday for the funeral.

Mrs. Ishida was formerly a resident of San Francisco. Her ashes will be buried beside the grave of her late husband at the Colma cemetery in Colma, California.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Joseph William Taylor mortuary in Salt Lake City.

**Four Jerome Nisei Join Combat Team In Mississippi**

DENSON, Ark. — Four more Jerome volunteers for the Japanese American combat team have passed their physical examinations and will join the unit at Camp Shelby, reports the Denson Tribune.

They are William Kaoru Ishii, 36, Bob Kameoka, 33, Masao Hirata, 28, and Albert Nakashima, 22.

William Ishii is the oldest volunteer to be taken from Denson. He is a former block manager and the father of two children.

**Japanese Alien, Facing Deportation, Attempts Suicide**

The Associated Press reported Tuesday in a dispatch from Brigham City, Utah, that a 41-year-old Japanese national, identified only as Hoashi, formerly of Minidoka, had made two suicide attempts after being informed that he may be deported to Japan.

Hoashi was being held in the Box Elder county jail after being arrested in Corinne, Utah, for prowling.

"Japan is going to get a licking and I don't want to be there when it happens," he was quoted as having told officers.

Sheriff Warren E. Hyde said that the prisoner had attempted to strangle himself in his cell with a towel and had slashed himself with a razor after being told he may be deported to Japan.

**Japanese Headstones In Cemetery Topped By Vandals, Report**

A grave headstone of a Japanese family of Buddhist faith, in the city cemetery here, has aroused considerable comment because it bears a Buddhist swastika marking — often confused with the Nazi symbol.

According to S. Perry Lea, writing in the Deseret News of August 4, the monument has been toppled from its base several times, presumably by persons who read a sinister message into the association of a Japanese name with the "Nazi symbol."

Prompted to conduct an investigation of the matter, Lea went for information to the Rev. Masaru K. Kumata, executive director of the American Buddhist churches.

"The swastika is the oldest of geometric symbols on the earth," Rev. Kumata explained to him. "We didn't copy from the Germans, nor does the symbol indicate any connection between Japanese Buddhists and Germans."

"Buddhists have a saying that 'the turning of the wheel of law will crush all that is wrong.' The wheel spoken of in this saying is the religious symbol from which the Buddhist flyfoot, or four-foot cross, is derived."

Rev. Kumata further explained that the swastika represents the four L's of Buddhism — Light, Love, Life and Liberty.

He also suggested that in Sanskrit the swastika means "fortunate" and that it is universally accepted as a presentment and promise of good luck.

In one form or another this much-discussed emblem has been used as a symbol of welfare from very early times, Rev. Kumata said. It first appeared in the bronze age and occurs in Swiss lake dwellings.

"Some scholars see in the swastika a solar symbol," Rev. Kumata added. "It has also been variously interpreted as an evolution from the lotus-petal in architecture, and as a mystic design."

Lea's conclusion on the subject was: "From this it would appear that Hitler and his minions, seeking to gain favor and fortune, have adopted the universal good luck talisman of the ancients, and that a display of the swastika by other organizations and religions does not imply either connection with or adherence to Nazi principles."

**Dr. Michael Horii Opens Dental Office In Ogden, Utah**

Dr. Mike M. Horii, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., opened an office for the practice of dentistry on August 10 in Ogden, Utah.

Dr. Horii practiced dentistry for eight years in Los Angeles. He was also an instructor in stomatology at the White Memorial Hospital in the California city. He has been a resident of Utah since March, 1942.

His office in Ogden is at 336 1/2 25th Street and will be open daily except Sundays and Thursdays.

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Japanese American  
Combat Team News

CHAPLAINS LEND WILLING EAR  
TO WOES OF NISEI G. I. JOES

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—It's the chaplain who bends his ear to the woes of G. I. Joes. When a soldier finds himself in any kind of difficulty he frequently goes to the man who wears the silver cross on his collar.

The Japanese Americans in combat team training here are no different. They're as religious as any other group of soldiers, but when they want advice of a personal nature, someone to confide in, someone to beef to or even share their joy, at their first opportunity they go looking for the chaplain.

Usually they don't have to look far. The Combat Team has two and a third one due to arrive next month. And the Chaplains keep close to the men, whether they are on the range, in bivouac, on the march or in garrison. The two chaplains now with the Combat Team are southerners, of Protestant denominations wise in the ways of the army and not unfamiliar with Japanese Americans.

They are Chaplains Captain John T. Barrett and First Lieutenant Thomas E. West.

Chaplain Barrett, born in New Orleans, La., has been in the army for six years and has served longer at Camp Shelby than any other chaplain on the post. He received his bachelor of divinity degree from Vanderbilt university after undergraduate study at Millsaps and Lambuth colleges, the latter in Jackson Tenn. His first contact with Orientals came with his college classmates and a former roommate is now a professor of far eastern languages at Harvard. Chaplain Barrett was one of the first half dozen officers to report to the Combat Team on its activation.

Chaplain West was born at Bacon's Castle, Va., has traveled in 36 foreign countries and has lectured in 20 of them. He has degrees from the University of Virginia, University of Richmond, the Baptist seminary at Louisville, Ky., and his D.D. from Georgetown college Kentucky. He studied music at Edinburgh, Milan, and Boston. His travels have included China and Japan, and he taught for a while at Shanghai University. His assignment with the Combat Team is his first as an army chaplain.

Both chaplains agree that the Japanese Americans are quite responsive to religious influences. Church services, all nondenominational, are unusually well attended with the various companies alternating in their sponsorship of the services.

A unique responsibility taken over by the chaplains is that of delivering birthday cakes to the nisei soldiers, mostly from Hawaii. It appears to have been a Hawaiian custom for parents to surprise their sons in the army with birthday cakes. The custom has not abated, despite the distance from home, and Chaplain Barrett estimates that he and his colleague have distributed an average of a dozen cakes a week to members of the Combat Team—usually with appropriate ceremonies at messhalls, and thoroughly enjoyed by the assembled groups.

On Mother's day this spring, the two chaplains arranged a special telegraph service to Hawaii and 247 telegrams were sent by soldiers here. A similar service for Father's day brought an equally enthusiastic response.

The third chaplain who is soon to join the Combat Team is the army's first chaplain of Japanese ancestry. He is First Lieutenant Masao Yamada of Honolulu, a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary in New York and a Congregational minister who has said that "God and guns will win the war for the United Nations."

Special Rookie School Enlarged At Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — With volunteers for the Japanese American Combat Team still reporting in from mainland points, enrollment in the special Recruit School for late-comers has increased to over 300.

Organized to give those reporting late an opportunity to catch up with those who came in earlier, the Recruit School is arranged so that all enlisted men will receive the equivalent of the regular basic training course before being placed with their respective companies. Practically all of the members of the school are from the mainland inasmuch as the Hawaiian contingent arrived in a body.

The school is divided into three groups, with those reporting within the last three weeks in the third or last group. The majority of late-comers are from Heart Mountain, Poston, and Minidoka relocation centers and the midwest.

"All the men are progressing satisfactorily in their work and should be well-equipped to rejoin their respective companies at the end of their special training, according to 1st Lt. David L. Moseley, commanding officer of the school.

Brothers Hold Reunion at Army Camp in Mississippi

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., August 2, 1943.—Because Mrs. Toshi Iwamoto of Haiku, Island of Maui, Hawaii, wanted a picture of her three sons and nephew who are in training here, the four soldiers had their first reunion since arriving early in April when they met at the camp photographer's shop last week.

When his mother wrote that she wanted their picture to hang beside her service flag, Pvt. Toshiro Iwamoto, 28, of the Japanese American Combat Team rounded up his younger brothers, Cpl. Yukitsugi, 26, and Pvt. Sueo, 22, as well as their cousin, Pvt. Masao Peter Iwamoto, 21.

"Training is so tough and with my brothers in different companies it was hard to get everyone together except on special occasions like this" explained Toshiro Iwamoto as the boys discussed their progress and exchanged information about home.

Cpl. Yukitsugi has been in the army since 1939, having been called in the first draft, while his brothers and cousin volunteered for the Combat Team in February.

Before their respective inductions, Toshiro worked in Honolulu installing plate glass windows, Yukitsugi was a service station attendant, Sueo was an employee of the Territorial Government, and Masao Peter worked in a defense plant.

The brothers have four sisters, all of whom are helping in defense industries while their three brothers are carrying on in the services.

Combat Team Group Visits Jerome Camp

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Thirty-six officers and men of the Engineers of the Japanese American Combat Team visited the Jerome Relocation Center at Denson, Arkansas, over the weekend.

They were guests of the center USO, with Miss Mary Nakahara acting as their chief hostess. They were entertained at dances and parties. "The men enjoyed themselves so much that many declared they would spend their furloughs at Jerome," declared 1st Lt. Gilbert D. Kobatoke, special service officer, who, with 1st Lt. Walter T. Matsumoto, made the arrangements for the junket.

Charlie Chaplin's Ex-Valet Trains With Combat Team

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Charlie Chaplin's former valet is shouldering arms with the Japanese American Combat Team in training here.

Pvt. Richard I. Yahiro worked for the comedian four and a half years before the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast forced him out of the Beverly Hills mansion. Twelve months afterward he volunteered for the Combat Team from the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas. Down here in the midsummer heat of Mississippi, Pvt. Yahiro remembers the air-conditioning and luxury of Chaplin's show-place home, but, things being what they are, he'd rather valet an anti-tank gun than lay out tweeds and monitor morning baths for a Hollywood mogul.

Born in Hawaii 36 years ago, Yahiro came to the mainland in 1925 to study at the University of Southern California. When his funds ran low, he dropped out of college and began a Jack-of-all-trades career which finally ended in his being the butler for the famed pantomimist.

Chaplin called his butler Dick and treated him almost as a member of the family. As an intimate of the household, Yahiro saw practically all of the famous personalities of the screen, relaxed and at ease in Chaplin's home. And most of them were regular fellows and girls, contrary to the popular view of Hollywoodians, according to Pvt. Yahiro.

As for Chaplin, Yahiro recalls, the great comedian was a serious-minded person in private life, generous and warm-hearted. Instead of playing jokes Chaplin more often was the butt of pranksters who were among his frequent house guests.

As a master of pantomime, Chaplin frequently resorted to his droll gesticulations and artful expressions to express even the most ordinary of his thoughts or instructions to his valet. Sometimes Yahiro couldn't keep his mind on what Chaplin was telling him as he watched the comedian silently enact what he wanted done. All in all, Pvt. Yahiro couldn't imagine a more diverting job—four years in a ringside seat before the on and off-stage antics of perhaps the screen's greatest comedian.

News of Nisei Girl's Induction Error, Says Letter

OGDEN, Utah — A report that Mary Arakawa, a Japanese American girl of Casper, Wyo., had been enrolled in the Women's Army Corps was in error, according to a letter to Mrs. J. G. Falck of Ogden from the office of the director of the WACs in Washington.

The letter followed an inquiry by Mrs. Falck, an adviser of the JACL. "We have checked with the Commanding General of the Seventh Service command regarding the clipping which you inclosed in your letter. Miss Arakawa, the nisei girl referred to in the clipping, has not been enrolled and the news release was in error," the letter declared.

The letter noted, however, that enlistments for women citizens of Japanese ancestry would be accepted in the near future.

Nisei Glider Commando Married in Texas

DENVER, Colo.—Sgt. William S. Goto, who is training as a glider commando in the U. S. army in Texas, and Toyoko Oka of Denver were married on July 10 in Abilene, Texas, the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shitaro Oka, revealed recently.

Return of Evacuees To Coast Opposed By Lions Group

OROVILLE, Calif. — The Oroville Lions Club last week adopted a resolution opposing any plan to return evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast.

Nisei Officers Attend Special Service Schools

Eighteen Take Basic Training Course At Fort Benning, Report

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., August 4, 1943 — Twenty-one Japanese American officers of the Combat Team are on detached service attending schools in their special fields.

Eighteen are taking the Officers' Basic Course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia; two are taking the Communications Course at Fort Benning; and one is at the Army Medical Center in Washington, D. C.

The officers enrolled in the Officers' Basic Course at the Infantry School are 1st Lts. Yasutaka H. Fukushima, Bert N. Nishimura, Masayuki Kawasaki, Kiyoto Tsubaki, Herbert W. Yamamoto, Richard K. Betsui, Roy M. Hirano, Kanemi Kanazawa, Sadami Katarahara and Theodore T. Sueoka and 2nd Lts. Chiyoki Ikeda, Saburo Maehara, Walter M. Iwasa, Matsuei N. Nishimura, Kaoru Akamatsu, Yaso Abe, Jitsuzo Chinen and Robert S. Taira.

Second Lts. Edward M. Yoshimatsu and F. K. Kodama are taking the Communications Course. First Lt. Katsumi Nakadate is at the Army Medical Center.

Second Lt. Ichiro Okada recently returned from the Bakers' and Cooks' School at Fort Benning.

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JACL Asks Names Of Uninducted Nisei Army Volunteers

The names of volunteers for the Japanese American combat team who have not yet been called up for army induction were requested this week by the National JACL office in Salt Lake City.

Following a letter to the War department regarding the fact that many of the volunteers have not yet been called, the National JACL office received a communication requesting the names and original draft boards of those who have not yet received their call.

Four Volunteers From Topaz Report At Fort Douglas

TOPAZ, Utah — Four Topaz volunteers for the army combat unit at Shelby were scheduled to report this week at Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City. They are Tad Hikoyeda, Yoshitaka Takaki, George Shiraki and Teruo Tabata.

They were to be joined at the reception center by three other Topaz volunteers, George Kawata, Nobuo Kajiwara and Frank Matsumoto, who have been working outside in Utah cities.

Idaho Labor Group Asks Property Law

LEWISTON, Idaho — Legislation denying "Japanese" the right to acquire property in Idaho in any manner was recommended in a resolution adopted by the Idaho Federation of Labor during the closing session of its annual convention, which was held here last week, according to an Associated Press report.

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