

Future of Residents Is More Encouraging

Hoover Lauds Evacuees For Conduct

WASHINGTON, D. C. — That portion of the nation's population which, because of foreign ancestry, became suspect when this country went to war, has given little trouble to its guardians.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover says the "dollar patriots," "misery chasers" and "horseplay pranksters," whose American ancestry should leave no question of their loyalty, have proven much more of a problem than Japanese, German and other Axis nationals or war prisoners.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry, uprooted wholesale from their homes on the Pacific coast, have hardly a black mark. The war relocation authority reports no sabotage and no espionage among them, and probably a much smaller number of minor crimes and misdemeanors than would be found in another group of 125,000 persons.

There are approximately 10,000 Japanese Americans now in the army and probably several hundred have been killed. The 100th Infantry battalion, composed entirely of Japanese, including many from Hawaii recruited before Pearl Harbor, was cited several times for its effective fighting in Italy.

More than 3,000 Purple Heart crosses have been won by the 100th.

The Japanese Americans now are combined in one organization, the 442nd combat team, and 5,000 of them recently saw action near Lorchino (Leghorn) in Italy.

Bond purchases by the evacuees, says WRA, ranked about the same as other workers in the same wage class. The evacuees receive \$12 to \$19 a month for services in connection with camp operation. Some wealthy members of the centers bought considerable blocks of bonds from their savings.

After Bataan, in the Denver district alone, 35 or 40 Japanese blood donors came forward.

About 25 per cent of the approximately 110,000 Japanese originally confined in the barracks-like relocation settlements in and west of the Rockies are now making their own living. They are establishing new homes in hundreds of communities all over the United States.

It is certain that some California communities, for instance, will welcome the return of their citizens of Japanese descent. A movement to prepare for the homecoming already is under way in Pasadena.

But it is equally certain that there will be objections elsewhere. Protests against the return of the Japanese Americans to many California locations have been filed by American Legion posts, county officials, farm organizations or women's clubs.

Protests to evacuation the nisei and their loyal parents maintained probably the highest standard of any racial group.

Youths in high school, colleges and universities on a per capita basis were at the top of the list in intellectual attainments while many of them participated in athletics and extra-curricular work. In their home communities Americans of Japanese ancestry were among the leading contributors to humanitarian campaigns — the Red Cross, Community Chest and other drives.

There was less delinquency among their children than among any other group, and during the difficult years of depression it was almost unheard of to find a Japanese name among relief recipients.

The Future Holds Important Plans



Here Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation, looks over *The Heart Mountain Sentinel* and discusses the future outlook with three former Heart Mountain residents. The trio are representative of the young nisei now employed by the federal government in important and well-deserved jobs. They are, from left to right: Elko "Pee-Wee" Murie, employed by the Office of Price Administration; Joen Ishiyama, secretary of one of the section heads of WRA, and John Kitazaki, *Sentinel* columnist and foreign editor for the Federal Communications Commission.

Nearly 30,000 Find New Meaning For Future on Second Anniversary

By DILLON S. MYER
(National Director, WRA)

The completion of the first two years of Heart Mountain's history does not provide the occasion, as it would in an ordinary community, for the residents to look ahead to many years of civic growth, building homes and raising families in familiar surroundings.

But this second birthday of your community is, nevertheless, a time for you to feel justifiable pride in your accomplishments. During the past two years you have successfully made personal adjustments to a new kind of life in order to bring about a peaceable, law-abiding community where you can live until you make permanent homes for yourselves in entirely normal communities.

Many who were living in Heart Mountain a year ago are now taking part in community life in Chicago, Des Moines, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and scores of other American cities and towns where they are happily making new homes and meeting new friends to provide a real future for themselves and their children.

During the past year your community received new residents on two occasions, first from Tule Lake and more recently from Jerome. The way you have made these people members of your community is further evidence of your ability and willingness to cooperate for the common good.

I want to take this occasion, marked by an edition of special importance, to congratulate the staff members, past and present, of the *Heart Mountain Sentinel* for their devotion under difficult circumstances to the high standards of American journalism for accuracy and fairness.

Although Heart Mountain is only temporary and some day will no longer be on the map of Wyoming, it will remain in my memory for what was accomplished there by men, women and children of stout heart and strong faith in America's future.

By GUY ROBERTSON
(Project Director)

The past 24 months has been a period of adjustment for the people of Heart Mountain. In the early months of evacuation, many of our residents were so confused and bewildered by the catastrophe that had happened to them that it was difficult for them to concentrate on plans for their future welfare. Many were so angry and bitter they failed to recognize the War Relocation Authority as a friendly organization, designed to help them in a difficult situation. Some were openly antagonistic to rules and regulations necessary for the successful operation of a relocation center.

As time went on, it became evident to most residents that the difficult problem of relocation could be successfully solved by cooperating with the War Relocation Authority whose only interest was their welfare and the welfare of our country and that it was possible to have a comfortable and harmonious center life under necessary rules and regulations.

Today more than 4,000 of our people are outside the center, 2,200 of them permanently relocated and enjoying a freedom and independence that is not possible under rules and regulations of a relocation center. They are working in industry, in homes and on farms, and many are serving in the armed forces of our country. They have taken their place in our society and are doing their part for the welfare of our nation.

We have come a long way in two years to establish the Heart Mountain Relocation Center as an efficient, economical, and harmonious unit. I attribute our success in what we have accomplished to the good sense, diligent application, and harmonious relationship of residents and appointed personnel.

Only Issue Democratic Equality

By HARUO IMURA
Editor, *The Sentinel*

Many things might be written about Heart Mountain since its birth at 2 a.m. Aug. 12, 1942, when the first group arrived from the Pomona assembly center until the present day, its second anniversary.

However, most of the so-called "incidents," "situations," and problems which have caused a largely false sense of frustration and persecution become insignificant in retrospect except for one major point—restoration of full civil rights for nisei and equal treatment for our loyal alien parents, who hope desperately to make this nation their permanent home despite the laws which prevent their becoming citizens.

The one major problem remaining is the determination by the Supreme Court this fall of the legality of evacuation, which was responsible for the wholesale movement—the first of its kind in United States history—of all persons of Japanese extraction. It would be well to remember, at the same time, that no charges were made against this one minority group, while persons of both-Itak-Japan and German descent were allowed to remain in their homes and at their regular trades and businesses.

Attorney General Francis Biddle has stated that it is "doubtful" if evacuation was legal.

The prime factor in the lives of all Heart Mountain residents—and every other person of Japanese ancestry—is not the physical and material matters involved but the basic, fundamental issues of democratic government.

Because of the cooperation, understanding and determined efforts of the War Relocation Authority and the evacuees themselves, the situation is now over the "hump" and "on a downhill grade going 90 miles an hour."

Faith in the "American way of life" is undoubtedly the strongest feeling the majority of us have.

In two years that sometime feel like a lifetime and at other times seem to have gone swiftly, Heart Mountain has been transformed from a wire-barricaded compound with glaring fingers of searchlights haunting the night to a more-or-less typical community.

The physical aspects remain the same with row on row of black tarpaper barracks, mess halls and laundry latrine buildings brightened here and there by flowers and Victory gardens. The transformation has been more of a spiritual nature.

Two years ago only an emergency could get an evacuee "outside" while today any reliable evacuee may go anywhere, except the West coast, may seek any sort of job he might desire.

Two years ago, (although there were some 5,000 nisei serving in the armed forces), hundreds of youths were restless, bitter and resentful because of the discrimination against them.

Now Heart Mountain takes pride in its men in the armed services, serving in all the global theaters of war—and serving with distinction.

Gold stars now are appearing on the service flags hung in the windows of those row on row of tarpaper barracks.

The common denominators of human life: grief and happiness and understanding and sympathy are welding Heart Mountain people in.

(Continued on page 7)

The Sentinel Offers:

When *The Sentinel* made its original plans for an anniversary edition, its ideas were somewhat conservative. Since no local newspaper plant was capable of handling a 32-page edition, which we believed was necessary to document in even a conservative way the dramatic and wholesale movement of a people in the midst of war, it was decided to have the newspaper published in Denver.

People don't usually respond at the drop of a hat, consequently when "copy" finally started coming in from all parts of the country it came in basketfuls. From 32 pages the anniversary edition kept growing until it reached a full 40. As a result the original estimates, including the cost of the paper were knocked "galley west."

To the staff, goes the bulk of credit for the long hours and hard work connected with such a venture. To the administration, too, goes the credit for providing necessary information and data. Relocation offices scattered here and there, the Washington office of WRA, the Denver photographic unit and many others go our deep thanks. To the artists, photographers, the copy readers we hope that a creditable edition will repay you for your long hours of effort when everything was "rush."

Double thanks are due to Project Director Guy Robertson for his enthusiasm and interest in this edition.

And, to the people of Heart Mountain, we hope you'll like it.

THE EDITORS.

Christian Churches 'Remember' Evacuees

Schedule Is 'Packed' With Action

From the first day that the gates swung shut on Heart Mountain evacuees, Christian churches throughout the nation concentrated their efforts toward making life in relocation centers a little more bearable.

At Christmas time in 1942 and 1943, gifts by the thousands poured from the "outside" into Heart Mountain in order that children would remember the spirit of Christ and that their parents would not lose faith in their earlier lessons of Christianity.

More closely connected with the "outside" the Heart Mountain Community Christian church has worked unceasingly not only within the center but in contacting sources throughout the nation which would and could be of most assistance.

Hardly a week has gone by without a prominent visitor arriving here to offer his services to the community.

Once having seen the plight of thousands of families uprooted from their homes, their businesses and natural contacts of normal life, the Christian churches have undoubtedly gone to greater lengths to help not only the members of their flocks but have strained every resource to bring public recognition of the problem forward upon both the local as well as the national.

The schedule of the Heart Mountain Community Christian church has been literally packed with events—from discussion forums to lectures from visiting dignitaries—during the last two years. A chronological march of events include:

Sept. 26—Dr. Gordon K. Chapman, executive secretary of the American church commission, speaker.

Oct. 1—World-wide community service. The Rev. Clyde Keegan, Methodist church of Cody, guest preacher.

Oct. 11—Bishop C. S. Reifsnider, speaker.

Oct. 18—Church organization meeting.

Oct. 25—Adj. William Murtaugh of the Billings Salvation Army, speaker.

Nov. 1—Caleb Foote, youth secretary of F. O. R. speaker.

Nov. 8—Panel on "World Problems and the Church."

Nov. 15—Dr. Frank Herron Smith, superintendent of Japanese Methodist work, speaker.

Dec. 13—Esther Briesmeister, speaker at Girl Reserve vesper.

Dec. 20—Dr. Charles Irwin, hospital director, vesper speaker.

Dec. 24—Christmas program at block 28. Carolling at block 17.

Dec. 25—Christmas service.

Jan. 1—New Year's day service.

Jan. 31—Panel on "How Has the War Affected My Christian Faith?"

Feb. 21—Dale Ellis, executive secretary of the department of institutional missions, the division of home missions of the United Christian Missionary society, Indianapolis, speaker.

Feb. 28—Dr. Floyd Schmue and Gordon Hirabayashi, speakers.

March 14—The Rev. Stanley Evans, Presbyterian missionary for northern Wyoming, speaker.

April 4—Services honoring army volunteers.

April 11—Dr. Chapman, speaker.

April 18—Eleanor Ewing of the Presbyterian board of national missions, speaker.

April 23—Good Friday services.

April 25—Dr. H. A. Bolle, executive secretary of Wyoming Baptist convention, speaker at Easter sunrise services.

May 9—Mothers' day fellowship meeting.

May 16—Melford O. Anderson, head of community services, speaker.

May 30—Dr. Forrest LaViolette, community analyst, spoke on "Nisei Personality Development."

May 31—Mrs. Mary Farquharson, former Washington state senator, reported on the Supreme



Court trial of Gordon Hirabayashi. June 6—Dr. Frank Herron Smith, speaker.

June 13—Farewell meeting for the Rev. and Mrs. Unoura.

Sept. 12—Visit by Masao Satow, national YMCA secretary.

Sept. 19—Alice Bixby, Wyoming Baptist Christian Friendliness worker, speaker.

Oct. 1-4—Dr. James Cuthbertson's evangelistic campaign.

Oct. 17—Organization of Chi Sigma Lambda.

Oct. 24—The Rev. George Yahiro of the Granada Holiness church, guest speaker.

Oct. 27-31—Leadership Training course conducted by Dr. Howell of Philadelphia.

Nov. 7-12—Preaching mission team, Dr. Maxwell, Denver; Miss Trout, Indianapolis, and Dr. E. Kawamura, Topaz.

Nov. 14—Dr. F. W. Heckelman, of El Monte, Calif., speaker.

Nov. 28—Organization of junior high fellowship.

Dec. 5—The Rev. Herbert Nicholson of Los Angeles, speaker.

Dec. 12—The Rev. Carl Nugent, Topaz, speaker.

Dec. 17—Junior high fellowship joint meeting with the Cody Methodist group.

Dec. 19—Church Christmas program at the high school auditorium.

Jan. 2—The Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, speaker.

Jan. 23—Mrs. Archambault, Dr. Floyd Sampson, the Rev. G. Raymond Booth and Masao Satow, speakers.

Feb. 6—Dr. John W. Thomas of the Baptist national board, New York, visitor.

Feb. 13—Dr. Smith, superintendent of Japanese Methodist work.

Feb. 20—Dr. Chapman, speaker.

Mar. 19—The Rev. Stanley Evans, Wyoming Presbyterian missionary, speaker.

Mar. 26—Anna Van Kirk, chief nurse, and the Rev. Keegan, speakers.

April 2—Chi Sigma Lambda host to Alice Bixby.

April 9—The Rev. Keegan speaker at Easter sunrise services.

May 7—High school baccalaureate service.

May 9-14—Japanese evangelistic meetings conducted by the Rev. Kawashima of Denver.

May 14—The Rev. E. J. W. Schmitt, Ebenezer Methodist church, Upper Darby, Pa., speaker at Mother's day fellowship.

May 17-21—Evangelistic campaign conducted by Dr. Cuthbertson.

May 29—Vacation church school program begins.

June 4—Masami Toyotome, senior student at Union Theological seminary, New York, visitor.

June 7—Vernon E. Ross, Jr., of Portland, senior student at the San Francisco Theological seminary, San Anselmo, Calif., arrives for summer student work.

June 22—Reorganization of the Student Christian association.

July 2—Harry Murakami, pre-theological student at Wheaton, Ill., speaker.

July 5—Movies shown by the Rev. Stanley Evans.

July 9—Dr. Howard D. Hannaford, Presbyterian foreign missionary, assisting in relocation work in Chicago area, visitor.

Producing Penicillin

A Japanese American scientist, Eben T. Takamine, is working on a new process for the production of penicillin, newly discovered antibacterial substance. It was disclosed here recently.

Takamine is the son of Dr. Jochiki Takamine, who is famed as the man who discovered adrenalin.

Simple Religious Enthusiasm Founded Catholic Church Here

By JULIA KUWAHARA

Public Relations Chairman

With nothing more than religious enthusiasm to back them, a small band of people who suddenly found themselves bereft of spiritual guidance, place of worship, and the necessary appurtenances for its proper performance, decided early in the fall of 1942 to start the wheels in motion for the organization of the first Catholic church

in Heart Mountain.

It was just about this time that Father Frederick J. Kimmitt of St. Barbara church in Powell approached the administration of the center for assistance but found that his hands were tied until the request came from within the center. Forthwith the transactions were completed and Father Kimmitt began his work among the residents.

Late in October of that year, Maryknoll, a Catholic society laboring solely in the interests of the foreign missions, sent Father Harold Felecker, who had spent many years in the Orient where he had established his own church in Kyoto, Japan.

After some months of constant moving from one locale to another, the church was finally assigned to a portion of a building for their use exclusively, at least on Sundays. The room was bare except for some benches. An altar was improvised each time for mass and having no provision for storage, the paraphernalia was transferred in the priest's car.

By this time an organ had been sent by the St. Barbara church which aided tremendously in lifting the spirits of the congregation for immediately the girls banded to form a choir and, shortly afterwards, the first high mass was heard in the center. It was fortunate that one of the girls had been made custodian of a number of St. Gregory hymnals from the Maryknoll church in Los Angeles.

The religious training of the children was conducted in two classes, the senior group which was composed of high school students and the junior group of those who were 12 and under. The visit of two nuns, St. Victoria and St. Bernadette of Casper, provided the incentive for the organization of the Chi Rho Juniors, who met on Saturday afternoon at 7:30 p.m. The older choir members had called themselves Chi Rho Sisters. By this time and were proudly displaying their Greek lettered pins.

After almost a year of work which he felt was handicapped considerably by the fact that he was not permitted to live on the project, Father Felecker received word that he was being transferred to Georgetown university in Washington, D. C., to teach Japanese. Father Felecker's fine use of the language, his straightforward manner and versatility had won for him many friends among the parishioners as well as the non-Catholic residents and it was with the greatest regret that the people of Heart Mountain bade farewell to him late in August.

The church was finally granted its permanent location. True it was simply a bare hall with lumber, wall boards, stains, curtains and other items to be obtained and a great deal of construction work to be done.

Gradually by the addition first of a fixed altar then a sacristy, confessional, seats, kneeling benches and communion rail, the chapel began to assume a more church-like atmosphere which was in sharp contrast to the locale of a few months before where the members sat on back-less benches and knelt on newspaper-strewn floors and were distracted by evidences on the walls indicating that the room was also used for other purposes than religious.

In the midst of all this activity, Father R. D. Petipren arrived in October to take up his duties as pastor of the church. The fact that now Father Petipren was permitted to stay overnight on the project facilitated matters a great deal especially for the early mid-week masses, after which it had become his custom to take breakfast in the various homes.

The high point of the year was the celebration of the midnight mass at Christmas time. The beautifully decorated chapel with two large trees flanking the altar, the crib topped by a glowing cross, the colorful festoons and ornaments at the windows was packed to the door and the air was filled with the joyous strains of the mass of the angels.

Seventh Day Adventists Among First to Have Services Here

Early in September, 1942, a small group of residents, mostly former members of the Mountain View Japanese church in California, led by Pastor Kinichi Nozaki gathered for the first Sabbath service of the Seventh Day Adventist church at the block 23 recreation hall.

The congregation which numbered around 35 at the beginning has now increased to 50.

Weekly activities held by the church now located at 23-26-N, are the prayer meetings on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, Sabbath school and services on Saturday mornings and the young people's meetings and Bible class on Saturday afternoons.

One of the biggest projects sponsored by this group was the evangelistic meetings at the block 29 and 9 theaters twice weekly from July to November last year. With

the aid of moving pictures and slides for illustrations a series of educational evangelical and health lectures was given.

Among the other activities of the church group were aid given to needy families and missionary visits made within the center.

Salvation Army Continues Work 'Behind' Gates

Through the early efforts of Adjutant Tozo Abe, who arrived here with the movement from the Ponoman assembly center, a local Salvation Army was established with its aim of reaching out to those who do not have a special place of worship. Until transfers from Tule Lake and Jerome were completed, Adjutant Abe worked alone with only the support of his small congregation.

The first gathering held by the group on Oct. 10, 1942, was memorial services for the late Major Masanuki Kobayashi, founder of the Salvation Army for Japanese Americans in this country, who died two years earlier. On the same afternoon the first general meeting was held with approximately 125 residents in attendance.

On Oct. 25, 1942, the local group was host to Adjutant William Murtaugh from the Salvation Army office in Billings, who was guest speaker.

Commemorations are held by the group on the first Sunday of July which has been designated as Salvation Army day, and April 10, birthday of General William Booth, founder of the organization.

Adjutant Abe is now assisted by Adjutant Ichiji Matsushima and Major Masahide Imai.

Dr. Takahashi Wins Fellowship From Foundation

Dr. William N. Takahashi, plant pathology instructor at the University of California and now on leave to Cornell university, will be one of 60 Americans and Canadians to receive a Guggenheim fellowship this year, according to an announcement by the Guggenheim foundation.

The fellowships are normally \$2,500 a year.

Dr. Takahashi, who received his fellowship for work in the biological sciences, will make a study of the mechanism of virus reproduction.

A former resident of Berkeley, Calif., he obtained a post at Cornell following the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California in 1942.

MEMORIES

When you are old, and you have lived your life,
And all your work is done, and you are free
To dream old dreams and slumber by the fire,
What are the images that you shall see?

Will you remember this: once long ago
You lived and went to school where everyone
Was of your race; and everywhere you looked
You saw black hair, brown eyes, and had begun
To feel that it was too monotonous;
And secretly rebelled, and staunchly planned
To—just as soon as school was through—escape
To seek your niche somewhere beyond that strand
Of narrowed earth—Heart Mountain it was called.

And so a short time after you'd received
Your graduation slip, you fled the camp.
You went with joy, and left your parents grieved.

They could not understand your restless heart,
And you could not express your born desire
To live your life as you saw fit; to be
At liberty to come and go; to fire
Your old ambitions into brighter flame;
This you could not do, closed in by a fence,
And so you left.

Goodbyes rang in your ear,
And you bade friends farewell with just a sense
Of swift remorse, but firm mass. His
Velled underneath your smile. And thus you left
The now familiar world behind. A high
New hope was burning deep within you then,
And to yourself you made this earnest vow:
"I will make good—I will make good—" Did you
Make good? The past is gone and buried now.

When you are old, and you have lived your life,
And all your work is done, and you are free
To dream old dreams—will you be satisfied
With what your still remembering heart shall see?

Miyuki Aoyama.

Buddhists Inaugurate Many Broad Programs

Christmas Comes—Even Behind Barbed Wire



Regardless of where a child is when December 25 rolls around, it means only one thing—Christmas. In the upper picture children of the sixth grade play World Christmas. An Oriental face fails to show behind the Santa Claus mask, but the little girl wouldn't know the difference anyway—Christmas is Christmas and the joy is in the giving. Below are first graders giving their annual holiday play, "Santa Claus' Christmas Court"—and all of the children received a favorable judgment and their gifts.

Six Center Churches Draw Nearly 3,000 for Service, School and Early Training

In August, 1942, a group of 60 residents and three Buddhist priests, all from the Pomona assembly center, met to discuss plans for church services to be held in the center for Buddhist followers. The three priests were the Rev. Kankai Izuwara, the Rev. Masamichi Yoshikami and the Rev. Gyouei Kubose. At the meeting it was decided to hold regular Sunday school classes and young people's and adult services.



Movements from the Santa Anita and Portland assembly centers in September brought five additional priests, including the Rev. Reichi Mouri, the Rev. Nikkan Murakita, the Rev. Chikara Aso, the Rev. Zaishin Mukushina and the Rev. Tatsuya Tsuruyama.

On Sept. 14, 1942, the eight priests discussed the organization of a Buddhist church. The following Sunday the first Buddhist Sunday school classes and adult services were held in blocks 6, 15, 17, 25 and 30. Further discussions on the organization of a church were held at a general meeting early in October. By the end of the month the church charter was officially ratified.

On the first Sunday in November inaugural services were held in celebration of the establishment of a permanent Buddhist church. A conference held on the same day was attended by approximately 1000 Sunday school children and leaders.

About this time a Young Buddhist association was organized through the efforts of the Reverend Kubose, only nisei priest in the center. In December the first cabinet headed by Philip Matsumura was installed. Assisting Matsumura were Tomio Miyahara, men's vice president; Kimiko Higashinuchi, women's vice president; Lily Inouye, recording secretary; Sully Takami, corresponding secretary; Yutaka Shinohara, Japanese secretary; Kaoru Inouye, research chairman; Bessie Murakami and Kaz Kuwada, social welfare chairman; Noboru Ishitani, forensic chairman; Shiz Harada, treasurer; Chic Tanouye, public relations chairman; Mae Hirano, music chairman; Isao Inouye, men's athletic manager, and Toshiye Nagata, women's athletic manager.

In the latter part of December the Buddhist Women's Auxiliary association was formed with Mrs. Hatsuue Fukuda as its first president.

Among the highlights of activities during 1943 were a five-day hana matsuri celebration of the birthday of Buddha in April, two-day obon celebration on July 10 and 11, vacation church training during the summer months, first anniversary program of the church in October and a two-day Buddhist conference sponsored by the YBA the first weekend in September.

Also during the year a junior Young Buddhist association was organized for high school age young people of the church by Roy Higashi, aided by the Reverend Kubose. One of its most important activities was the publication of the Jr. YBA magazine.

In the segregation movement last September, the church staff lost four priests and added one, the Rev. Teshin Shibata. Early this year when the Rev. Jokai Kow, the Rev. Daitetsu Hayashima and the Rev. Tesho Matsumoto arrived from Santa Fe, N. M., complete reorganization of the church was made. Activities so far this year include unveiling ceremonies for the hand-carved Buddhist shrine in the central church at 17-25, second annual hana matsuri in April and the obon celebration in July.

The Buddhist church holds its services regularly at 8-25, 15-26, 17-25, 22-25, 23-25 and 29-25 with the congregation numbering 900 Sunday school children and 2000 young people and adults. The Reverend Kow is the president of the church.

Oberlin Students Debate Evacuation

A non-partisan convention of Oberlin students, emulating a national political convention, approved a platform statement condemning mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from military areas and recommended the evacuated citizens be permitted to return unless adequate reasons for their detention exist.

The convention, attended by more than 800 Oberlin students, heard vigorous debate on the mass evacuation issue. In the final vote on the question the statement condemning evacuation was approved by a near-unanimous vote of the 800 delegates attending. None of the 20 Japanese American students on the campus participated in the debate on evacuation.

Presbyterians Go 'On Record' For Return of Coast Evacuees

Resolutions urging that loyal evacuees be given the right to return to their former homes as soon as the military situation permits and that the present resettlement program for Japanese Americans be aided in every possible way were among those passed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church meeting at Chicago from May 25 to 31.

Declaring that the "precarious" position of law abiding aliens and loyal American citizens of Japanese descent "is exploited unwittingly and deliberately by some not of their number who make and believe unfounded charges against them," the general assembly in its resolutions commended the WRA program of resettlement and urged its churches and Presbyterians to sponsor evacuee families.

The resolutions further commended the War department for granting permits to nisei soldiers to visit the West coast and affirmed its support of steps taken "in furtherance of the government's announced policy of restoring in full to those evacuees their rights of domicile and other civil liberties when consonant with military security."

The general assembly expressed approval of the ministry extended by the Board of National Missions, in cooperation with other Christian bodies, to Japanese Americans and expressed "strong conviction that, as soon as the exigencies of the military situation make it possible,

the loyal evacuees be given the right to return to their former homes and be protected against any discrimination or persecution."

The general assembly was addressed by Chaplain E. C. Brink, recently returned from the fighting front, who paid tribute to both Negro and Japanese American soldiers in Africa and Italy, based upon his own contacts and observations.

Members of the assembly interrupted his address spontaneously with hearty and prolonged applause as he spoke of fighting participation of Negro and Japanese American soldiers. Brink made an impressive report of the high number of casualties in the Japanese American unit during fighting in Italy.

Utah Congregationalists Urge 'Gradual' Return to West Coast

The Utah Conference of Congregational churches, meeting at Ogden, urged that "in view of the announced passing of danger of invasion of the coast in force" the right to return to the West coast "be gradually given to evacuees found to be loyal to this country."

The conference approved the granting by the army of permits to Japanese American servicemen to visit the West coast on furlough.

The Utah Congregational conference also approved the decision of the Farm Security Administra-

Social Workers Pass Resolution Urging 'Restoration of Rights'

The Los Angeles county chapter of the American Association of Social Workers has passed a resolution urging the secretary of war to restore the full rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry "at the earliest possible date," according to an announcement by Ellen T. Marshall, chairman of the association.

The resolution, concerning the right of citizen evacuees to return to their homes, was introduced by Harry Henderson and seconded by Dr. George Mangold of the University of Southern California.

The resolution reads as follows: "Be it resolved that the Los Angeles county chapter of the American Association of Social Workers respectfully urge the secretary of war to restore to American citizens of Japanese ancestry full civil rights under the constitution of the United States at the earliest possible date.

"Be it further resolved that this chapter assure the secretary of war of its full support in such measures providing they are consistent with national security.

"Be it further resolved that the chairman of the chapter be authorized to submit this resolution to the secretary of war with copies to the President of the United States and the attorney general of the United States.

"But it further resolved that the members of the chapter be urged to send letters of import similar to this resolution to the above-named officers of the federal government."

Speakers on the program which preceded the adoption of the resolution were Miss Ataloo from the Poston relocation center; Dr. John R. Lechner, identified as a member of the American Legion, and Dr. C. J. Taft, director of the Southern California committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Miss Ataloo paid high tribute to Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, for his handling of the relocation program. She further complimented evacuees at the Poston center, declaring she had never worked with people "more intelligent or industrious or who worked together better than the evacuees."

tion to make loans to citizens of Japanese ancestry and expressed the hope that ways will be found to provide similar funds for loyal alien evacuees.

The conference also approved the army's resumption of selective service for Japanese Americans.

The conference expressed opposition to the proposal to deport law-abiding persons of any nationality, whether citizens or aliens, except as they may be found by legal process to be hostile to the United States, or desirous of deportation.

Heart Mountain Sentinel

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Editorial

Biennial Balance

It was little more than two years ago that we felt the sting of being under suspicion.

We all recall, regardless of our jobs, the different expressed and unexpressed rebukes for being what we are—people of Japanese ancestry. As though any one of us could choose his race and color. We had lived, compared with other racial groups and the public at large, rather blameless lives. Our parents believed in thrift and practiced it. They believed in education and promoted it. They believed in helping each other; in respecting those who should be respected and they believed in honesty, sincerity and a deep love of the soil and beauties of nature. The gentle unfolding of a flowering bud held a deep symbolism for them. As far as human beings are able, they led virtuous lives.

When, without warning Japan struck its blow in the Pacific, we people of Japanese ancestry, despite our thrift, our struggle for education and our virtues, suddenly in the eyes of many became fiends incarnate. Actually we were no different than we had been the day before—at least outwardly. Inwardly we had suffered a more crushing blow than did the ships and harbor installations and maimed and dead people at Oahu, Midway, Wake and in the Philippines.

We were amazed that we were so little known, although many times we had talked of our isolation from other groups; partly due to the difficulties our parents had in learning the English language and their desire to hold closely together their families. Then, too, almost from the arrival of the first Japanese in this country there had been discrimination, race prejudice and economic pressures.

When the matter was forced upon us it was the will of the people of Japanese ancestry to leave their homes, their properties, their livelihoods, their deep love for their own plot of land for whatever the government should say they must take. That was to be, in some small measure, our part in the war effort.

Bewildered, hurt, frustrated, we sold our properties. Sometimes for as little as a few cents on the dollar. Much was given away to friends, more was wheedled from us by folk we believed to be good neighbors, but the professional buyer with "cash on the barrel head" got the most of it.

But that was two years ago. Many others serving their country have been away from their homes for more than two years doing what they were told was their duty in this nation.

In two years we have been through trying days in a new strange country. We have lain in our beds at night trying to think clearly, trying to plan ahead as the blizzards of winter and the hot, suffocating summer dust storms scratched and gnawed at our tarpaper barracks like things possessed.

From trial comes strength and from that strength a-borning comes a great desire to prove what our sons and brothers and fathers now have proved beyond any doubt on the blood soaked fields of Italy.

From that recovering strength we can prove to the nation and world that we are Americans, that our parents have no other desire than to be where their hearts are, with their children in this country.

The good churches, both Protestant and Catholic, have been powerful in their aid toward us. Thousands of individuals, with no thought of recompense other than their souls' good, are doing their utmost to establish justice and equality.

The majority of newspapers, the leading magazines have been shocked that this—the discrimination against one racial group—could happen in America. And their powerful voices are demanding the return of our usurped rights.

Two years shows us lacking practically all of our material possessions, but it has given us a new strength for a new world to come. A world not so full of devotion to the good earth or our little, self-sufficient communities and our close-knit families but a world full of the fine things that are won by hardship and privation and desire to not only be Americans but to help America mean more to Americans of all races.

ON THE OUT-SIDE

DES MOINES, Ia.—The pictures in Life magazine had the unmistakable Hansel Mieth-Otto Hagel touch, and sure enough their names were in the credit column. So we wrote to them to renew an old acquaintance.

In time they wrote back to tell us that all was well with them, and that they still read The Sentinel. You remember Hansel and Otto, the picture-taking couple that Life magazine sent to Heart Mountain all the way from their Santa Rosa, Calif. home.

They spent almost a week of a frigid January chasing around the projects, recording the bleak environment and warm human angles of relocation center life.

Sometimes they did their traveling in the poor old broken down hack assigned to the reports division, and sometimes it was in Boss Robertson's limousine, but it was cold regardless.

The two shot out a young fortune teller and got some of the finest pictures ever taken of a relocation center, but Life somehow managed not to print their photo-essay. Heart Mountain pioneers will remember Myron Davis, another Life photographer, who with Hank Hough visited the center during those hectic induction days of August, 1942. Myron got a lot of pictures of the center filling up, of trains coming in and evacuees going through the rigmarole of induction.

The idea was to show the change that had come over Heart Mountain in 15 months' travel. The contrast between the barren, dusty center of its beginning to the still barren, bleak but humanized camp after the evacuees had lived in it and had a chance to develop it.

Hansel and Otto wrote that they had seen Myron on their last visit to New York. Myron had just returned from Australia after covering six different assaults in the Southwest Pacific. He'd become ill with malaria and was suffering recurrent attacks, but the navy had inducted him. We pass the word along for those who remember Myron.

A lot of the fun of working in the reports division was in meeting swell people like Hansel and Otto and Myron and Hank, and Ralph Blackledge of the Billings Gazette and White of the Billings Gazette and of course, Jack Richard of the Cody Enterprise.

Of course we ran into people like J. Carberry of the D. Post, a trained seal who did his master's bidding without too great a regard for the truth, but he was a sort of one-man minority.

Many times at Heart Mountain when things got tough we wondered if ever we'd be able to look back on those troubles and laugh about them. The memories of those times are still too near to make laughing a pleasure, but the time is coming.

We can smile about many things even now, and even get mellow as we have in this column.

Some day when the war is over we wouldn't mind a get-together with old friends for one fine party, like the men of lost battalions do in the stories.

But now is hardly the time to talk seriously about those things, or even to mention them in passing. For there are many things yet to be done, and Ott'd and Hansel and all the friends of the nisei know it only too well.—Bill Hosokawa

MO'S Scratch Pad

NEW YORK CITY—News of this colossal anniversary edition reached me several weeks ago and set the strings, which still bind me to Heart Mountain, singing with pride and anticipation. Distances melted, time stopped, and once again I found myself working with the old newsroom gang; going back over those days, not with longing, but with deep gratitude, for there is a difference in wanting something and in being sharply aware of the things that you have.

If any read this who have never lived within a relocation center, let me say that it is not the end of everything. People are still capable of living and laughing and loving and dying. Cherished friendships are born; unexpected places reveal courage and fortitude, and faith, to those who have it, shines on. At the same time, I have seen the face of a mother tearing with grief as she listened to her little son tell with innocent confidence of the day when he would be going back to his puppy in California, and I have seen the lost look on the face of a man whose life's earnings had been wiped out by evacuation.

But I have seen the other side of the fence, too. The side on which the grass grows greener and the air is definitely sweeter. Relocation, the gateway through which the "coming out" process takes place, is swinging open daily for those who have the push and courage to accept its challenge. Swinging open to reveal new vistas, new opportunities, new interests, and a new appreciation of life. Swinging open to give people a chance to live again and to test and to prove the material out of which they are made.

The time to cry over the injustice of evacuation has spent itself. If there is a season to everything and a time to every purpose, this, then, is the time and the season to lift up hearts and live—bravely, challengingly, daringly. Beyond the mountains and plains that hug the relocation centers, there is an America to which you inside the fences rightfully belong. How much of that great land can you see from where you are?

I can see America daily in every act and task that I do. From the first breathless touch of dawn when light breaks through the soft mist lying across the towering skyscrapers of New York, I am aware of America. I see her in the jostling subways, in banners streaming across the front pages of her newspapers, and in the magazines that cover newsstands like gay patchwork quilts.

I see her in the quiet, friendly smile of a stranger who shares with me a joke overheard and in a crowded elevator where six men in uniform will bare their heads for one girl. I see America in the color and gaiety of Times Square and in the roaring din of traffic where trolley cars, taxis and buses sing a song unknown to Wyoming plains.

I see America in her fine museums and libraries, I see her in churches of overwhelming magnificence and in the glittering windows of famous shops. I see her in the theaters and at Town Hall meetings, in the help wanted columns of the classified section and in the financial reports of the Stock Exchange. I see her in the face of every man, woman and child on the street.

I see the whole of America stand-

ing young and proud and free behind the Statue of Liberty and I see her marching down the campus of Columbia university, head high, step sure, eyes looking eagerly ahead.

In the America that I know, the color of my skin and the slant of my eyes do not close doors upon me and other relocatees, realizing this same truth, are finding their place in the sun. Draftsmen are working as draftsmen, engineers as engineers, teachers as teachers. Fruit stands are no longer the ultimate end of every college graduate.

It is true that difficult adjustments must be made in relocation, especially for those young people who are leaving home for the first time. But relocation would lose its thrilling challenge if there were no odds to be overcome on the way and trail blazing would not have its glorious significance. A year ago I was just existing in Heart Mountain as a teacher. Fruit stands are no longer the ultimate end of every college graduate. A wonderful America waits beyond the fence.

THE HITCH HIKER

Time Walks along With measured stride.

Until Event Gives it A ride.

Then swift it flies On wings of Chance,

The passenger Of Circumstance.

Miyuki Aoyama.

7 Mountaineers Now Working For Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former Heart Mountain residents are engaged in a wide variety of work in the nation's capitol; according to Emery Fatt, relocation officer. Of the 12 Wyomingites here, seven are working in government agencies.

Joan Ishiyama was the first Heart Mountaineer to relocate to Washington, coming here in April, 1943. She is secretary to Edward Spicer, chief WRA analyst.

Elko Narita, who arrived here in October, 1943, is a stenographer at the Office of Price Administration. Another OPA employe is George Mouri, who came to Washington in January of this year after a brief spell in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Takeshita, who came here by way of Denver, are employed as translators at Federal Communications commission. Their daughter, Joy, is planning to enter the University of Maryland this fall.

Shizu Higa is a typist at the War Manpower commission. Her brother, Frank, is a student laboratory technician at Garfield Memorial hospital. They are planning to call out their parents shortly.

Jimmy Ito, who was with the plant industry section of the Department of Agriculture, left recently for Camp Savage. John Kitano, Sentinel columnist, is with Federal Communications commission.

Glady's Nago relocated from Heart Mountain to Washington in November of last year.

Mrs. Masuko Sonoda is custodian of a large home sub-rented by eight Waves, for whom she also does the cooking. Her husband, John, is a translator at FCC.

Scientist Receives Much Credit For Bacteria Killing Discovery

A Japanese American scientist is credited with a part in the discovery of a new bacteria-killer which the Minneapolis Tribune reported was "a substance allied to penicillin which is now only a bacteria-killer but has special properties which make it unusually important." The Japanese American is Dr. Henry Tsuchiya who worked on hundreds of experiments in the laboratories of the University of Minnesota with Dr. Ray Bieter, H. O. Halvorson and Charles Drake.

These "special properties," the Tribune reported are today a war secret and cannot be told except that they are important and will continue to be important after the war.

The scientists are credited with making an ordinary desert plant yield an amazing substance. They were aiming at a substance like penicillin, on the theory that if a mold could yield that bacteria slayer there must be other things in nature which would do the same.



18,000 Meals Prepared Here Daily

One of the largest and most important units in the center is the mess management and commissary section. This unit employing approximately 1,600 evacuees, must feed the population of almost 9,000 people daily in 42 community mess halls.

As it is the WRA policy to provide food in the same quality and quantity as is available to the general public on the outside, wartime food rationing is effective within the center. And as the regulation rates are modified for the general civilian public, corresponding modifications are made by the WRA.

Because it is required to use as much project produced vegetables and meats as possible, an intensive agriculture and livestock program has been carried out in Heart Mountain. Surplus commodities produced on the local farms are exchanged with produce grown at other centers. This is one reason why much of the excess produce is not wasted.

Although the WRA has established a 45 cents a day rate per person for meals in the procurement of supplies, the evacuee personnel of the various mess halls has prepared tasty meals besides eliminating waste as much as possible and keeping a high standard of nutrition. Through the untiring efforts of these members of the evacuee personnel, the residents have been able to get the best under these conditions.

The consumption of meat which is still on the ration list, has been limited to two and a half pounds per person per week. Sugar is limited to one-half pound per person per week.

Feeding on the average of 250 to 300 persons per meal at each mess hall, various dining halls have developed their own system in serving their patrons. Some have assigned family tables to give a more home-like atmosphere.

During the early days, the mess section was under the direction of Ernest L. Hawes, who later resigned. Replacing him was Fred J. Haller, present chief project steward. Today four members of the appointed personnel compose the staff. They are Haller, Fred Saunders, E. E. Lilljeborg and W. C. Anderson.

In April, 1943, a mess hall sanitation and cleanliness contest was conducted. The lack of proper equipment at that time made the contest difficult. The first week contest was in the mess halls, 7-30, while 8-30 and 9-27 took runner-up spots. The following week, 28-30 took first place, but 6-30 came back to capture the pennant the remaining four weeks of the contest.

To provide meals for night workers, the night mess was established at 17-27. More recently five substations were opened to serve the many agriculture workers with hot meals.

The tofu and pickling factories located in the warehouse area, have also helped in giving variety to the menus of the mess halls. Tofu, a Japanese bean cheese, is being produced at an average of 1,000 cakes a day. Plans are also underway to pickle 150 tons of project raised daikon and nappa.

The increase in local livestock, poultry and farm production should still further the improvement in the types of food that will be served in the mess halls in the months to come.



REPAIR

Jack Evans
Jeweler & Optometrist
CODY, WYO.

Trees and Dem Bums— Brooklyn Also Home of Fine Hostel

By MIWAKO OANA

Trees and "dem bums" aren't the only things that grow in Brooklyn, New York's famous little borough. The Brethren hostel, established there early in May, has made itself known to the public, too, and under the protecting shelter of its roof, relocatees are once again picking up the strands of normal living broken two years ago.

Our first visit to the hostel was made on a bright Sunday afternoon in the early part of July. Though only two months old at that time, the hostel, we are informed, for 25, had already served more than 100 relocatees, 88 per cent of them issei, according to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smeltzer, director of the project.

All the way to the hostel that Sunday, as we roared underground on the rapid subway from Manhattan to Brooklyn, we kept adjusting our imaginations to see things as new residents must, going through the "thrilling" experience for the first time. We arrived at our destination with our host, Director Smeltzer, just in time to sit down to a delicious Sunday dinner prepared by Mrs. Imamura of Gila who, pending a more permanent position, was cooking for the hostel at the time.

"Entertainment" furnished during the meal consisted of each guest or "hostelite" giving a brief account of himself. A survey around the table at this time revealed two former Heart Mountaineers, Shiro Tokuda and Bill Kai as well as newlyweds, Fumio and Alice Nishida. Alice, the former Alice Ustani whose parents are Heart Mountain residents, was stopping at the hostel with her husband en route to Boston where he, we are informed, is preparing to graduate work in chemistry. "We have every kind of accommodation here," Smeltzer boasted good-naturedly. "Even a room for honeymooners."

Having done our share on the program with passing thumbnail sketches, we listened as the talk shifted to more important subjects such as sightseeing, sightseeing and sightseeing. Radio City, for some reason, seemed to strike the fancy of the majority of those present. Others talked of the ferry boat ride to Staten Island, one of New York's five boroughs, and exclamations centered around one who admitted seeing the Statue of Liberty the day before. Others wanted to know "where all the colored people were" while someone else mentioned the automatic, mechanized cafeteria, more or less as a "cute place where you put in nickles and the food pops out." A voice from the other end of the table brought out the remarkable fact that "New York is run by nickles." Meaning that phone calls, buses, subways, newspapers, are all five cents.

After dinner each person cleared his own place just like people do in the center mess halls. Only something was different. A volunteer committee did the dishes while we stepped into the backyard for a whiff of air. Backyards as rare as shoe coupons in Manhattan and the fact that the hostel had a

big backyard with lines of wash hanging out to dry, made everything seem "just like home" to us as we had known little on the West coast.

Brooklyn is a very quiet little town and the hostel, formerly used as a fraternity house by the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, is a pleasant, unpretentious building. There's nothing smart or glamorous or fashionable about it, but it is clean and comfortable and homey. And the strong, quiet feeling of friendliness with which Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer mingle with the group gives the place a sense of relaxation and security.

Later, going through the building, we were impressed with its many accommodations. The furnishings are far from luxurious but they are inviting. There is a parlor with soft chairs, a radio, phonograph, magazines, books and current newspapers. There is a recreation room with a pool table, comfortable chairs and many games. All through the rooms are eye-catching paintings—originals presented to the hostel by such well-known artists as Mitsuo Iwamoto, Chuzo Tamotzu, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Jun Iwamoto, Eitaro Ishigaki, Yamazaki and Isamu Noguchi. In Smeltzer's office hangs an original sketch from Taro Yasuhira's much talked-about book "The New Sun."

The bedrooms are lined with comfortable looking beds, four or five to a room depending on the amount of space, and where there were not enough tables to go around, we saw suitcases propped up to serve the purpose. Homemade comforters and blankets presented to the hostel by members of the Chicago area, lined the beds and the sheets beneath them, all lauded by volunteer "hostelites," looked clean and white and fresh.

Our tour of the building completed, we sat down to talk with Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer in their simple but well-furnished room. An ordinary door marked the entrance, but it seemed to us to have changed suddenly into a perpetually revolving one as blackheads popped in and out to announce that they were going sightseeing or to ask about directions or to pay the bill or to ask for the key just in case they would be late. Through it all the Smeltzers remained cool and amiable and kept up their end of the conversation with little breakage.

In the course of the afternoon we found out that Heart Mountain had not been making such a spectacular showing at the hostel; that Gila, by far, had contributed the largest number of relocatees. That Mrs. Tama Otamura, registered nurse, was the first name in the housebook from Heart Mountain and that she had since left for a position in Rochester; that others from Heart Mountain up to the time were Phil Kimura and Jess Matokoa, both of whom had found employment as silk-screen artists; Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Sumi, Fusako Patricia Umemoto and Wataru Yamada.

The largest family group to settle through the hostel to date

had been Mr. and Mrs. Toyoji Yamane and their four children, Atsushi, 13; Michiko, 10; Mariko, 7, and Misao, 2. Yamane had secured a position as produce manager with a restaurant co-operating in Duquesne. The youngest "hostelite" was Dennis Okazaki, all of three months, while Magotaro Kawasaki, 64, who obtained a job as cook and general houseworker, was holding the prize for being the oldest "hostelite." However, according to Mrs. Smeltzer, a 70-year-old issei from Chicago was being expected in a short time to put Kawasaki in the background.

The majority of the "hostelites," we learned, have come out directly from centers although five per cent have first resettled elsewhere before turning East. Most of them have friends in the city or make friends here with whom they later decide to share permanent rooms. Among the potential job finders are registered nurses, secretaries, dressmakers and commercial artists, although the majority, surprisingly enough, are domestics. Mrs. Smeltzer pointed out that one reason may be the wage scale for domestic work which is considerably higher here than in the Chicago area. Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer were with the Brethren hostel in Chicago for over a year and are well-qualified to counsel along any line.

Evenings at the hostel are spent in the parlor or in the recreation room. "We try to have it spontaneous and yet a little planned," Smeltzer said, adding that Florence Seese, recreational director, had just recently arrived to handle such programs. Checkers, occasional dancing, letter writing, songfests, and moving pictures help to speed up the evenings and a proposed forum coming up on "Money, Root Cause of War," almost tempted us to accept another invitation to the hostel.

Nine days, according to Smeltzer is the average length of time spent at the hostel, during which time a relocatee usually has secured a job and permanent housing accommodations. But, Smeltzer emphasized, people are allowed to stay until they are established and the doors are always open for those who want to return.

The hostel staff is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer; Midori Satomi, secretary, who also claims the distinction of being a member of the first group to arrive at the hostel; Mrs. Seese, and a Japanese couple for whom the search was still going on at the time of our visit.

The hostel, a joint project of the Brethren Service committee and the American Baptist Home Mission society, is one of seven similar hostels now in operation throughout the country. The others are in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia.

The sun was still shining brightly, though it was late, when we left that Sunday afternoon. We left, convinced that anyone who sought relocation through the hostel, was very lucky and very wise.

Kansas City Has Nearly 2,500 'Settlers'

KANSAS CITY.—Since the opening of the Kansas City Area office, approximately one and a half years ago, the central area has been host to nearly 2,500 Japanese Americans. Of this number 1,743 came out on indefinite leaves, while 713 came out on seasonal to do farm or railroad work. An estimated 307 resettlers have left this area to seek opportunities in other cities or have been inducted into the Army. 74 resettlers on indefinite leave, or less than one-half of 1 per cent have returned to the relocation centers. Our records indicate that 1,439 evacuees are now making the central area their home.

Already the contribution that these resettlers have made is considerable. For instance, an estimated 200 seasonal workers have invested the crop of 350 farmers in the Missouri River bottoms. Had it not been for these evacuees most of this crop would have been lost because there was no other labor available. Practically every farmer was very well satisfied. Resettlers who worked on this project did much to give the Japanese American in this part of the country an excellent reputation.

No spectacular has been the work of other individuals who have helped out in hospitals as doctors and nurses, evacuees who have helped produce war supplies or have contributed to those industries supplying the civilian population. Also to be remembered is the exchange of cultural things which has taken place and which will leave a permanent impression in this part of the country. Already a few people are eating new foods and enjoying them. Many Caucasians are learning about our Japanese Americans, new and lasting friendships are developing.

On the whole our relocation program has proceeded smoothly with no serious incidents, proving that democracy can and does work in the mid-west. It is true that we have run into prejudice, but such prejudice has not been unyielding. Evacuees have been accepted, by and large, at face value, have been welcomed at churches, have won several awards in our educational institutions, and have been given an opportunity to demonstrate that America is their home.

Looking into the future it appears that many resettlers will make the Central Area their home. Evacuees have almost returned to their normal way of living. Marriages are not uncommon, children have been born, new romances are shaping up every once in a while, a few evacuees are participating in community life.

Placements made represent a typical cross-section of professional, industrial and business groups. Analysis of 802 placements is indicative of vocations resettlers are entering. Below is a tabulation in percentages which illustrates that resettlers are doing to make a living as well as using their skills to the maximum.

Professional, 10%; clerical, 12%; skilled trades, 6%; agricultural, 17%; unskilled, 71%; service, 32%; and business for sell, 2%.

'Nishikawa' Easier to Mumble Than 'Czerwinski'

Because John Q. Public generally is unfamiliar with Americans of Japanese ancestry, Joe Nisei and his good wife, Ann, run into considerable trouble with the pronunciation of their names—which, with a little study are no more difficult, in fact, much simpler than many names of other extractions.

Just as Cromwell gave meaning to English names, originating the Smiths, the Millers and a multitude of common names, so do Japanese names have meaning.

It would be difficult to enumerate the many rules of pronunciation since there are 51 distinct sounds, but a simple rule that may be followed in most cases, includes: "A" is pronounced as in America; "I" as in stick; "U" as in put; "E" as in Eskimo and "O" as in hero.

Names are translated according to the manner in which they are written in Japanese character—and a slight squiggle may entirely change the meaning of a word. As

many English names identify the person with the work or talent of his predecessor, Japanese names follow more closely the geographical location of an "honorable ancestor" or has reference to something close to the heart or mind, particularly things of nature. Given names hold more closely to manly or womanly virtues, such as English names do.

Among the given names of girls, of which there are hundreds, Set-suko means straight and upright like the bamboo; Misao, strong, (in a womanly way, of course); Chiyoko long life or literally "a thousand ages"; Miye means a beautiful branch; Suniko, pure; Yoko, peaceful, while Yoko, means falling leaf; Fumiko, intellectual; Teruko, radiant; Tomiko, wealthy; Matsuko, youthful and Umeko, is symbolic of flowers blooming in spite of the cold.

Among the boys names, Hideo means outstanding; Ichiro, and

Taro both mean first born while Jiro is the second born; Masao denotes strength, militarily; Tsuchiomi, means strength but not militarily; Tohiko means exceptional capacity among the intellectual; sensei, Kataro, successful and Suetoo means last born.

Following is a list of Japanese family names and their literal translations, (as has been pointed out many will vary with the written Japanese character): Akamatsu, red pine; Akizuki, autumn moon; Aoki, green tree; Aoyama, a country name; Ezaki, wisteria field; Fujinami, waves of wisteria; Hayakawa, swift river; Hori, moat; Ikeda, lake and field; Iihabashi, stone bridge; Kawahara, river flowing through a plain; Kikuchi, land of chrysanthemums; Kimura, village of trees; Kinoshita, under the tree; Kunitomi, prosperity of the nation; Maruyama, round mountain.



OLD FAITHFUL

BREAD
PIES
CAKES
COOKIES
ROLLS

HILL'S BAKERY
Powell, Wyo.

Appointed Personnel Has Wide Experience

Unprecedented Work Here Demands Much Commonsense Plus Administrative Skill

Appointed personnel at Heart Mountain, despite frequent and rapid turnover due to the war effort, has maintained a high standard of ability and talent.

Demands of other government agencies for transfer of specially qualified workers have drained the War Relocation

authority, while the army, navy and marines have called more than 20 to serve in the armed forces.

Rigors of center life during the first year when housing no more than met requirements and the mercury plunged as low as -28 degrees causing illness among many, were responsible for some of the turnover.

Work and business experience records of the appointed personnel bring scores of abilities vital to the efficient operation of a relocation center. Fortunately, the varied experiences have made possible the smooth functioning of Heart Mountain because problems, which have no precedent in American life, demanded common sense and efficiency because of the human element involved.

Following are the administrative leaders of the community and brief biographies of each:

PROJECT DIRECTOR GUY ROBERTSON was born at Quincy, Mo., July 6, 1890. He was educated at Wheatland high school and Summer Normal school after which he taught school for two years. He later took a business course in stenography and bookkeeping at the Cedar Rapids Business college, Cedar Rapids, Ia. In 1911 he moved to Wyoming where he became stenographer and bookkeeper for the Popola Coal company which operated two mines near Hudson, Wyo.



Robertson

He soon started a rapid rise toward the top of the organization working through all departments from cashier to office manager, store manager, purchasing agent and was general manager for five years.

In 1925 he left for Amarillo, Texas, where he operated oil and gas leases and real estate. Three years later he became a partner in the Widorado Grain and Mercantile company, which operates four elevators and handled farm machinery, lumber and other merchandise.

Robertson returned to Wyoming in 1934 and became manager and director of the Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation company at Moran. In this capacity he operated three summer resorts and dude ranches in the Jackson Hole country.

In 1941 he left for Las Vegas, Nev., to join the McNeil Construction company, builders of the basic magnesium plant near Boulder dam.

With the construction of Heart Mountain by the army, Robertson came to WRA as assistant project director. On Dec. 15, 1942, with the resignation of C. E. Rachford, the original project director, he assumed charge of the project.

DOUGLAS M. TODD, assistant project director in charge of operations, was born in Logan, Utah. After having completed the local schools he took up a homestead in 1910 on the Ute Indian reservation. For the next ten years he went through a pioneer period during which he built a log cabin, cultivated land, built roads and helped in the construction of churches and schools.



Todd

He came to WRA in 1942 as superintendent of community enterprises and is credited with having established the firm foundation upon which the center businesses now stand. His personal integrity established the credit of the

community stores when they were no more than empty shells. With the promotion of Robertson to project director, Todd was advanced from superintendent of C.E. to assistant project director.

Under his guidance the physical operation and maintenance of the center, including agriculture, is carried out. Todd is 54.

MELFORD O. ANDERSON was born, reared and completed high school in Nebraska. He received his A.B. degree at Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., in 1927, majoring in business administration and education, later he pursued his education further at Denver university school of social work.



Anderson

In 1934 he joined the division of subsistence homesteads, Department of Interior in Denver and later went to Washington, D. C.

With the organization of the resettlement administration he was concerned with the same type of work and transferred to Denver. Later he assumed responsibility for supervision, development, management and maintenance of resettlement projects and agricultural labor camps in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Joining WRA, he at first was head of the employment division in the regional office in Denver. Early in 1943 he became chief of community management.

VICTOR J. RYAN, assistant project director in charge of administrative management, was born Feb. 8, 1907, in Colby, Kan., and received his early education there.



Ryan

Later he attended the state agricultural college at Manhattan. His college training included courses in business administration, accounting and commercial law. Coming to Wyoming, Ryan was employed by the Stockgrowers National Bank of Cheyenne for about ten years, after which he resigned to accept a position as general manager of the Ryan Chevrolet dealership in Kansas. From 1940 until 1942 he was employed by the Works Progress Administration in the state office in Cheyenne; first in the capacity of property and supply officer and finally as state examiner. Ryan joined the WRA Aug. 3, 1942, as fiscal accountant. Later he was appointed to the position of finance officer, and when assistant project director John Nelson was inducted into the army, Ryan was assigned to fill the vacancy in an acting capacity. He served in this position from December, 1943, until his appointment as assistant project director in July, 1944.

WILLIAM JOE CARROLL, relocation program officer, was born in Cheyenne June 5, 1908. He was educated in Wyoming schools and has spent his entire life in the state. Carroll's work experience record has been almost entirely with the federal government.



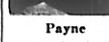
Carroll

Among the positions he has held are: deputy collector of internal revenue; assistant secretary of the state board of charities and reform; state auditor of the Wyo-

ming public welfare department; secretary to U. S. Senator Harry H. Schwartz; deputy state administrator of the Works Projects Administration; state administrator of the same agency.

In August, 1942, he joined WRA as chief, division of employment. With the development in the relocation program he was advanced to director of the program.

VIRGIL M. PAYNE, director of the social welfare section, was born at Grinnell, Iowa, where she received most of her early education, completing high school in Bates county, Mo., where the family had moved. She attended Central Missouri state teachers college in Warrensburg, where she received a degree in education.



Payne

In 1935 she became associate state director of the Federal Transient program. The following year she transferred to the Wyoming emergency relief program as state director of relief in charge of social service.

A short time later she accepted the position of assistant state director of the Wyoming welfare department in which capacity she directed social service in the state. For two years before coming to Heart Mountain she was state director of professional and community service activities for W. A.

Miss Payne arrived here Oct. 13, 1942, and is considered the most valued of the appointed personnel by the residents of the center.

Besides her degree in education she has a master's degree from New York university. She also has specialized in personnel work, sociology and social work.

GLEN HARTMAN, chief of the agricultural section, was born in St. Clair county, Pa., in 1895. He moved to Otto, Wyo., in 1905 and since that date his home has been in this state.



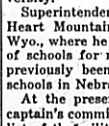
Hartman

He was graduated from the Big Horn county high school at Basin in 1915 and entered the University of Wyoming, where he received his B.S. degree in agriculture, majoring in agronomy, in 1921.

During the last war he served with the medical corps attached to the field artillery. On his return he was county agricultural agent in Cook county from 1921 to 1939. The following year he joined the staff of the University of Wyoming at Laramie as associate professor of agronomy and associate agronomist. During part of that time he served as state representative for Wyoming of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

He was among the first to arrive at Heart Mountain in August, 1942.

CLIFFORD D. CARTER, superintendent of education, was born at Alexandria, Neb., where he attended grade and high school. Specializing in education, he attended the University of Nebraska, where he earned his B.S. degree. Graduate work at the same university brought him his master's degree and he continued his post graduate work at George Washington university, Wyoming college, University of Wyoming and is now working toward his doctor's degree at Columbia university.



Carter

Superintendent Carter came to Heart Mountain from Torrington, Wyo., where he was superintendent of schools for nine years. He had previously been superintendent of schools in Nebraska for nine years. At the present time he holds a captain's commission on the reserve list of the military government division and spent six months training since coming to Heart Mountain.

L. T. MAIN, supply officer, was born in Lincoln, Neb., March 1, 1908, but has lived most of his life in Colorado. Main was graduated from the Colorado state college of A. & M. arts at Fort Collins in electrical engineering in 1930. For the next four years he was a livestock feeder, trader and broker.



Main

From 1934 until 1939 he served as a first lieutenant in the grid artillery reserve on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

From 1939 to 1942 he was employed as construction officer, purchasing and contracting officer, budget officer and executive officer for the Colorado-Wyoming district of the CCC.

He was executive officer, eighth corps area, San Antonio, Texas, before joining WRA.

DR. C. E. IRWIN, principal medical officer, was born at Belleplaine, Iowa, 54 years ago. He attended school in his home town before beginning his studies for a medical profession.



Irwin

Dr. Irwin is a graduate of Cornell and the University of Illinois and later continued special work at the University of Chicago.

In 1917, Dr. Irwin enrolled in the medical corps of the Naval Reserve as hospital apprentice first class and was promoted to lieutenant junior grade. Later he was appointed to the house staff of the Los Angeles county hospital. He also has served as coroner and chief surgeon at the Iowa Soldiers' home and hospital. Afterwards he was supervisor of the Woodard state hospital of Iowa.

HARVEY BURNETT, evacuee property officer, was born at Maiden, Mont., March 25, 1891. He lived in Montana until 1921 during which time he was interested in large scale land and livestock interests.



Burnett

Graduated from public schools in the local community he later attended business college at Indianapolis. Returning to his own business he became interested in politics and served two terms in the state legislature.

Since 1933, Burnett has been almost constantly in the employ of the federal government. Starting to work for the Home Owners Loan corporation, he later transferred to the Federal Housing administration, the Fourth Air Service command and the Sacramento air depot, from which he resigned to accept the appointment as evacuee property officer. He has been at Heart Mountain since July 5, 1943.

BYRON VER PLOEG, project attorney, was born March 28, 1909, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. He attended grade and high school there and later was graduated from Penn



Ver Ploeg

college a Quaker supported school at Oskaloosa in 1931. In 1934 he was graduated from Drake university law school at Des Moines. Ver Ploeg has worked variously as a newspaper reporter, law librarian, as a page in the Iowa House of representatives and more recently as an investigator with the War Food administration and at the naval air base at Ottumwa, Iowa. He practiced law in partnership with his father and uncle at Oskaloosa for ten years prior to coming to Heart Mountain.

A. T. HANSEN, community analyst, was born in Northern Utah, where he received his early

education. He was graduated from Utah state college in 1926 and took



Hansen

graduate study at the University of Wisconsin from 1926 to 1930, receiving his Ph.D. in 1930. He remained at Wisconsin for another year to complete his major in anthropology.

After graduation, Hansen was instructor for one year in economics and sociology at Superior State Teachers college, Superior, Wis.

From the summer of 1931 until the end of 1934, Hansen carried on research in Yucatan, Mexico, on a grant provided by the Carnegie Institute of Washington. The study lay on the borderline between what is conventionally defined as sociology and ethnology. The problem was to discover and describe the economic, social and cultural changes taking place as Yucatan became industrialized and modernized.

From 1935 until his arrival at Heart Mountain, Hansen taught anthropology and sociology at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, where he holds the title of associate professor.

GEORGE DEIHL, statistician, was born July 18, 1906, at Wapelo, Iowa, and was graduated from Sigourney high school and later attended Grinnell college at Grinnell, Iowa.



Deihl

Following this period he spent two summers at the University of Iowa and one year as graduate assistant. He received his master of arts degree from Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa. Before coming to Heart Mountain, Deihl was employed by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & company plant in Denver, where he was responsible for operation of automatic lathes and annealing equipment, supervising approximately 100 people. He also was production statistician, production planning and scheduling.

WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE, chief of the personnel section, was born in Texarkana, Texas, Feb. 25, 1901, and later moved to Walden, Colo., where he completed grade and high school. He attended the Colorado state college of agriculture and mechanic arts.



MacFarlane

In 1921 he started to work for the Union Pacific railroad in Cheyenne and worked in various capacities until 1931 when he entered government service. He entered the Emergency Relief administration as assistant purchasing agent and later served as chief voucher clerk for the Treasury Procurement section. Before joining WRA, MacFarlane was state director of employment for the Works Progress Administration.

BOYD LARSEN, finance officer, was born and reared at Ogden, Utah. He is 36 years old. Larsen attended high school and business college in Utah and worked at a wide variety of jobs. Principal among his experiences were working in a bank and for a railroad.



Larsen

For the last ten years he has been employed by the federal government in different capacities. He started to work for WRA in August 1942.

RICHARD N. HULL, irrigation and roads engineer (now acting as senior engineer with the resignation of Harold R. Erdman), was born at Findlay, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1897.

Two Years at Heart Mountain Looms Small Compared With Bright Future

(Continued from page 1)

to close unity.

In two years Heart Mountain people have learned many things. They have learned that once a minority group is backed against a wall it becomes a scapegoat for the bigots, the prejudiced and various economic interests.

They have learned, too, that fighting back and conscientiously

working toward a future goal is good—good for the mind and soul and gratefully rewarded by the respect, admiration and support that automatically flows from the great majority of Americans to the oppressed.

We have fought back, not only against our oppressors, but against even the trifles, which at times mounted to gigantic proportions, in

order that under the difficult problem of living make believe lives in an artificial community, there would be peace of mind and security.

We have fought back against everything but Wyoming weather. Like California, the Wyoming Heart Mountainers are adjusting themselves to blizzards, suffocating dust storms and other manifestations of capricious nature.

From its inception, Heart Mountain had practically all of the problems and difficulties of any community of 10,000 human beings with hardly any of the facilities for handling them.

The first struggle was for the meager needs of daily life—food, a place to sleep. It wasn't until the new center became a part of the constantly flowing stream of supplies necessary to the life of all federal posts, military and civilian as well, that the situation was eased.

As the center filled with the incoming evacuees—from 500 to 1,100 per day for that first month—there came a jockeying for positions of prominence. With the aid of the former community leaders interned until proof could be established of their innocence, many "would-be's" asserted themselves and tried to get followers.

As in most cases of this nature, good judgment and common sense maintained a steady hand.

During those first few months there were monumental labors to be accomplished with few tools, little equipment and hardly any plans. Heart Mountain was in the backwash of most important government jobs and for some time it was impossible to obtain vitally needed supplies.

With winter closing in early in 1942, many agricultural workers were forced into retirement until the following spring. Manpower went to waste.

The following spring, however, the vast agricultural program swallowed up the vast majority of the workers who were needed to repair the canal extending from the Shoshone reservoir to the virgin fields of the center. The fields themselves, never having been touched by implement, required as many as a dozen different processes before a seed could be planted.

The agricultural project was similar, by and large, to all center undertakings. Seemingly monumental difficulties had to be overcome before actual work could be started.

There were growing pains in the internal security (police) department when neighbors resented the authority of neighbors but that, too, was not unusual in a strange, new life.

There was the problem of providing something, or anything for vigorous young people to do so that their abilities would not be atrophied and that their energies would not turn toward juvenile delinquencies. Today, after two years, Heart Mountain can well be proud of its lack of delinquencies.

There were food problems which could not, as now, be bolstered by homegrown produce. There was a need by the former West coast residents, particularly those from the San Francisco area, for winter clothing as the mercury took a sudden tumble in the middle of September and many saw snow for the first time. Ordinarily the thrifty, hard-working people could have simply purchased their needs but with the loss of their homes, properties and incomes the majority needed financial assistance. It was necessary for WRA to issue discarded CCC clothing to prevent actual suffering.

Cold weather also brought related problems. The colteling of apartments, the installation of coal burning stoves in every apartment and the need of a constant supply of coal.

By Christmas time, routine center life was well established and grateful residents had reason to celebrate the holiday with the arrival of thousands of children's gifts from all over the nation.

Organizing began to function. Boy and Girl Scouts, the YM and YW, the young people's club activities, Red Cross, USO and a multitude of other group programs

formed a basis for smooth relationships in the center.

Heart Mountain residents took an active and aggressive part in the same campaigns to raise funds for humanitarian purposes as did the general public. The President's infantile paralysis dance, the Red Cross annual drive, and the four war bond drives received full support of the local people. With center workers earning only \$12, \$16 and \$19 per month for 44 hours work per week, the amounts collected during the drives represented the loyalty of the nisei and nisei to American institutions.

Life at Heart Mountain during the last two years, however, has not been placid.

The first definite and crystallized resentment came early in 1943 with the so-called loyalty registration which involved all residents, male and female, over 17 years of age.

Many were anxious to sign such a statement but others, having been interviewed and interrogated since shortly after the sneak attack of Pearl Harbor by Japan, their family histories checked and rechecked, resented a further infringement on what they considered their private lives. Others, having never been to Japan, and having no plans to visit in the future saw no reason as American citizens why they should have to forewear an allegiance that never existed. Charges and counter charges, the denial and abridgment of civil rights, fear of insecurity and a multitude of other issues, both personal and abstract, were involved.

As a result of the registration, nearly 1,000 who had asked for repatriation or expatriation and their children were sent to Tule Lake center, the segregation post for those whose loyalties were strongest for Japan.

Another deviation from the pattern cut by local public opinion was the failure of nearly 80 draft age men who refused to report for their pre-induction physical examinations. Also were involved and now under indictment are prominent leaders of the Fair Play committee which supported the draft evaders and urged them not to submit to their examinations until their civil rights had been restored.

Federal District Judge T. Blake Kennedy sentenced 63 of the group to McNeil Island and Leavenworth penitentiaries to three years imprisonment. Others have yet to face the court.

Another blow to Heart Mountain was the attack by the Denver Post claiming mismanagement, "coddling" of the residents and food hoarding. After nearly two weeks of daily blows: half-truths, intimations, totally false charges and misstatements, Heart Mountain was able to catch a deep breath before replying.

Earl Best, assistant project steward, previous to the attack, was literally responsible for the gross misstatements and exaggerations. Best was later arrested in Denver on a forgery charge and was returned to the Park county jail in Cody for trial. After waiting six months for the court to convene, he was released to Immigration department authorities to face deportation to Canada, from whence, it was alleged, he entered this country without authorization.

On the heels of the Post attack came an investigation by one of the Dies sub-committees investigating subversive activities.

This investigation ended with a complete and discrediting rout of the committee, with one member, taking issue with the others.

Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, literally reversed the boom" on the committee. Myer condemned the Dies committee for "its essential statements . . . made without verification of their accuracy, thus giving nationwide publicity to many distortions and downright untruths."

Adding that, "this practice has fostered a public feeling of mistrust and suspicion and hatred that has had the effect of providing enemy material that is usable to convince Oriental people that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war."

The result of having been the "whipping boy" of the Post and the Dies committee accomplished much in reversing the sentiment of the residents and bringing them closer to protection of WRA, which they recognized as an agency that would defend them.

This feeling was increased recently with the transfer of WRA from the status of an independent agency to a function of the Department of Interior under Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

WRA had not been under Secretary Ickes long until Mayor La Guardia and the governors of Ohio and New Jersey, who were acting against the interests of relocated evacuees, came in for a whip lashing. Secretary Ickes termed the three officials a "strange fire and drum corps to be playing on the discordant anthem of racial discrimination."

One of the three has made further public statement regarding the relocation of either nisei or issei in their states.

Heart Mountain residents, however, are not deluded into thinking that they have seen the end of racial discrimination against them, feeling that as long as relocation centers are maintained there will be back to back the hate and spirit of all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether in or out of centers. The belief also is prevalent that as Germany faces certain defeat that the feeling against all Japanese—enemy as well as doubly loyal hansei who are losing their sons in this war as are the parents of every other racial extraction—will increase.

At the end of the second year there is mutual understanding between the residents and the appointed personnel that few believed possible at the beginning of the program. Paradoxically, WRA is one federal agency working toward its own dissolution while the residents feel that it is primarily through WRA that their futures can be assured.

As chilling and bitter as have been the attacks that have been aimed against WRA and the evacuees, positive action on behalf of the evacuees by Protestant and Catholic churches throughout the country has been more heartwarming. Besides the churches many organizations, leading among which is the Pacific Coast League of Fair Play and Democratic Principles, the American Civil Liberties Union, scores of individuals have been sending criticism from the unincorporated, biased and prejudiced ranks who have attempted to keep nisei and their loyal parents from their homes for either racial or economic reasons.

The picture of the future, naturally, has its shadows but largely it is encouraging. There are more nisei working for the federal government in important positions, there are more working at their chosen professions—and fewer college graduates polishing apples and oranges and trimming vegetables—than ever before. There is no doubt but what more of the general public have come into contact with nisei than ever before, are accepting them on the basis of ability, industry and personality.

The possibility of using nisei in the armed ranks, which at first was considered an "experiment" has been proved, according to Time and other leading magazines.

With the recognition that must come from our sons, brothers and friends now fighting so outstandingly in Italy, we who must remain at home can see more clearly an encouraging future with the certain and not too distant defeat of the enemies of democracy—Germany and Japan.

APPOINTED PERSONNEL

(Continued from page 6)

1914.

He moved to Laramie, Wyo., in 1923, where he attended the local schools until 1922. Entering the University of Wyoming that year he earned his B.S. degree in civil engineering in 1927.

Entering private practice, Hull worked in Cody and Worland running surveys for rural electric lines, water and sewer systems, irrigation and drainage ditches and similar work.

DON SUMP, chief cost accountant, was born in 1904 in Montana, where he attended public schools at Billings. Later he received a degree in law from Andrew Jackson university, Nashville, Tenn.

Finding law unattractive Sump practiced book-keeping and cost accounting for, as he points out, "everything from banks to insurance companies, for from \$60 to \$400 monthly, from two weeks to 12 years and from Montana to Pennsylvania."

LOUISE BOTTRELL, chief of office services, was born in Lebanon, Ind., and attended school in Indianapolis. She entered Northwestern university in 1922 intending to study medicine. Later she enrolled at Northern Illinois state teachers college.

For some time she served as secretary to the director of admissions at Northwestern. Later Mrs. Bottrell was secretary of the School of Education and director of the programs for master's degree candidates.

She accepted a position as secretary to the assistant project director at Heart Mountain, which she held until recently when she was promoted to her present position.

JOHN I. REICHERT, chief of the motor transportation and maintenance section, was born at Long Prairie, Minn., where he attended grade and high school. Long Prairie was his permanent residence until his services were found valuable to the Ordinance service command at Camp Carson, Colorado Springs, Colo., from which center he services 51 federal posts.

As his Minnesota has been in the motor bus and trucking business since the time he left school.

A comparative new comer to Heart Mountain, he assumed his duties here May 1, 1944.

KARL W. MILLER, associate chief of Internal Security (now an acting chief capacity), was born in Sheridan, Ind., May 31, 1914. He was graduated from grade and high school at Darlington, Ind. Attended Purdue University where he was active in athletics. Miller played high school and college basketball and two years of professional basketball in Chicago. He was also ac-

tive in the AAU and Golden Gloves boxing.

In 1939 he was assigned to the police force at the Allison Airplane division, General Motors. Here he received extensive training for two years at Purdue in engineering extension course for police management and industrial safety. He was also enrolled in the Indiana state police school and was graduated as top man in 260 highway patrolmen. He resigned as a lieutenant on the police force at Allison, March, 1943, to join the force at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver. Later he worked at the air depot in Denver before coming to Heart Mountain, September, 1943.

ARTHUR L. KERR, acting Fire Protection Officer, was born in Cleveland where he attended grade and high school. He served in the U. S. army before and during World War I, being stationed on the Mexican border.

After the war he served three years in the Cleveland Fire Department later moving to Los Angeles where he was assigned to the fire department for 20 years, where he held the rank of captain.

From Los Angeles, Kerr entered WRA service at Tule Lake as Fire Protection Officer. He has been at Heart Mountain for only a short time, replacing Glenn Rumley, who is now on indefinite leave.

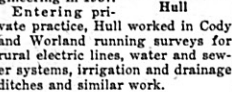
ERNEST T. EBERT, Heart Mountain postmaster, although not a WRA employe, is one of the best known center officials. He was born Aug. 4, 1890, in eastern Kansas and lived there until he was 15, at which time he moved to Cody with his parents.

Before entering the postal service, Ebert was in the grocery business in Cody. In 1927 he was appointed to the Cody post-office where he worked until Aug. 14, 1942. At that time the Heart Mountain branch was established and he was detailed to take charge.

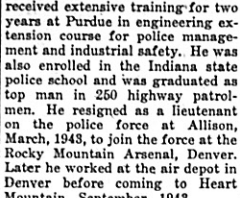
Although the volume of business here is much greater than anticipated and the work considerably harder, Ebert enjoys his assignment.

VAUGHN MECHEAU, reports officer, a native of Western Colorado, has been a newspaperman, or in kindred work for the last 18 years. His work has taken him twice to New York and to various cities in the Rocky Mountain area. He has been editor of daily and weekly newspapers in Canon City, Lamar, Glenwood Springs, Pueblo, and Denver, Colo., besides having worked on the Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and Associated Press in Denver. He also did informational work for two agencies of the federal government and the state of Colorado.

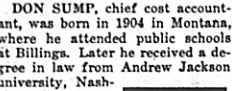
At one time he wrote a daily radio program on food and cooking.



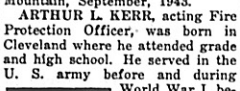
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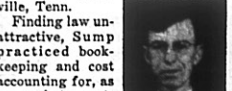
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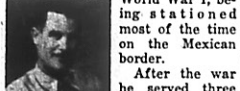
Bottrell



Ebert



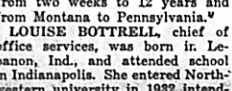
Reichert



Miller



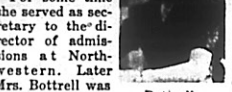
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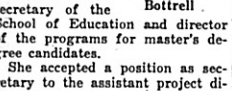
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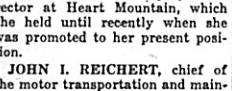
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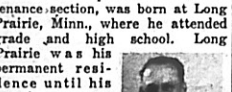
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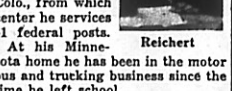
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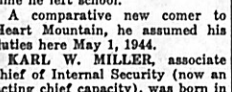
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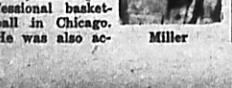
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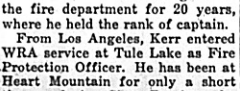
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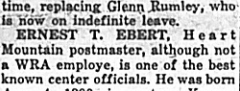
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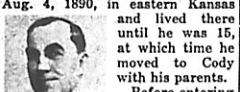
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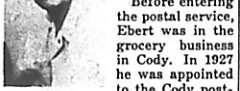
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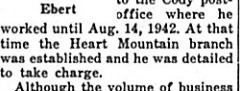
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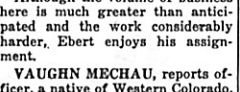
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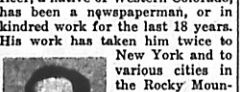
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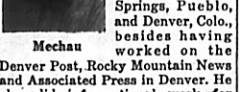
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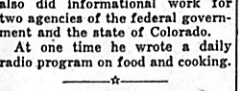
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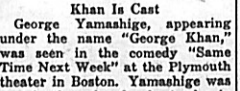
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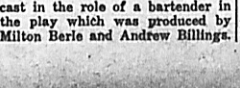
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UNANIMOUS

I think the most wonderful message that anyone ever wrote is and forever will be: "Inclosed find check." Unquote.

Miyuki Aoyama.

'Cherry' Winner In Bond Drive

Cherry Yoshitomi, Japanese American girl employe at a large lithographing firm in Chicago, was the recent winner of the company's monthly \$50 war bond award.

The award is given to the employe who submits the best suggestion during the month to speed up production and increase efficiency.

She is the first feminine employe of the firm to win the award.

"I enjoy my work at the company and the fellow workers here are just grand," Miss Yoshitomi, an evacuee from a war relocation center, declared.

"I do hope more nisei will relocate," she added.

Community Enterprises Prove Sound Plan \$10 in Borrowed Change First Cash of Venture Doing \$820,000 Annually

By SCOTT TAGGART

(Former C. E. Superintendent)

The Heart Mountain Business Enterprises had its beginning on the afternoon of August 12, 1942, within a matter of hours after the arrival here of the first evacuees. These were a select group of office workers and organizers come to complete preparations for the reception of larger numbers to come at a later date. At that time only two of the 20½ blocks had been completed and turned over to the W.R.A. by the Army.

Guy Robertson, then assistant project director, advanced \$10.00 for change to James Uyenura, who had been selected as manager of the first store. Superintendent Douglas M. Todd was away from the center at the time. They opened in recreation hall No. 26 in block 2, and that same location housed the office of the Enterprises during the first few days of operation.

Robertson's contribution marked the total financing of an organization which, during its first fiscal year, did \$820,000 worth of business. When additional space was made available, a more suitable location was obtained in 8-26 which is still the location of the store generally referred to as No. 2.

Representatives of Community Enterprises from Washington were here at the opening and had ordered some merchandise for the Enterprises. Their largest single order of \$2,200 for dry goods was refused by Butler Brothers of Minneapolis, and it was only after Todd contacted the Chicago office and they sent a man out here to investigate the setup that we were able to establish the much-needed credit with this firm which was later to become one of our largest sources of supply. After their brief investigation and a review of our plans with Todd, the Chicago office extended credit to the extent of \$10,000.

The largest single order placed in the early days of the Enterprises was for \$5,000 worth of merchandise obtained from Rice-Six in St. Louis. These people have also continued to supply us with large amounts of merchandise, and to this day we enjoy a credit of up to \$15,000 with them, an amount far exceeding our needs. All merchandise during the first weeks of our operations was purchased on credit with the clear understanding that we would have 60 days in which to pay it. We had no trouble obtaining merchandise on this basis, and that the agreements entered into at that time have been well kept is evidenced by the fact that the same houses continue to this day to supply us and that no question has ever arisen with regard to the condition of our accounts.

Very large supplies of drugs and cosmetic items have been purchased from McKesson and Robbins. Groceries have been bought primarily from Ryan Fruit Company, Ryan Grocery Company, and Keil Company of Billings; and our ice cream, a plentiful supply, has been furnished by the Steward Creamery of Thermopolis, with additional amounts coming from Meadow Gold of Billings.

In the early days of our operations, the demand for winter clothing was particularly heavy, due largely to the fact that the evacuees had come with exaggerated ideas regarding the severity of Wyoming winters. Though the first winter turned out to be the worst that Wyoming had experienced in many years, it was not as bad as the evacuees had expected, and many found that they had overbought on winter clothing.

Due particularly to the difficulty of obtaining ample quantities of merchandise, partly to the fact that we had insufficient space to stock all lines, and also because we desired to recover something from the very large sums of money that were being spent through mail order houses, we entered into an agreement with Montgomery Ward and Company to set up order desks

in our stores to handle orders to their company and to distribute their merchandise to their purchasers. During our contract time from the opening of their order desks on September 17, 1942, until they were discontinued on June 30, 1943, we sold for Montgomery Ward a total of \$93,221.71 worth of merchandise.

One or two stores in Cody and Powell, notably the Cody Trading Company, expressed a desire to have order desks on a similar basis. It was undertaken by this company as of October 23, 1942, but by the end of that year, they found that not enough business was being handled to justify the continuance of this relationship.

Upon the appointment of Robertson as project director, Todd was elevated to the position of assistant project director. As of December 16, 1942, when Todd became assistant project director, we had been operating one dry goods store, two grocery stores, a shoe repair shop, a radio repair shop, dry cleaning pickup, Montgomery Ward order desks, and a well-organized office force. He had established very fortunate sources of supply and credit, and a helpful banking connection.

During this period of organization, we were taken to bring about the organization of a co-operative according to W.R.A. plans.

There was a willing response from a considerable number of the younger people, but only a few of the issei attended the frequent meetings and classes. Those most helpful in the beginning and whose efforts continued as long as they remained in the center were Teresa Honda, Lafayette Noda, Yoneo Bepp, Nagao, Hachimomiji, Clarence Uno, Kay Suzuki, John Kitano, and Henry Watanabe. We purchased co-operative literature and textbooks for the classes, providing them with a very complete library.

The vote on the question on May 18, 1943, resulted in 2,316 people voting against the organization of a co-operative, and 1,346 voting for the co-operative.

As indicated previously, the Enterprises have been operated, from the beginning as a co-operative. It is true that we have no paid membership and have no congress of delegates with authority over that of the managing body, the Board of Trustees. The present organization does represent the choice of the majority of the people. All residents who trade at the stores and services of the Enterprises and who retain and turn in their cash register receipts participate in the earnings or savings without the necessity of purchasing memberships. Accurate records of patronage have been kept in the office, and already the earnings of the first fiscal year have been refunded to the residents; that is, that part of the earnings represented by cash register receipts turned in, which was 89.2% of all our sales. The earnings for the first year were \$100,116.20, and the amount refunded now exceeds \$59,000.00.

The Department of Internal Revenue has exempted Community Enterprises from the payment of income taxes. However, we had already paid the income tax for our first fiscal year, and application has been made for a refund of this sum amounting to about \$200.

It is customary for the trustees to declare as a refund to the people all of the net savings of the Enterprises for the fiscal year as soon as they can be determined and to issue certificates of indebtedness for the entire amount. On the basis of our operations and the experi-

(Continued on page 10)

Need of Resident Governing Group Found in Election of Councilmen

With the arrival of thousands of people from the West coast assembly centers in the fall of 1942, it was apparent there was an urgent need for some form of evacuee government. In September of that year, a temporary body known as the block chairmen was selected by the residents.

To provide the physical needs of the residents, the block managers were appointed by the administration to work in a liaison capacity between the appointed personnel and the evacuees. This group was under the supervision of the community services division with Rikio Tomo as chairman.

First step in the organization of a government system here was the election of delegates to draft a charter provided for under the WRA project self-government scheme. On Nov. 3, 1942, residents cast ballots to elect one citizen and one non-citizen delegates from each of the 20 blocks to the charter commission. Kiyochi Doi was elected chairman of this group.

On July 14, 1943, the self-government charter was ratified by almost two-thirds majority. The charter provided for election of a councilman from each block.

Thirty residents were candidates in the first council election Aug. 11, 1943. Elected were five issei and 15 issei. Tom Sashihara was named chairman of the council.

Other councilmen included Genichiro Iwasaki, Minoru Yonemura, Hiroshi Matsushige, Shig Masunaga, Jutaro Yokoi, Toyosuke Kimoto, Shoji Nagumo, Kazuyoshi Okazaki, Yoshikazu Horikoshi, Paul Masami Motoyoshi, Minokichi Taunokai, Zoichi Saito, Kiyoshi Okamoto, Charles T. Oka, Tom Oki, Saburo Nakashima, Ricardo Ritchie, George Nakaki and Takesouke Kumai.

At their first meeting, the councilmen were appointed to various committees, including public relations and resettlement, agriculture, community enterprises, health and sanitation, education and recreation, food, welfare, labor and legal.

In November, 1943, an act establishing a judicial system was enacted by the council. A criminal code was also adopted.

A resolution urging a national evacuee conference study relocation problems was forwarded to Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, in December of 1943. The plan was approved by Myer, but with the WRA's transfer to the Department of Interior it was shelved temporarily.

Twelve incumbents and eight newcomers were chosen in the second council election last February. Saburo Nakashima was elected chairman.

Members of the second council include Genichiro Iwasaki, Harry Tonoaka, Hiroshi Matsushige, Shinichi Oshio, Minejiro Hayashida, Toyosuke Kimoto, Shoji Nagumo, Tadaichi Kinoshita, Shintaro Miyazaki, Satoru Saijo, Minokichi Taunokai, Zoichi Saito, Tokuji Toki-



masa, Charles T. Oka, George Tani, Saburo Nakashima, Kumeso Hachimomiji, Raymond Katagi, George H. Nakaki, and Taisuke Takahashi. At the invitation of the council, Sgt. Ben Kuroki, outstanding issei hero of World War II and veteran of 30 bombing missions, spent six days in Heart Mountain last April.

In the past two years, 26 managers have relocated and two have joined the armed forces. Nomura was succeeded by Shig Masunaga as chairman. Tom Oki replaced

Maunaga. The present chairman is Eichi Sakaue.

The original group of block managers was composed of Dave Nitate, Min Yonemura, Noboru Zaiman, Robert Yamasaki, Shig Masunaga, George Shintaku, Ted Chiba, Katsumi Nakamura, Harry Yamamoto, Masaru Hata, Rikio Tomo, William Yamamoto, Clarence Nishizu, Henry Mitarai, Fred Hoshi, James Hisatomi, George Ozawa, Arata Shibayama, George Nakaki and Masao Nagata.

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Hot and Cold Water in Every Room

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THE BEN FRANKLIN STORE

of Powell extends its heartiest congratulations to Heart Mountain on its Second Anniversary.



We also wish to thank our many Heart Mountain customers for their patronage and invite them to make our store their headquarters while in Powell.



Remember, you are always welcome to come in and look around

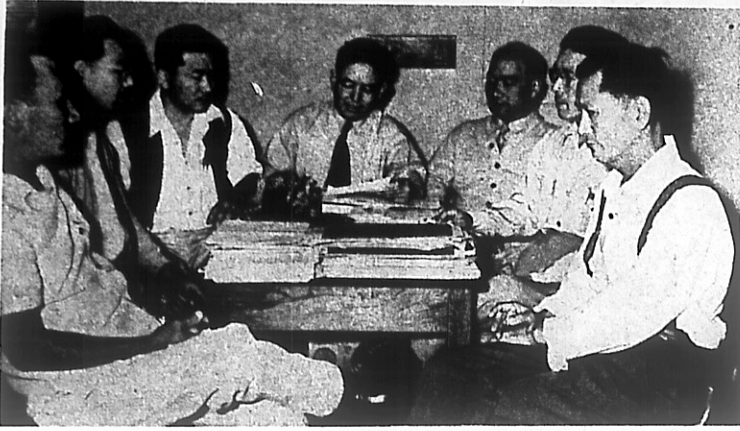
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THE GOLDEN RULE

Powell, Wyoming



COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Left to right: H. Otamura, Y. Katahira, K. Kunisaki,
T. Sashihara, G. Iwasaki, H. Horiuchi, A. Shibayama

Best Wishes

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

Store No. 1—Administration Area

Store No. 2—Block 8

Store No. 3—Block 20

Shoe Repair Shop & Shoe Store—14-25 N&S

Fish Market—Block 21-29

Barber Shops—Block 8-29, 17-28, 22-29

Beauty Shops—Block 8-29, 25-28

Dry Cleaners—Block 24-29

Radio Repair Shop—Block 14-29

Two Year Chronology of Heart Mountain Life Illustrates Drab and Colorful Aspects

1942

Aug. 12—The first advance contingent of travel-weary evacuees set foot on Heart Mountain soil.

Aug. 25—The forerunner of The Sentinel entitled GENERAL INFORMATION BULLETIN made its appearance despite the shortage of mimeo ink.

Aug. 29—The first group of approximately 1100 colonists from the North Portland Center arrived in Heart Mountain.

Sept. 4—The registration for high school and elementary students got under way.

Sept. 5—C. E. Rachford, project director, addressed the residents at a special Labor Day program.

Sept. 8—Heart Mountain population swelled to 8,015 with the arrival of 1,192 additional residents from Santa Anita.

Sept. 29—Close to 3,500 persons passed through the doors of the new and old dry goods store on its opening day.

Sept. 30—Reluctant elementary school students dragged themselves to school at 25-19.

Oct. 1—Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and Col. E. M. Wilson arrived in Heart Mountain on their first inspection tour of the project.

Oct. 6—Classes for 1,251 high school students got under way at block 7.

Oct. 8—A call to Heart Mountain high school students to volunteer their services in the sugar beet harvest labor shortage was issued by the project director.

Oct. 12—Formal opening ceremonies of the Heart Mountain court took place and the first case was tried with Chief Justice Kiyochi D. Shimizu.

Oct. 20—The last General Information bulletin was printed. Its successor will be The Sentinel in eight-page tabloid form.

The first motion picture program was presented to the residents in the mess hall.

Oct. 24—All Heart Mountain joined in a gala Halloween party with activities taking place in 16 mess halls.

Nov. 1—After an absence of 11 days the police force returned to work with R. O. Griffin as their head.

Nov. 21—Signed by some 3,000 residents a petition requesting the removal of barbed wire fences and the watch towers was sent to WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

Nov. 26—Seven thousand five hundred pounds of turkey from army surplus was consumed by the residents in a Thanksgiving day feast.

Nov. 28—Work began on the \$140,000 high school building with the completion date only four months away.

Dec. 12—C. E. Rachford, project director, announced his resignation. He was succeeded by Guy Robertson, assistant project director.

Dec. 14—Heart Mountain was plunged into darkness at precisely 9:00 p. m. as the first black out tests proved successful.

Dec. 19—Douglas M. Todd, superintendent of community enterprises was appointed assistant director.

Dec. 24—Selective service registration for men 18 years of age began.

Dec. 25—Yuletide gaiety and spirit was evident as some 3,000 resident boys and girls received gifts which were sent to Heart Mountain from all over America.

Jan. 1—The year 1943 dawned on Heart Mountain with its 10,700 residents looking toward the New Year with mixed feeling of anticipation and concern.

Jan. 6—The first baby of the year was born at 10 a. m. to the Tom Miyakawas.

Jan. 9—Fifty-seven young men between the ages of 18 and 19 were reported for the sixth selective service registration.

Jan. 16—Approximately 1,000 children began participation in a newly-organized elementary physical education program.

Jan. 30—Plans for an all-nisei combat unit were announced by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Feb. 6—The Army recruiting team led by Lieut. Jnr. McDaniel arrived in Heart Mountain.

To handle all criminal cases in the center, a preliminary hearing



board was established.

Feb. 27—Six Heart Mountain youths volunteered for the all-nisei U. S. Army combat unit.

March 2—Registration for all women residents 17 years of age and over was started.

March 6—Albert Saijo was appointed editor of the Echoes, mimeographed high school paper.

March 13—George Igawa and his band were featured in the Powell Red Cross benefit dance.

March 20—Setting a goal of 3,000 members, the Heart Mountain Red Cross group conducted a membership drive.

Alfred Tanaka and his Surf Riders became featured performers over station KPOW, in Powell.

March 27—A new schedule of meal hours and stricter observance of work hours were announced by Project Director Guy Robertson.

April 10—The entire community joined in a dinner given in honor of the volunteers for the U. S. Army.

The newly installed fire siren was sounded to denote the beginning and end of working hours.

April 17—Six months ago today The Sentinel made its debut.

Mess hall 6-30 was proclaimed the winner of the center wide cleanliness and sanitation contest.

April 24—Joining youths all over the country, Heart Mountain observed Boys' and Girls' Week.

April 25—Residents were given the liberty of the project are south and west of the center every day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

With the camp in an uproar over the charges of the Denver Post on food hoarding, mismanagement and evacuee disloyalty, the WRA moved to investigate and refute what informed quarters termed "prejudice exaggerated and garbled reports".

May 8—A gala send-off rally was held on the administration area in honor of the 25 volunteers who left for Fort Warren.

May 15—Time skidded on a snow-fall and slipped back months as Heart Mountain in May shivered under the condition reminiscent of January.

May 22—The local poster shop received an order for 4,000 defense posters from the Navy department in Washington.

With the administration personnel taking the lead, Heart Mountain's farm program went on a three-day basis in a race against time to convert virgin prairie land into plowed fields. Life giving water began to course through the fields.

May 29—Two center residents, Paul Zaima and Robert Kuwahara, were among the Worcester, Mass., prize winners in the relocation center art exhibit.

June 10—Winter and spring graduates numbered 249 were awarded diplomas in the first commencement exercises of the Heart Mountain high school.

June 12—Volunteer work began on the nine-hole golf course on the grounds south of the administration field.

Latest arrival in the center was Zootsuit, who made his initial debut in the new comic section of The Sentinel supplement.

July 3—Residents went to the polls to vote on the self-government charter.

July 10—Heart Mountain Manpower commission formulated plans for a "painless elimination" of 807 persons from the project payroll.

"Obon," an annual Buddhist festival was observed by the Heart Mountain Buddhist church.

July 17—Residents reaped the fruits of labor as radishes and "nappa" were harvested.

July 24—Tule Lake was designated as the segregation center for disloyal evacuees.

Aug. 7—Eight unburned, footsore and weary newspapermen and newsmen left the center after weathering a dust storm

and spending two days in an eye-opening inspection of the community of Heart Mountain.

Aug. 14—An urgent call for 150 volunteer evacuees to battle a raging forest fire in the Big Horn mountains was issued by Assistant Project Director Douglas M. Todd.

Aug. 21—Approximately 900 Heart Mountain residents were designated for transfer to the Tule Lake segregation centers.

With the closing of summer sessions, open house was held by the school departments in the high school auditorium.

Aug. 25—Thirty-three Heart Mountain residents, accepted by the Japanese government for repatriation, left the center on the first leg of a three month trip more than half way around the world.

Aug. 28—The Big Horn Canning company in Crowley contracted to preserve Heart Mountain's surplus of green beans.

Aug. 31—Heart Mountain residents continued their outward movement during August with a total of 522 leaving the center on indefinite and seasonal leaves.

Sept. 4—Celebrating the center's first anniversary, more than 2,000 residents took part in a gala community-wide picnic.

Sept. 11—Culminating almost a year of training, 250 Heart Mountain Girl Scouts were honored at a Court of Awards which was held in the high school gym.

Standing in line from morning despite the chilling wind, approximately 1800 high school students enrolled for the fall term.

Sept. 21—Heart Mountain welcomed 428 Tuleans and bade farewell to 434 segregees who left on the same day.

Heart Mountain's 27-piece high school band made its debut in conjunction with the first showing of "This Is America" film in the high school auditorium.

Sept. 25—The high school gym was a scene of gaiety, confusion and noise as the first center-wide carnival to raise recreational funds proved to be a great success.

Oct. 3—Because of the sudden increase in the centers fly population The Sentinel sponsored a project-wide fly swatting drive. A ten-cent war savings stamp was paid for every 100 flies brought in.

Oct. 9—Heart Mountain's population hit an all time low of 8,478, then bounced right up again with the induction of 469 evacuees from the Tule Lake center.

Oct. 16—Zootsuit's fly-swatting campaign netted him 104,300 flies but drained The Sentinel pocket of \$104.30 in war saving stamps.

Oct. 23—The four-page printed high school newspaper made its debut.

Residents went to the field in an all-out effort to wring the nearly 125 acres of vegetables from the icy fingers of winter.

Oct. 30—One hundred farm workers left the center to aid in the harvest of the crops at the Tule Lake project, when residents of the California center, refused to harvest any crops for Japanese loyal to the United States.

The second largest fire in Heart Mountain's history caused damages estimated at \$922 "to mess hall 15-30.

Nov. 6—The judicial system proposed by the community council for the preservation of law and order was approved by Douglas M. Todd, acting project director.

Nov. 20—Construction on the old folks home to house 14 persons was started on the lot north of the fire department.

Nov. 27—Despite hardships a total of 2,069,735 pounds of crops was harvested during the year.

Dec. 4—Work was begun by the engineering, department on four community ice skating rinks.

Dec. 11—The Heart Mountain high school was given a Class

One rating among the Wyoming schools.

Dec. 24—Christmas Eve saw Heart Mountain residents enjoying a full evening's program of drama and music in the high school auditorium.

Dec. 25—Holiday fun-making was shared by approximately 4,000 youngsters in the second annual block parties held for the children and young people 19 years of age and under.

1944

Jan. 8—The Heart Mountain fire department was awarded first place among all communities in Wyoming during National Fire Prevention week.

The mail delivery system for the center began.

Jan. 16—Three students, Fumiko Fukuda, Helen Yamamoto and Ken Yoshikura, were judged winners of The Sentinel's essay contest on the subject "Why We Should Relocate".

Jan. 29—The leading relocation officers presented a dramatic story of evacuee rehabilitation in a program featuring moving pictures of former evacuees at their jobs in the east, at the Pagoda theater in block 29.

Feb. 5—The first orders to report for induction following the recent order of the war department to reinstitute the selective service system for nisei was received by Gene Kumagai, 28-20-E.

Heart Mountain's "March of Dimes" netted a \$247.27 for President Roosevelt's infantile paralysis fund.

Feb. 12—With jolting suddenness and harshness, the war was brought very close to Sid Kashiwabara, center resident, when he picked up a copy of Life magazine and saw the full page picture of his buddy, Yoshino Omiya, 24-year-old nisei soldier blinded in the Italy campaign.

Heart Mountain's some 9,000 residents were generally speaking well-behaved according to a report released by the Internal Security.

Feb. 12—The star-studded San Kwo Low Bears, hailed as one of the outstanding nisei fives arrived in Heart Mountain for a five-game series here with local teams.

Feb. 19—The San Kwo Low Bears, visiting basketball stars from Denver, were the inspiration of many social events held in their honor by various center organizations.

Feb. 26—Eighteen draftees left for pre-induction examination at Fort Warren.

March 11—A gala coronation ball was sponsored by the Heart Mountain high school gym.

March 18—John Kikasa, Sentinel's feature writer whose stories have been widely quoted throughout the country, left for Washington, D. C., to work for the Federal Communications Commission.

April 1—A total of 315 residents have been ordered to report for their "physicals" to date.

The annual clean-up week campaign got under way.

April 18—An estimated crowd of 500 persons enjoyed the three-act play, "Young April" given by the senior class.

April 15—The entire community was treated to a special dinner in appreciation for their wholehearted co-operation in the second annual clean-up campaign.

April 22—More than 3,000 residents turned out to welcome Sgt. Ben Kuroki, nisei war hero, when he arrived in Heart Mountain for a week's visit.

April 29—The sergeant was feted at receptions, meetings, dances and various functions by the entire community.

May 6—A Boy Scouts rally was held in honor of Dr. Stanley A. Harris, national director of the inter-racial relations of the Boy Scouts of America.

May 13—Clad in traditional caps and gowns, 302 high school seniors received their diplomas at the Heart Mountain high school graduation.

May 20—With the arrest here of

eleven more draft age men charged with violating the Selective Service Act, the total number of draft delinquents at Heart Mountain mounted to 63.

May 27—Commemorating the first anniversary of the opening of the two theaters, the technical department sponsored an outdoor movie.

June 3—Approximately 1,000 residents gathered to pay tribute to the Heart Mountain dead at the second annual Memorial day services held at the local center.

June 10—With a total of 32 prizes offered to the individuals selling the most stamps, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire girls officially opened the fifth war loan drive.

June 17—An estimated crowd of 3,000 residents turned out to welcome the 499 Jerome transferees from the Arkansas relocation center.

The biggest mass trial in the history of Wyoming got under way as the trial of 63 Heart Mountain youths charged with evading the draft began.

June 19—The 63 Heart Mountain youths charged with violating the Selective Service Act were found guilty and sentenced to three years in a federal penitentiary.

CE Continues Profit Making

(Continued from page 8)

ence of the first year, this will amount to about \$100,000 a year.

This is used as a revolving fund to finance the operations of the enterprises, and the time of its payment to the residents is left to the determination of the Board of Trustees. They have established the practice of refunding the amount in installments about every three months or to pay back the old earnings as rapidly as new earnings accumulate so that at all times they have approximately \$100,000 with which to work. This method enables them to pay all relocates within a reasonable time after leaving the camp, and to leave the ownership and financing of the enterprises in the hands of those who remain in the center.

It has been the established practice to sell merchandise at approximately the same prices charged in Cody and Powell, and in no case to permit our prices to exceed those charged in the neighboring towns. This has kept us well within ceiling prices, which we have been careful to observe. Rationing has likewise been religiously observed in the stores. When rationing first became effective, we had more than a thousand dollars worth of rationed goods on our shelves. These were immediately removed from the shelves and stored until they were disposed of to the W.R.A. for the use by the Welfare Department.

Church Backs Evacuees
The Presbyterian Synod of California, through its social education committee, condemned agitation to detain all persons of Japanese ancestry in restricted centers for the duration of the war.

Hats
Gloves
Scarfs
Blouse
Sweaters



Three-piece suits ...
New Fall Dresses ...
Mojud Hosiery ...

The Style Shop
Powell, Wyo.

Engineering Division Handles Tough Jobs

Construction, Maintenance Benefitting All Residents Accepted as Routine Work

By POMEROY AJIMA

One of the most unheralded departments of the center is the engineering section until recently under the supervision of Harold R. Erdman. Construction, improvements and maintenance of buildings, roads, canals and other public works by this department, taken so matter-of-factly by the residents

for the past two years, have added immeasurably to the comfort of residents and efficient management of the center.

The engineering section was organized as the public works division soon after the opening of the project in the late summer of 1942 under Ben B. Lummis, senior engineer. To this section fell the responsibility of all construction, maintenance, janitorial service, trash and garbage disposal and water supply system.

To do these tasks, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, janitors, boiler firemen, garbage crews, and irrigation and road construction workers were organized. A staff of engineers and draftsmen employed to do the necessary engineering and blueprinting.

In the fall of 1942, the first large project of this department consisted of lining the evacuee barracks with celotex which was finished, fortunately, before winter set in. Through the fall and winter of the same year, CCC buildings at Powell and Corbett were removed and reconstructed on the project to meet the growing space requirements for the other divisions. The following summer, the dismantling of CCC buildings in the Yellowstone National park for the same purpose was started.

December of 1942 saw the beginning of the motor pool project which included the building of the filling station, repair garage, tire shop, machine shop, paint shop and six storage garages. This construction was finished in the following summer with the completion of a stock proof fence around the area. To meet the space requirements of the education department, a contract was let to Bennett and Lewis, of Billings, Mont., for the construction of the high school and grade school buildings. The WPB disappeared the building of the elementary schools but the work was carried on throughout the winter on the high school and by early summer of 1943, the construction was completed at the estimated cost of \$140,000.

The interior of the high school and the grading of the grounds had to be completed by the engineering department. CCC buildings were reconstructed and evacuee barracks were remodeled for the grade schools.

With the coming of the first spring in the center, the Heart Mountain canal had to be made ready in order that water could be delivered to the 27,000 irrigable acres of the project. On this job, 150 to 200 evacuees were employed and outside equipment had to be rented. By early June, the water was run through in time to irrigate the fields.

To take care of the livestock, 23 poultry houses were constructed of CCC buildings; granaries and warehouses were set up to store feed for the poultry; hog sheds and pens were built and pits for swillage were dug. A power and water line had to be installed to the livestock area.

In the summer of 1943 work was begun on the first of three root cellars to be built for the fall harvest. The first cellar was completed early last winter and the second cellar is expected to be completed for this year's harvest.

As in all cases just constructed, the ground was loose from grading and construction, resulting in an almost unbelievable condition of mud and dust. The streets had been bladed over the natural terrain which provided inadequate drainage. To alleviate this condition, the engineering department started its road construction program.

Work was begun as soon as the



weather would permit in the spring of 1943. Streets were graded and gravelled and culverts provided for entry ways into blocks. Besides the streets in the center, roads had to be built for access to the fields and for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. The roads and drainage system of the center are being gradually improved as labor and equipment are available. To protect the center farm crops from damage by the sheep and cattle on the open range surrounding the project, a 12-mile fence around the farm area was constructed this spring.

When the center first began, the need for housing for the appointed personnel was realized with the shortage of living accommodations in Powell and Cody. However, many projects seemed more important and the housing program was put aside until the situation became so acute that immediate action was necessary.

The first of the 10-barrack housing program was started last September. To date, eight buildings are completed and occupied and two are under construction. When this program is completed, it will provide living quarters for 40 families.

From the early part of last year, the project sawmill, located 30 miles west of the center, has been furnishing the center's quota of lumber for construction purposes. Of the various grades of lumber produced, the best have been dried and planned for use in center buildings while the lower grades are used for the construction of hog pens, feeding troughs, corrals and fences. The sawmill was transferred to the engineering department after the disbanding of the industries section.

One million gallons of water being used daily by this center is pumped by two pump stations operated by the engineering section.

One of the pumps is located on the Shoshone river east of the center and the other station and filtration plant is situated near the main highway. The pump stations have two electrically operated and one gasoline engine apiece to pump the water to the reservoir on the hill northeast of the center via the filtration plant. In the summer months, the water is obtained from the canal along the main highway.

Another transfer from the industries section to the engineers is the local cabinet shop. Furniture and office equipment valued at nearly \$5,000 have been turned out by this department.

Typing desks, office furniture, chairs, chicken feeders, tofu boxes, filing cabinets—articles of every size and description—have been made by the cabinet shop. As have all departments, the engineering section has had changes in organization and personnel. Leon C. Goodrich took over the department from Lummis in March of 1943. In October of the same year, Goodrich resigned and Erdman succeeded him.

The public works division was reorganized into the engineering section of the operations division last July. The responsibilities of the present department remained relatively the same but by placing it with the agriculture, and the motor pool being under one division, the move has co-ordinated the activities so that better co-operation between the sections was attained.

Project Attorney's Office Handles Vital Cases

To the residents of Heart Mountain, the oft-heard phrase, "Go see a lawyer," meant in the early days of center existence going to the temporary legal aid department which was located in a small eye-house, 24-26. Here a staff of eye-lawyers, occasionally aided by a WRA attorney, performed such services as they could to lessen the burden of the countless number of legal problems faced by the evacuated people.

In its first month of operation, October, 1942, over 90 cases of various types were handled by the department, showing that there was a real need for such an office.

Realizing this need and in order to perform such work more efficiently, the WRA opened the office of the project attorney here in December, 1942. Jerry Housel, regional WRA attorney in Denver, who had been making frequent visits to Heart Mountain to work in conjunction with the legal aid department, was transferred to the center as the full-time project attorney.

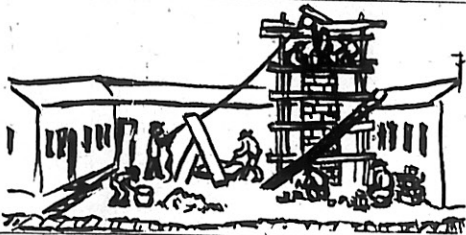
In announcing the purpose and the policy of the attorney's office, Housel stated that with no charge to the evacuees, "the project attorney's office will furnish legal counsel and service to residents who desire this assistance," and, "through this office the War Relocation Authority will help evacuees in connection with their business, property, domestic and other legal problems."

Also it was stated that residents who desired to consult privately with one of the evacuee attorneys in the office were free to do so. In such cases, the whole matter was to be handled between the evacuee attorney and the residents.

Although the turnover in the personnel of the project attorney's office was frequent, the initial purpose and policy have been more or less followed to date in the office's operations.

The scope of the work handled by the project attorney's office can well be understood when it is considered that all legal matters involving the lives of the residents of a community having an average population of around 9,000 have been channeled through the office. This included, of course, taking action on many minor criminal cases which needed the assistance of a member of the office.

An average of 450 persons monthly contacted the project attorney's office in the last 18 months. Among services performed



are settling personal property problems, filing of income tax returns, filing for divorce, making appeals for unemployment insurance, probating wills, filing OPA and treasury department reports, settling insurance problems, filing claims, instituting proceedings for release of detentionees, filing petitions for rehearings and consulting with the attorneys on other miscellaneous problems.

Besides settling the personal problems of the residents, the project attorney's office has aided in many ways in the development of the center governmental and judiciary set-ups. During the organization of the community government, the project attorney explained the legal basis of evacuee self-government to the commission elected to plan the permanent government.

He also helped in the drawing up of the judicial code and assisted with the functioning of the temporary judicial system of the center, participating as a member of the preliminary hearing board.

It has also been the duty of the project attorney to consult with members of the administrative staff on legal problems which have come up during the operation of the various departments. As examples, the attorney drafted documents for the legal organization of the community activities section and plans for the establishment of a trust for the Heart Mountain Sentinel. Many legal steps necessary in the organization of the community enterprises were also handled by the attorney's office.

Constantly requiring the services of the lawyers have been the social welfare and internal security departments. Both consult members of the office in prosecuting and treating criminal and social cases.

The project attorney played an important part in the segregation

program of the WRA for, with other members of the appointed personnel, he gave leave clearance hearings to the questionable evacuees. It was a process which took much of the attorney's time for months before and after the actual segregation took place.

Lately, with the presidential elections scheduled, the project attorney has been aiding residents to register as absentee voters in places where the registrars or county clerks have refused to register evacuees.

Since the opening of the office, four men have filled the position as project attorney at Heart Mountain. Housel resigned in June, 1943, to enter the armed forces and was replaced by Irvin Lechlitter. Lechlitter was transferred to Minidoka four months later and the late John D. McGowen, former professor at the University of Wyoming, was named as the successor.

McGowen died while receiving treatment in Rochester, Minn., last March. From then until June, the attorney's position was vacant except for occasional visits from project attorneys of other centers. Filling in during the vacancies was Harris M. Shioya, one of the evacuee lawyers.

Recently appointed to the post was Byron Var Plog, who was previously practicing law in Okaloosa, Iowa.

'Great Majority' Loyal
President Roosevelt said in a letter to the senate that "the great majority" of persons of Japanese ancestry in America "are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

"It is established," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority and that the great majority . . . are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."



Best Wishes to the Residents of Heart Mountain

Purity Bread Company

Billings, Mont.

U. S. Supreme Court Considers Endo Case

Procurement Unit Does Purchasing For Large City

The procurement department of the supply section which is under the supervision of W. C. Evans is somewhat unusual in its functions when compared with procurement normally handled by a government agency. This department must acquire from one source or another all the equipment and supplies used by the various departments that function throughout Heart Mountain, one of the largest cities in the state of Wyoming.

In the department's early history, a great deal of the equipment and supplies were furnished by the transfer of surpluses from the army, treasury department, NYA, CCC and WPA. Staple subsistence supplies have always been obtained through the quartermaster corps of the War department which has stations in Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago.

These stations obtain WRA supplies in the same manner that they procure the requirements for the regular army. All supplies meet applicable federal specifications. They are bought economically in large quantities, and are consistent with the quality of items furnished to the army.

Fresh produce, not raised in the center, is obtained from the same source. Local markets are given an opportunity to make competitive bids when they are in a position to furnish vegetables at a figure consistent with the major produce market centers. Purchases of dairy products are made in the same manner from local vendors, who enter into contracts with the Kansas City quartermaster depot.

The furnishing to the center of the thousands of miscellaneous items of office supplies, construction materials and equipment, maintenance supplies, school, hospital and agriculture supplies, and minor repair equipment makes the procurement section one of the most active in the center and requires the services of a number of well trained and efficient evacuee personnel in addition to the regular government employees.

During the present emergency, procurement is naturally made more difficult since it is virtually impossible to obtain certain supplies in the quantities required from any one dealer or combination of dealers. Also, a number of items are constantly going off the market and are unobtainable.

Tire, gasoline and food rationing and the many applications for priorities add considerable detail to the regular functions of this section and delay in many cases the arrival of the supplies.

So far, this department has been able to satisfactorily furnish all the items required by the project to carry on its many functions.

Right of W. R. A. to Hold Citizens in Custody Issue

Passing on to the Supreme Court of the United States the opportunity and responsibility for a decision upon the constitutionality of forced detention in relocation centers of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco has certified to the highest court of the land the case of Mitsuye Endo.

The Federal Court of Appeals requested instructions from the Supreme Court upon the following questions:

"(1) Has the War Relocation Authority the power to hold in its custody in a war relocation center an American citizen, now more than two years after such citizen has been evacuated from her residence in California, without any right in such citizen to seek a release from such custody in a hearing by the authority with the substantial elements of due process for the determination of facts warranting her further detention, because such citizen is of Japanese ancestry?"

"(2) If under the (WRA) regulations, the War Relocation Authority has determined that a United States citizen of Japanese descent is loyal to the United States and such determination is relevant, may the authority continue to confine such citizen in a relocation center until such citizen establishes to the satisfaction of the director that there is no reasonable cause to believe that she will not have employment or other means of support or that she cannot otherwise successfully maintain residence at the proposed destination of the citizen when she is released from such confinement?"

"(3) If under the (WRA) regulations, the War Relocation Authority has determined the loyalty to the United States of a citizen confined in a war relocation center and such a determination is relevant, may such authority continue such confinement until the authority determines whether or not there is no reasonable cause to believe that she will not have employment or other means of support or that she cannot otherwise successfully maintain residence at the proposed destination, without any hearing in which such issues may be tendered by the citizen or at which the citizen may be present in person, or by counsel, to offer evidence thereon or at which must be presented the evidence adverse to her contention or at which she is confronted with the witnesses adverse to her contentions?"

"(4) If such requirements of self-support and community acceptance may be imposed upon a loyal American citizen, may such citizen be confined in such center until she satisfy the authority, when despite such satisfaction she must further agree that she will report to the authority as required by such regulations?"

Miss Endo had filed a petition, for writ of habeas corpus, in the Federal District Court at San Francisco urging the illegality of her detention, and seeking release. Judge Michael Roche denied the petition. An appeal was taken by her attorney, James C. Purcell to the federal higher court. In the course of the proceedings pending in the circuit court, the WRA and the Department of Justice conceded Miss Endo's loyalty.

Reviewing the case and the WRA "leave" regulations, the circuit court, in a certification of the legal issues signed by six circuit court judges said:

"The case is before us over two years after the regulations and administrative orders establishing the war relocation centers and the confining therein of American citizens of Japanese descent evacuated from the military areas of the Pacific coast. The WRA regulations controlling the continuance of such confinement of such American citizens are not of a temporary character.

"These regulations may be summarized as providing for such citizens no release from the control of the War Relocation Authority. They provide only for a revocable 'indefinite leave' from the confine-

ment in the relocation center, conditioned upon the agreement of the citizen to make a report to the director of any change of residence or employment. Such revocable leave is obtainable and is revocable by an administrative procedure in which none of the elements of due process is present.

"Such conditional and revocable leave may be had only after the citizen has procured the approval of her application for a 'leave clearance' by the director, who instructs the project director, who is restraining the citizen at the center, of the approval or disapproval of the citizen's application for such clearance. In the administrative proceeding for the procuring of the approval for leave clearance from the distant director, the director holds no hearing. The citizen remains imprisoned at the center while the director considers the secret reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and determines the granting or denial of the citizen's petition for leave clearance on such and other reports of which the citizen has no knowledge, much less the right to cross-examine persons stating facts which lead to the denial of the clearance.

"The granted leave clearance states that its granting does not give the right to leave the center. The restrained citizen must then apply for one of three types of leave, of which the most favorable is the revocable 'indefinite leave' from the confinement of the center. This will be granted only after the director has determined that the citizen has the means for his self-support or employment in such support and that the community in which he intends to reside will accept him. Here, as with the application for 'leave clearance,' the citizen has provided for him no hearings nor any of the essential elements of due process."

The court then summarized the claims of Miss Endo thus:

"On behalf of appellant are the contentions that she is entitled to an unconditional release from such confinement in the present habeas corpus proceeding (a) because of any of the rights of due process in such regulations they afford her no such remedy as due an American citizen and that she may ignore their requirements, and that any proceeding commenced thereunder has no relation to the right to release on habeas corpus; (b) because, if the finding of loyalty to the United States in proceedings under such regulations be relevant, she may ignore all the further requirements regarding means of self-support or supporting employment and community acceptance, since they cannot be imposed upon a loyal American citizen whether or not of Japanese ancestry; (c) because, assuming such later requirements may be imposed upon such a loyal American citizen, no hearing of any of the rights of due process are accorded her for the establishment of such requirements, and (d) because in no event can she be kept in such confinement until she accepts such a revocable indefinite leave from such confinement with the agreement to report to the authority."

The circuit court gave the following reasons for certifying the case directly to the Supreme Court for decision, stating that it was:

"Because of the summary nature of appellant's claim for relief from her alleged wrongful restraint and of the great public need for the decision of the question of the right to restrain many thousands of such citizens in relocation centers . . ."

At long last the constitutionality of the detention, without hearing, in the United States of a minority racial group, most of whom are American citizens whose loyalty is unchallenged, will be finally determined by the Supreme Court.

Author Chats as Well as Writes



Here is Mrs. Molly Mitiver, or Mary Oyama professionally, pausing to chat a few minutes with a friend. Mrs. Mitiver is one of the best known local writers who relocated first to Denver and now is living in Chicago. Liberty magazine recently published her story of evacuation called "My Only Crims Is My Face."

'Restoration of Rights' Forms Plank of Socialist Platform

The Socialist party of the United States went on record at its national convention in Reading, Pa., demanding "the complete restoration" of the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution, calling for the right of the evacuees to return to the West coast area, was incorporated in the 1944 platform of the Socialist party.

The Socialists declared that "we demand the complete restoration of their rights as citizens to the 70,000 Americans of Japanese origin who were evacuated en masse without trial or even hearing, and confined in centers which, however humane in run, are concentration camps."

Two resolutions on Americans of Japanese descent were unanimously adopted by the convention calling for greater freedom and an end to restrictions.

In a resolution embracing "race prejudice," John M. Work stated: "Race prejudice results in American citizens of Japanese descent being treated with a harshness which is not applied to the American citizen of German and Italian descent . . . American citizens of Japanese descent should be treated exactly as the American citizens who are descended from any other country with which we are at war are treated."

A resolution amending Work's, presented by Anne Fisher of Seattle, called for reimbursement of evacuees for losses in the evacuation and permission to return to

the West coast. The amendment reads: "Resolved that all persons of Japanese extraction be reimbursed by the U. S. government, for economic losses caused by the evacuation. That those tens of thousands still held in relocation centers be immediately permitted to return to their homes on the West coast, that their civil rights be fully restored and that they be guaranteed protection from mob violence."

The Socialist party platform stands for a people's political peace offensive based on an appeal for equal rights, organized cooperation of nations, freedom of peoples of conquered nations and an end to militarism and conscription. It calls for complete equality and fraternity of races, each person to be "judged solely on the basis of his own deeds rather than by his race, religion or national origin." Hospitality to war refugees, the end of exclusion of Asiatic peoples and the extension of the quota system of immigration, now applied to China, to all Asiatic countries are some of the stakes.

Nisei Air War Effort
Under a banner, "Nisei in U. S. Aid War Effort," the American Labor News Magazine, official publication of the eastern division of the CIO's United Auto Workers, published in its recent issue a full-page story of the contributions of the nation's Japanese Americans to the war effort.

Tribute Is Paid Loyal CIO Member

The semi-annual convention of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, recently paid tribute to a Japanese American member who had died in the war against Japan in the Southwest Pacific. UCAPAWA announced that Sgt. Ken Omura, formerly of Seattle, Wash., was "one of the founders and most loyal members of local 7" of the union.

An article on Sergeant Omura by Dyke Miyagawa is also featured in the latest issue of the UCAPAWA publication.

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MAGAZINE SPECIALISTS

BAKER, OREGON

Mrs. Gracia Booth Leaves 'Family' of 400 Evacuees Happily Settled in Ohio

By KATSU OIKAWA

Leaving a "family" of 400 successfully relocated evacuees in the Cincinnati area, Mrs. Gracia Booth left recently to join her husband, G. Raymond Booth, who was recently transferred to the Chicago relocation office.

Viewing her Cincinnati work in retrospect, Mrs. Booth commented, "It is with reluctant hearts that my husband and I leave this resettlement area, for we have formed many friendships with those who have come to Cincinnati. But we go with a sense of knowing that each one of the 'family' will be able to take care of himself and is well on the way to becoming an integral part of the community and the American way of life."

Since the organization of the Cincinnati Citizens' committee for the relocation of Japanese Americans in July 1, 1943, Mrs. Booth has served as executive secretary. With Nelson M. Burbroughs, pastor of the Christ Church Cathedral, as chairman, and surton S. Hill as secretary-treasurer, the committee was set up with only a few members. The committee now includes 38 representative citizens from the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, nisei, Issei and Negro groups.

The first task tackled by the committee was the housing problem for the great numbers of evacuees who are starting to leave the city early last summer. For several months beginning July 1, Mrs. Booth spent every afternoon at her desk and telephone in the WRA offices interviewing newcomers in search of housing, and contacting real estate agencies, apartment owners, answering newspaper ads, and announcing the housing needs to the churches, synagogues and to the hostels. When the hostels were full to overflowing, many Cincinnatians opened their homes and offered their hospitality, while those who had no guest room space to offer gave standing offers to finance a few days hospitality at the YMCA or YWCA, according to Mrs. Booth.

Emphasizing the point that there are no Japanese living in slum or undesirable areas, Mrs. Booth said, "We have persisted constantly in the housing fight because of scarcity, until we have found homes no one need be ashamed to live in—maybe humble sometimes, but respectable plus as to locality. A few have purchased homes already."

Citing an example of the type of experience which is heart-warming, Mrs. Booth said: "In answering an ad for a room to rent, I found that the lady was advertising the room belonging to her two soldier sons somewhere in the South Pacific and the other one soon to be shipped out. She did not want to disturb their books or pennants and other treasures; she wished them to remain where the boys had always kept them."

"When I mentioned the Japanese name of the lad I was calling for, I heard her catch her breath and for a long moment there was silence on the line and then her voice, softer but firmer came to me, 'Well, send the lad along, I'm sure my soldier sons, if they knew, would want their mother to put into living practice the democracy they have to give their young lives fighting for.'"

"Our James," says Mrs. Booth affectionately, "is exceptionally happy in this Catholic family where the kind sister of the twin soldier boys adores him and the parents always speak of him as 'our third son.' James proudly brings them along to the hostel to Sunday tea and other special occasions and he, in turn, although not a Catholic, attends mass as one of the family group.

The Booths' interest in relocation work stems back to the 15-year period prior to World War II when they were engaged in European refugee work in Canada as representatives of the American Friends Service committee.

Just prior to evacuation they had settled in Pasadena, Calif., but sold their home along with the evacuees and came East to aid in the relocation of the uprooted Japanese Americans.

Cleveland Nisei Live in Mansion Much Outmoded

By TOSH HOSHIDE

CLEVELAND.—It is hot and sultry in Cleveland. Occasional thunder showers break up the heat, but they come and go quickly. I welcome these rains as they cut down on the watering detail for our small victory patch, which we barely managed to squeeze in between the "old castle" and its front to rear wall.

The "old castle" is what we have named the old stone mansion in which we live. It was probably built some 50 or more years ago. It is the type of building you would see in movies with a spooky setting. The high steeples, tall windows and soot-covered exterior give every indication that it has long since seen its better days.

As one looks at the rear building he can see tall wooden doors, heavy on their hinges, and through the heavy ivy get a glimpse of an old horsehoe about three feet high over the door. So this was, no doubt, the stable to house the livery with living quarters above for the help. There is a marquee at the side of the house where the drivers would, no doubt, pull up to disgorge the occupants of the coaches.

Some of the old timers in the neighborhood claimed that famous personages came to the "old castle" in the olden days and this is not hard to believe for even now though there is a mustiness about the place, its grand hallway with floor to ceiling mirror, crystal chandelier, mosaic stone floor and choice hardwood wainscoting, leaves the impression of what was once regal splendor.

With wartime industrialization and the resulting housing shortage the "old castle" has been brought out of disuse and through "war conversion" procedures contractors fashioned eight family units of three rooms each out of two floors. The third floor, which was probably a ballroom, is now being used to hang up the wash.

All units are occupied by Japanese Americans, who qualified with the War Housing as doing essential work. There is a colored custodian, who with his family occupies one of the units. We had our ideas about mixing the occupants, but we had no choice—it was "take it or else."

We were one of the original occupants after the conversion was completed. When we moved in it was bare except for built-in kitchen cabinets and a few light globes. Stove, ice box, tables, chairs and beds had to be bought and we had to cook for a time on the old hot plates because there was trouble in the gas lines. Efforts to put in a pay telephone were unsuccessful due to wartime restrictions.



For special dinner parties with flower decorated tables, birthday celebrations . . . complete with cakes and candles, telephone Cody 53 for reservation.

How to Get Acquainted at a Relocatee Party

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The getting-acquainted conversation at a relocatee party is a social sometimes runs something like this: The music for the musical game stops, and the partners look each other over after self-introductions.

"Where did you say you're from?" the girl asks.

"Heart Mountain," the boy says proudly. "Well, why that funny smile?"

"Say, isn't that where they have all the agitators and trouble with selective service?"

"Take it easy, please! That's the trouble, you just hear about the bad things. Why, we have a big poultry project with 18,000 chickens, and hundreds of hogs, and we have a darned good paper, too. The Sentinel. Ever heard of it?"

"I may have. The music starts up again and the partners march around. And then a pause.

"Which center are you from?" the boy asks.

"Minidoka."

"Oh, that's where the people almost freeze to death, isn't it?"

"How could they? It's farther south than Heart Mountain."

"How long you have been in here in Washington?"

"About eight months."

"Do you miss camp?"

"Not camp itself, but I miss the people back there."

"I'd sure like to see a lot of my friends back there relocate. I know they could get jobs easily if they'd only come out."

"Me, too."

"Like it here?"

"Everything except the heat."

"Yeah, I'll take the dry air of Heart Mountain any day. And boy, give me a home where the buffaloes roam. This sure is a crowded town."

"They say Washington was built for only 700,000, and there are over a million here now. But it's no worse than Chicago or Detroit or any other big city." The music again, and off they go.

"Have any trouble with housing?"

"No. I stayed at the Y when I got here, and the church housing committee got me a place away out in the northwest."

"It's cooler out that way, isn't it?"



"It's supposed to be, but you can't prove it by me. When it's hot, it's hot, and a few degrees don't make any difference."

"It's sure funny how you see a lot of men still wearing coats in this hot weather."

"Yeah. I wear a sport shirt to work. A lot of men are smothering in their coats, but they're afraid to take them off. I think they're just a bunch of stuffed shirts."

"Well, they've started a campaign here last summer to have men not wear coats, but it hasn't made much headway." Oh, there's the music again.

"Where do you work?"

"At the WRA."

"Pretty soft. Under the paternal and protective wing of good old WRA."

"Any plans for the post-war?"

"None, that's kinda far off."

"Oh, I don't know about that. They're getting mighty close to Japan, you know."

"Well, I'll worry when the time comes—along with millions of others."

"Say, when's this game going to end? Oh, there it stops."

The partners go their separate ways to go through the same get-acquainted rigamarole with someone else. And so it goes.—J. K.

Property Officer Protects Evacuee Interests

At the inception of the War Relocation Authority, all property matters of the evacuees were handled by project attorneys. But as time went on it became evident that the attorneys were heavily burdened with strictly legal matters and could not devote sufficient time to property problems.

Therefore, in January, 1943, it was determined by the Washington WRA office and the San Francisco evacuee property office that a representative of the evacuee property division be located at each relocation center. As a result, the office of evacuee property was established at Heart Mountain early in February, 1943, with James H. Foster as the property officer. He stayed five months until June, when he was transferred to San Francisco.

Harvey Burnett, who assisted in the evacuation in California during the existence of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, was named as successor and has been filling the post since. He is aided in the office by three secretaries, Susie Yoshikawa, Alice Taketa and Lily Kasah, and an evacuee assistant, Frank Toya.

To work in conjunction with the center offices, the San Francisco evacuee property department set up field offices in Sacramento and Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., to operate government warehouses for the purpose of storing and handling evacuee property left on the coast.

One of the important services initiated by the evacuee property office was in picking up and transporting personal property in private storage to government warehouses where it is tallied and crated for storage or shipment, depending upon the requests of the owners.

Personal property matters are either completed through the assistance of the project property officer or submitted to the field office in the area where the problem originates. An investigation and report is made by a member of the field office when necessary and a transaction is completed in accordance with the evacuee's wishes, or

in a matter suggested by the evacuee property officer with the authorized approval of the evacuee.

Problems in which it appears legal advice is desirable are turned over to the project attorney for consultation and recommendation. When the services of an attorney seem necessary, it is suggested to the evacuee and a referral list is obtained from the San Francisco office of the principal attorneys and submitted to the evacuee in order that he may make a selection of a lawyer. The evacuee property office assists a resident in presenting the case to an attorney.

A big problem encountered by the evacuee property department was in the matter of free movement of personal belongings. In the early days, regulations were provided for one free movement of property.

Subsequently it was necessary to permit an additional 500-pound free movement of an evacuee's personal effects at the time of relocation in order to assist persons in shipping necessary articles of clothing and other articles to the point of relocation. But even this, however, became insufficient since the 500-pound limit was not enough to cover the shipment for families of over two or three people, and it became a point impeding family resettlement.

The problem was discussed at the evacuee property officers' conference at San Francisco in January of this year. Out of the conference developed new regulations, announced in March, providing upon

relocation the shipment at government expense of the evacuee's entire personal property from the project to the new destination.

In addition, there were also provisions made for the free transportation under certain circumstances of up to 5,000 pounds of commercial property to the point of relocation of the owner, when he became established in the new community and had immediate use for such equipment.

As an example of the type and amount of work done by the evacuee property office in the centers, the following problems were processed through the Heart Mountain office between January 1 and July 1, 1944: (1) 488 requests regarding property matters other than requests for shipment or storage of property, (2) 131 requests for shipment of contraband articles, (3) 356 requests for shipment of property from West coast points, (4) 196 requests for storage of property, (5) 369 requests for individual shipments of property received at the project, (6) 240 requests for shipment of property from the project to points of relocation and other centers. The total number of requests processed is 1,780.

In addition to the work mentioned, many other services are performed daily by the evacuee property staff. The evacuee property office is one whose services are necessary not only while the centers are in operation but also afterwards to properly handle property problems which may arise.

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Farm Activities Transform Barren Land

Food Needs of 10,000 Residents Raised Largely by Own Efforts

By ED TOKESHI

Transformation of barren sagelands into a gigantic truck farm which would supply a large portion of the fresh vegetable needs of 10,000 residents was one of the major tasks confronting evacuee transferees who arrived at Heart Mountain from West coast assembly centers two years ago. Harvest of more than 1,000 tons of vegetables last season, despite numerous hardships, indicates the measure of success attained by the local agriculture department. Outlook for this year is even brighter, in spite of heavy damage and delay of crops caused by the freak mid-June hailstorm.

Buffalo Bill Cody unwittingly played no little part in making possible the development of Heart Mountain's farm, for he helped promote the Shoshone irrigation project in the Big Horn basin. Actual work on the Shoshone reclamation project began in 1902 when surveys were taken by government engineers. Construction of the dam began in 1910, and the Garland, Franic and Willwood irrigation divisions went into operation in that order, the last in 1927.

Work on the Heart Mountain division was begun in 1935, with the first test runs being taken late in 1941. Repair of leaks and seepages discovered then was started by evacuees soon after the center's inception in the fall of 1942. Although cold weather during the winter months prevented bentoniting and use of heavy machinery, necessary manual labor was done by a crew of 30 or 40 workers who commuted daily to the canal. As many as 200 residents, engaged in bentoniting and cementing of portions of the canal in the early spring of 1943, put on the final touches on a project which will be a valuable and permanent addition to Wyoming's vast irrigation network. Life-giving water was directed to the center farm on June 1.

Weather has proved to be the most disturbing factor in the production of vegetables. The average growing season here is only 119 days, while evacuee farmers enjoyed an almost year-around season on the West coast.

Glen Hartman, appointed agriculture chief in August, 1942, brought with him vast knowledge of local agricultural conditions, having pioneered in the Wyoming area since 1905. After receiving his master's degree in agriculture from the University of Wyoming in 1928, he taught at the university and supervised experimental research. In 1939, he entered the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and served as this state's representative in charge of the farming program until offered his present position.

Overall study of the proposed farm was made in the fall. Partially complete soil maps furnished by the Department of Interior aided in the preliminary planning of types of crops and acreages of each to be grown.

Difficulty in procurement of farm equipment because of wartime restrictions necessitated the postponement of clearing of land until mid-winter.

Detailed plans on exact location and acreage of crops were made during late fall and winter with the aid in placing of competent men in key positions of the agriculture department. Among members of the original council who are active on the present staff are: Eiichi Sakauye, assistant farm superintendent; Minoru Sugita, farm unit foreman; Sukeji Ito, labor foreman, and Kunizo Inouye, in charge of the agriculture warehouse.

Appointed personnel men who had a hand in the early planning were Jerry King, assistant farm superintendent, now in the army, and Alden S. Ingraham, who took over farm superintendency in October, 1942.

Evacuee soil analysts, under direction of James Ito, graduate of the University of California College of Agriculture, conducted tests which indicated that, although suitable for types of crops to be grown, the soil was deficient in nitrogen and certain organic matter, as is the case in most desert areas. This

deficiency, however, has been made up by the planting of cover crops and legumes and use of manures. The analyses included lime and PH tests and a test for soluble salts in the soil. The texture of the soil runs from fine sandy loam to clay loams with the former predominating.

George Nakao and Henry Kiyomura, experienced in large scale farming operations in Santa Clara valley, Calif., and Kuzo Hatchimonji, seed specialist, provided invaluable assistance in laying the groundwork for the program.

Clearing of sagebrush from the farm area began in late January, 1943, and despite the severe winter that year, a large part of the clearing was finished by the last day of March when the ground had thawed enough for plowing to begin.

With the advent of spring, work on the canal and preparation of ground were speeded with the enlisting of voluntary aid. Residents as well as members of the appointed personnel rallied to the call and tractor operations were put on a three-shift basis. Schools were dismissed for summer vacation one week in advance to permit students to aid with planting operations.

Water from the Heart Mountain canal reached the fields on June 1, and planting operations were begun, only to be interrupted by an early June sleet and snow storm. Work was brought up to schedule by the yeoman work of volunteers. Certain crops which require long growing periods were cultured in greenhouses outside the center and in hotbeds located just south of the Sentinel building.

With the departure of a large number of men for outside seasonal farm jobs, much of the work, especially the tedious transplanting operations, was done by issei women. The enthusiasm with which they took over the work is evidenced by the fact that in 10 days, 75 women working at top speed transplanted 65 acres of seedlings.

Production on the Heart Mountain farm front became a reality in mid-July when the first crop of Chinese cabbage and red radish was harvested. Harvesting was stepped up in the succeeding weeks until the climax was reached in late October when volunteers were recruited to save the crops from cold weather.

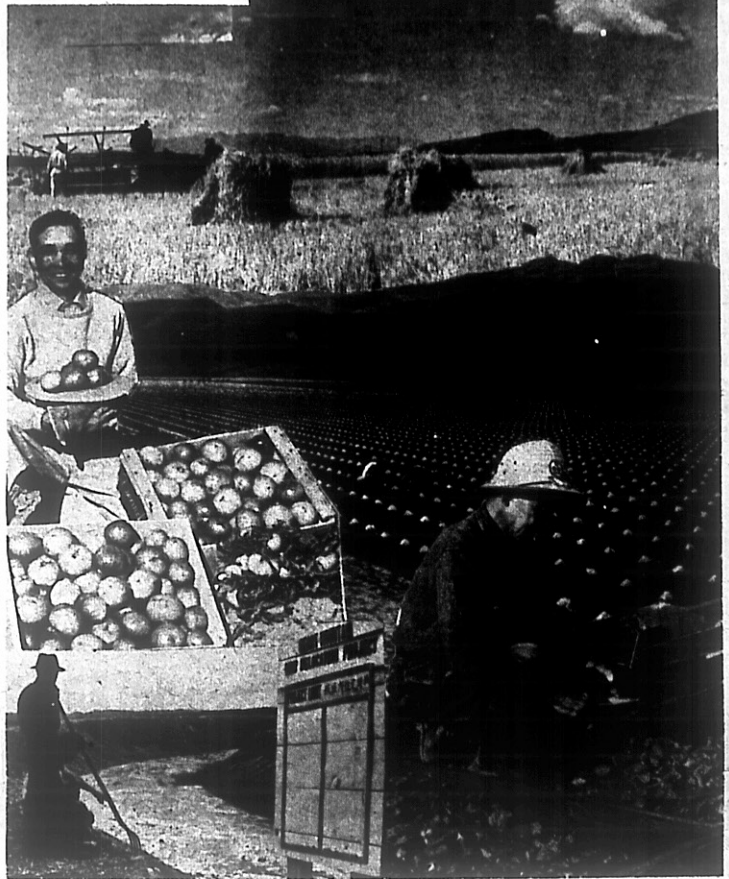
From on Sept. 8 and 9 slashed yield of crops considerably, but most of the crops were saved by the work of volunteers and regularly employed agricultural workers before advent of severe cold weather. Notable was the work done by high school students in harvesting 110 acres of potatoes which supplied the center mess halls with that staple throughout the winter.

Of the 2,069,735 pounds of vegetables harvested, 902,073 pounds were stored in the root cellars for use during the winter. Potatoes led the list of 98 varieties of vegetables grown, with 516,500 pounds harvested. Carrots followed with 271,527 pounds. Other major crops picked were daikon, 202,752 pounds; turnips, 171,136 pounds; Chinese cabbage, 153,376 pounds; sweet corn, 90,392 pounds, and cabbage, 69,402 pounds. Also harvested in large quantities were: dry and green beans, beets, cantaloupes, cucumbers, lettuce, green and dry onions, green peas, radish, romaine, rutabagas, spinach, squash and tomatoes.

Value of vegetables is figured by taking 85 per cent of the Denver market price for goods of comparable grades. Base markets for this purpose have been designated for each center. This amount is charged against mess operations.

Heart Mountain's agricultural program for 1944 provided for the planting of 848 acres, an increase

Can Winter Be Far Behind?



By the local yardstick of good crop production, Heart Mountain ranks right near the top with any of the local producers, which illustrates not only the "know how" but hard work as well, since all of the local land was virgin soil last year. This is its second crop. The top picture shows newly moved grain. Below one of the workers is shown holding good, ripe tomatoes, while the adjoining picture, taken some time ago, shows the seemingly endless acres of "white caps" protecting delicate plants. To the left shows the vital flow of life-giving water to the fields. This was the first time water had been in the canal. A faithful worker is shown inspecting seedlings in the hot frames.

of 34.66 acres over last year. The program was based on estimates of vegetables needs of the local commissary department, as produce is not expected to be sold in the outside market. Plantings were made so as to meet a schedule set up by the commissary department. Last year, because of the late start, planting of crops was not staggered.

Plans call for growing of 610 acres of forage crops to feed cattle and hogs.

Work on the farm began in early February when preparation of hotbeds was begun under the supervision of Kameichi Ono. Under Ono's direction, all seedlings needed for original plantings were grown in the center. Nearly 3,600 square feet of hot bed space was used. Among plants grown were cabbage, broccoli, bell pepper, tomatoes, eggplants, cucumber and celery.

Some difficulty was faced in locating Japanese vegetable seeds this year because of closing of seed firms which were operated by evacuees on the West coast.

Planting of the 1944 crop began in late April, more than one month before seeding operations were started last year. Although hampered by the excessively wet spring, operations were on schedule until the mid-June hailstorm, which in addition to interfering with planting and delaying growth, necessitated replanting of a number of crops.

Damage suffered proved to be lower than was first estimated. Recovery of damaged plants progressed more rapidly than was expected and tomato and cabbage seedlings were acquired to replace

plants lost. Necessity of replanting, however, interfered with the schedule set up to meet the commissary department needs.

To insure rapid maturity of long growing season plants such as cantaloupes, cucumbers and watermelons, hot caps, extensively used in Imperial valley, Calif., were used on a 10-acre patch. Hot caps were used experimentally on a one-acre plot of eggplants last year.

Harvest of the 1944 crop started on June 8 with the picking of 43 bushels of red radish. Although damaged considerably by the hailstorm, spinach, mustard green and Chinese cabbage were harvested in succeeding weeks. Over-wintered green onions were supplied the mess halls throughout the spring months.

Picking of peas began on July 6, almost three weeks before harvest of the same crop in the previous year. Harvest for loose lettuce and Swiss chard followed.

Main emphasis this year will be placed on food processing operations. Pickling and canning of vegetables will be carried on in every center last year were canned in Cowley, while pickling was done in the center.

Among the improvements over last year is the smoother functioning of the department, due in some degree to the closer cooperation given by the commissary, motor pool and engineering departments.

Evacuee supervisors of the project farm are Sakauye, Torakichi Okano, crop supervisor, and Mantaro Umemoto, Fusakichi Konishi, Chozo Taubochi, Buntaro Matsuura and Seishiro Hoosono, farm unit foreman. Fred Richard is senior foreman.

Eddie's Shoe Store

Powell, Wyo.

Friends, you are welcomed to a small shoe store, chock full of shoes for the whole family.

EDWIN F. MCCOY
Owner-Mgr.



Remember her with
Flowers
Flowers for All
Occasions

Cody Greenhouse
Cody, Wyo.

When Industry Is Well Rewarded



Egg Production at Center Farm Exceeds 75,000 Dozen in Year

Located about a half mile northeast of the hospital, just outside the project proper, is the poultry farm which now supplies most of the center's egg needs, a portion of the meat fowl and a considerable part of the manure used on the farm. Under the expert guidance of Satoru Saijo, poultry farm foreman, egg production has exceeded the 75,000 dozen mark during the past 11 months. Peak production was reached in March, when a record 14,230 dozen were delivered to the commissary department, and since that time, monthly totals have exceeded 10,000 dozen.



Preliminary plans for the poultry farm were laid by the agriculture department in the winter of 1943. In mid-January, the site of the project was approved by the city planning commission, although objections were raised because of its proximity to the hospital and residential areas. The site was chosen because it provided necessary water and sewage connections and offered natural shelter. Because of sanitation measures taken, odor and danger of spreading of disease from the farm has proved to be negligible.

First of four brooder houses was finished by April 17 when the initial shipment of 2,000 white leg-horn chicks was received. Additional shipments were received and by July 1, the flock numbered 10,000.

Saijo and his wife, Asano, who have had previous experience in poultry raising in Baldwin Park, Calif., have supervised the project since its inception. At the outset, lack of experienced personnel proved to be a serious handicap.

Construction of laying houses began in June and by Sept. 10, 22 of the 23 houses were completed. Four of these converted CCC barracks measure 20 by 120 feet, while the rest are 20 by 100 feet.

Egg production started in the week ending Sept. 25, when two cases of pullet eggs were gathered. Production for that month totaled 343 dozen and increased satisfactorily until late October. A cold snap during the second week of November caused egg production to drop to zero. Value of insulation of poultry houses was proved by rocketing of production after Nov. 18, when insulation of the first of laying houses was completed. By the last week of December, sufficient houses were insulated to house all laying hens. Production had risen to the 4,000-eggs-per-day mark by the last of February.

Approximately 10,000 pounds of meat poultry have been used for center consumption.

Chickens on the farm numbered 18,129, as of July 6. Of this total, 7,246 were laying hens, 3,821 were growing hens and 7,062 were chicks. The laying hens are pullets, while meat fowl is the white Plymouth Rock variety.

Monthly egg production figures follow:

Month	Dozen
September, 1943	343
October	1,410
November	180
December	2,070
January, 1944	7,140
February	8,580
March	14,230
April	12,900
May	10,230
June	11,610
July (incomplete)	1,740

Total 69,713

—E. T.




Motorists were somewhat amazed this spring to see row on row of snow-white caps protecting cucumbers, melons and other tender shoots which aren't safe generally until almost July (in 1943 it snowed on July 16), thus insuring seed and labor investments. Many things at Heart Mountain reflect the "V" for victory slogan as does this double cucumber held by a pretty Mountaineer. Farm produce requires space and more space, and the huge cellar, built entirely with evacuee labor, houses many carloads of produce during the winter months. Since pork does not require as many ration points, a good part of the local meat supply is raised and fed locally. Here are some of the parkers answering the dinner gong. Besides the large farm acreage under production, hundreds of residents produce a good part of their own food in the victory gardens west of the center. Here is a partial view of the fields. Squash is but one of the many crops contributing to the center menu, while the lower right shows another view of the carefully-tended victory gardens.



Dry Cleaning
Neatly . . . Quickly

CODY LAUNDRY
Phone Cody 62



Balanced Meals
at the
Blue Goose Cafe
Powell, Wyo.

Sentinel Continues Fight Against Racists, Bigotry Despite Relocated Staff

By KAY KUSHINO

As a progressive group, members of The Sentinel staff have, from the beginning, advocated the relocation movement and proven their contention by creating a rapid turnover in the department.

However, before this end could be achieved, there were many months of weary waiting for leave clearance while the heavy wheels of authority could be geared sufficiently to permit an impatient, eager nisei group to depart from the confinement of their work areas and go forth to meet the challenge of a highly accelerated world.

Under the discerning and sagacious guidance of editors who were more than adequately equipped with the fundamentals of Journalism, the organ known as The Sentinel was launched on a career which was slated to bring it into the public limelight as the foremost relocation newspaper. Forming the nucleus of the staff were enthusiastic and tireless-minded youths whose close co-ordination and initiative made possible a publication of interest and merit.

Editor-in-chief Bill Hosokawa, whose background as editor of the Singapore Herald and the Shanghai Times and as staff correspondent for the Reuters news agency is unimpeachable, supervised the publication of the paper. His fearless editorials were nationwide comment and the dictates of his policy, always closely-knit with that of the staff, have done much to disprove the allegations of race-baiters and others of their ilk. His departure last October to take up a copy-editor's desk on the Des Moines Register was keenly felt by his co-workers and by the community in general. His column "On the Out-Side" is widely read for its homely philosophy and news of interest.

Perhaps one of the most versatile of the writers on the staff was Miwako Oana, whose column, "Mo's Scratch Pad," brought the first sane perspective of evacuation to those who lived within the wire enclosures. To her the grim sentry outposts, the barrenness of this isolated land, even the clouds that obscured the horizon, held a touch of beauty, and residents filled with uncertainty and doubt were strengthened in spirit as they too, saw the world through her serene eyes. Today, still fortified by a refreshing personality vibrant with life, she is employed as assistant editor of the children's division publications of the Presbyterian church in New York.

Louise Sukei, on the editorial staff of the Rafu Shimpo, former Los Angeles Japanese daily, in the position of city editor of The Sentinel until her departure for Chicago in June last year. Her experience as a newswoman proved to be of inestimable aid in launching the publication during the first vital months of its career. She is now employed as a research worker on a University of California project.

Another staff member to achieve success is Martha Kaihatsu, former advertising manager of The Sentinel. Her story proved that obstacles confronting a minority group on the "outside" could be overcome by hard work, resourcefulness, initiative and personality. Now in the advertising department of a nationally known Chicago paper, she is in a position to show that only through relocation can a nisei truly find himself.

Confined existence in confined quarters tends to develop a defeatist attitude in the majority of people but to Hime Okubo, Sentinel reporter, the world was still replete and full of glorious anticipation. Months of invalidism at home and in the assembly center at Tule Lake had tended to strengthen and mold her character where another might have become discouraged and apathetic. Grateful to a benevolent Providence which had restored her health, she sought to transfuse others with her own zest for living. Early in June, following the precedent set by many others of the staff, she turned her footsteps eastward, and with her mother, settled in Detroit.



Jack Kunitomi, sports editor, who are training at army posts in Mississippi and Florida.

Among others on the staff who have relocated are Michi Onuma, former Sentinel business manager and publisher of a progressive paper in pre-evacuation days who is now in Denver; Nobu Kawal, who is with the McCall Publishing company in Dayton, Ohio; Yas Nakamichi, sports editor, who is on the staff of the Wyoming Riverton Review; Miharu Kawaguchi, who is attending school in Utah; Teresa Honda who is employed in Yellow Springs; Katsu Oikawa, who is attending a college in Cincinnati; Kara Matsumita, former society editor, now in Louisville, Ky.; Ed Tokeshi, former city editor, now in Chicago; Kay Masuda who is employed as a library clerk in Chicago, and Shiz Yamaguchi, former business manager who is also in Chicago.

That newspaper work formed no barriers to interludes of romance was evidenced by the fact that Fumi Amano is now Mrs. George

Kinoshita, both of them former Sentinel workers; Yasuko Amano is Mrs. Toki Kojima of Salt Lake City, and Masako Masuda, faithful stenographic-tactile of the new Mrs. Minol Ota, wife of the center veterinarian residing in Lovell.

Although members of The Sentinel have come and gone, some in the search for a more extensive education and others to find their appointed niche in the plan of life, there remains on the staff one who has kept his mental equilibrium unperturbed by the steady flow of fellow-workers who answered the call of opportunity beyond the plains of Wyoming.

In his unassuming but resolute way, Haruo Imura, editor of The Sentinel, brings to a waiting public within the center and to residents of every state in the union, a brand of news which is recognized for its integrity and liberality.

Today, with a staff of inexperienced but willing workers, The Sentinel chronicles the current events in the center and on the outside, and with a benign eye watches the kaleidoscope of human life.

OUR WORLD IS WHAT WE MAKE IT

Our world is what we make it,
Happy or cheerful or gay;
Or mayhap sort of gloomy
In a stern forbidding way.

Though oft the sun be hiding
Behind thick clouds of gray,
And teardrops keep on falling
'Cause our world's been cast away,
We're bound to find some sunshine
Though faint their shining ray
If we but stop and let a smile
Tug all our sorrows away.

For us who live from day to day
Behind the towers and light
It only takes a thing or two
To make each day so bright—
Perhaps a nod, or a "Hello, there"—
Or just a passing smile—
It's these little things that count,
That make life here worthwhile.

Fred Hara.

Ruby Kubota Heads Co-op House At University of Wisconsin

Under the title words: "Ruby Kubota, American Girl: Co-op Leader is of Japanese Descent, But Her Heart and Mind Are American," the Sunday issue of the Wisconsin State Journal presented a guest editorial, a picture and a story about this 19-year-old Washington state nisei girl.

She was honored by fellow students when they elected her, a freshman, president of the Groves Women's Co-operative House, a rooming house for women students on the university campus.

In her editorial about the co-operative house, Miss Kubota of Metaline Falls, Wash., declared: "The co-op housed 23 girls this semester of different races, colors and creeds, and we've lived together with no disruptive elements that would indicate non-cooperation except for a few purely feminine idiosyncrasies.

"... The idea to the women in Groves House is this: A cooperative provides low-cost living, interracial and inter-mixed living, promotes the co-operative movement by training future leaders, and permits us to become educated to our fellow beings."

Praising the co-operative way, she stated: "Cooperation removes the cause of war, promotes economic equilibrium, saves the way for real democracy without undergoing secretive methods that arouse public suspicion, without subverting any other order."

Her father, George Kubota, came to this country from Japan when he was 15 and worked in Seattle until he had enough money to buy a hardware store in Metaline Falls, a little town of 700 above Spokane and near the Canadian border. Later he bought a furniture store. After Pearl Harbor the townspeople

stayed away from the store for two months, but then they came back and the period of anxiety was over. The people remembered how Ruby, during her school days in Metaline Falls, had won two medals awarded by the American Legion post for Americanism.

She is studying Journalism at the University of Wisconsin and outside of classes works for the Red Cross and Russian war relief.

Technical Crew Shows Pictures To Huge Crowd

With equipment borrowed from private owners, the technical department of Community Activities made its debut at the first community dance held on Sept. 2, 1942. Although the original staff consisted of only three members, Clarence Matsumura, Roy Nakano and Yoshio Baba, every effort was made to provide large public gatherings with sound amplification systems.

The most important function of the technical department, however, is the showing of moving pictures. The first movie, "Freelias Comes Home," was shown on Oct. 27, 1942. The two theaters did not open until May, 1943, with Pagoda and Dawn selected by contest as names. To date nearly 160 feature length pictures have been shown with a total attendance of 360,000. Among the outstanding pictures presented here include "Pride of the Yankees," "Lucky Jordan," "Desert Victory," "Mr. Lucky" and "Star Spangled Rhythm."

Headed by Ed Morihoro, the present staff is composed of Andy Miyashita, Johnny Kuwada, Rickey Washizaki, George Kataura, Richard Omori and Mari Kawanami.

Chinese Ask Fair Play

A group of young California Chinese Americans meeting at the Lake Tahoe Chinese Christian Youth Conference went on record asking fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei Couple Befriended By Parents of War Dead

It was a hot Sunday afternoon, and the young nisei couple ventured out to the park in Cincinnati to hear a band concert. No one spoke to them, a few smiled... many stared curiously, but not unkindly. They felt alien and embarrassed and alone. Then a white-haired man and woman separated themselves from the crowd and walked over to where the two young Americans with Japanese faces stood apart.

Extending their hands they introduced themselves and they invited the two young strangers and their little lad to sit with them. By the end of the concert a fierce thunderstorm had broken and the rain poured down in torrents. People ran to their parked cars or to street cars or busses... calling to each other to "hurry in" in the usual friendly American way. No one offered a ride or shelter to the two of Japanese ancestry. Then the older couple said, "We live just a block down the street... won't you come home with us to tea?" They had a lovely visit over the teacups and went home happier than they had been for many weeks.

The next morning the young people opened the paper and saw the pictured faces of their new friends and, beneath the picture, read the story of how the telegram from the War department had come to them only at noon the day before, announcing the death of their two sons, their only children, "somewhere in the South Pacific."

Nisei in Chicago Are Finding Jobs To Suit Ability

By MARTHA KAIHATSU

It has been a good year now since Chicago's business men have had to sit up and take notice of the nisei.

It has been a "good" year—too for the nisei—for I can frankly state from my experience on the "Help Wanted" columns of one of Chicago's great dailies—that "Business men have now accepted American Japanese as a part of the Windy City's working millions." And I can only illustrate what proof there may be by a few examples which I hope will give you a clearer picture of what "our employers" out here think of "us."

Significant of these comments is the fact that they do not know I am a nisei—and that their statements are voluntary.

So here are a few: The personnel manager of a medium sized wholesale distribution house: "You know when they (nisei girls) call up for a job they speak such damn good English you hire them over the phone—and what are they—Japs—but we hire them because we need them and they are okay."

Comment: Business men accept nisei applicants as a matter of course. Many have asked to have the words "Japanese-Americans" inserted in the ad. I would encourage nisei to answer these ads because in most cases, employers are sincere in hiring nisei.

A small manufacturer says: "I'll hire a Japanese-American any day. Sure, there are a lot of bad ones in every lot but my boys are good to me and I try to give them a break. They have a tendency to expect too much money—can't blame them—they're educated and the other boys aren't—not only that my production's speeded up."

Comment: This manufacturer is a Jew. Too many nisei here harbor too many prejudices against the Jews and the Negroes—We're all fighting the same war, let's remember that when we relocate.

On the domestic front a housewife said: "My sister has a 'Jap' girl—she is very good but I think they are above domestic work. They are ambitious and independent. I'd like to get a Japanese girl who'll stick!"

Comment: The reliability of the nisei as domestics has already been proved on the West coast. As an aid to their pocketbooks and as a refuge from the housing problems, many nisei girls are successfully exchanging room and board for a few hours of housework daily besides holding down an 8-hour-day job. It's hard work—but they're doing it because it's pleased.

The owner of a small paint factory told me of this incident: "There I was, willing to give these Japanese-Americans a break; you see I want to hire quality and I pay for it but when I interviewed this beginner typist—she wanted \$35 a week to start. No more Japs for me. All she had was experience in one of them camps! I'm gonna hire an experienced typist at \$35 and believe me, I don't care what color she is."

Comment: Nisei girls do have a tendency (as do the fellows) to ask for more money. A relocatee must remember an "experienced" girl in Chicago business terminology is someone with "years and years" of business background. There are many of these "experienced" girls available and the labor shortage is not as acute as it has been.

A personnel manager of another factory says: "I have one Jap-American girl—a good worker. She's quiet, she minds her own business. Everybody likes her. But she's too quiet! I ask her: Does she have any friends... maybe I can get more girls like her... she doesn't have any friends... What the hell they do for fun anyway? Do you know?"

Comment: It think the most pleasant remark to hear over the telephone is that the nisei are getting along with other employees. Despite the comment of this employer we nisei are having fun.

The majority of nisei are in the "unskilled labor" and "clerk-typist, stenographer" category. After all, we've only been here a year.

THE Social World

Youth Organizations Form Important Cog in Wheel For Recreation, Education

With the arrival of approximately 11,000 residents from various assembly centers in August and September, 1942, the need for supervised activities for the young people was realized by the leaders of the recreation department.

Yosh Kodama, who was appointed supervisor of youth organizations, formulated preliminary plans to organize young people's clubs under competent leadership.

As the first step in the organization of youth, the center was divided into five zones, each with a supervisor.

In order to get recognition under the recreation department, each of the newly-organized clubs was required to hand in a complete list of its members and officers, its constitution and the name of its adviser. By the end of January of the following year, there were approximately 40 boys' clubs, whose members ranged from 12 to 22 years of age.

The girls' clubs were organized about the same time into five age groups, Aeta, 7-12 years; Epsilon, 13-15 years; Alpha, 16-18 years; Rho, 19-21 years, and Tau, over 21 years. At the end of the first year, 36 girls' clubs had been registered with the recreation department.

Plans for establishing branches of the YMCA and YWCA in the center were first discussed in December, 1942, but it was not until the following year that an active interest was taken in official YMCA or YWCA recognition. By the end of May, 1943, 23 boys' clubs had received YMCA charters and by July of the same year, all the girls' clubs with the exception of the Girl Reserve age groups were officially recognized as YWCA clubs.

The actual setting up of Y organizations here was due largely to the frequent visits of Father Breimeister and Kimiko Mukaye, YWCA secretaries for the WRA centers from the national office in New York, and the efforts of Wilbur L. Maxwell, representative from the Denver YMCA office.

Mrs. James Nose was the first YWCA co-ordinator, followed by Mrs. Yaye Ambo, Michi Mizue and Mitsuho Shirao, present co-ordinator. Dick Fujioka has held the office of the YMCA correlator since its inception.

The earlier social activities were pushed by the Tau division. Thanksgiving dances were sponsored by the Tau group and the Rho clubs.

The Epsilon group followed with a fun frolic in which 190 Epsilon girls participated in singing, skits and stunts.

At the end of the first year, an impressive ceremony was held in the traditional Christmas setting, at which nearly 800 girls in clubs, Girl Scout and Camp Fire groups were formally recognized.

One of the earliest benefit dances held in the center was sponsored by the Debonnaires and the Pimpernel of the Rho division.

The Alpha held their first large social on New Year's night with more than 350 young people attending.

The boys' clubs were slow in getting started, but gradually worked towards a busy season by sponsoring a series of speaker meetings. The earlier panel discussions were promoted by the Kardiacs, Zebras and HMS.

With the organization of a local YMCA, the boys' clubs were divided into five age classifications, Juniors, 10-12 years; older boys, 13-15 years; key men, 16-18 years; seniors, 18-21 years, and the young men, over 21.

The following spring, social activities hit a new high as all divisions sponsored dances and frolics. The first and only formal dance held in the center was the cotton formal Valentine ball sponsored in February by the Brenda Starr of the Tau division. The Aeta girls sponsored a doll festival in March. In April, a three-day Rho conference was held with the theme, "New Horizons". During the same month, the Alpha girls held an all-day field day with boys in the KeY men age group as their guests.

To co-ordinate club activities, a KeY men council was organized for the 6-18 age group and a Y'a men council for the 18-21 division. Alpha and Rho councils were also formed.

With boys leaving for seasonal work, 20 boys' clubs disbanded in rapid succession. These clubs represented approximately 300 boys between the ages of 16 and 21. As a result, the Alpha introduced socials for girls only and proved that a dance could go over as well

Queen May Reigns Over Her Court



Heart Mountain pulchritude was a dither recently when the Young Buddhists announced plans for the second annual Huzel coronation. The school auditorium was romped with decorations—in a hand-made sort of way—when Queen May Inouya was crowned. She is shown here with her attendants.

without boys. Two such affairs were the "No Males Tonight" dance held in the gym with the Rhos and the Epsilons, and the "Welcome Tuleans" social for Alpha age girls from Tule Lake.

The lack of proper behavior at many of the center dances showed a definite need for social supervision, and upon recommendation of Miss Breimeister, an advisers council was organized, comprised of all the advisers of youth clubs. One of the biggest accomplishments of this group was to promote proper dancing and social etiquette and host and hostess training.

A student Y group held its first meeting in January, 1943. It was called the Student Christian association in order that it might be affiliated with the national organization. Emi Kimura was the first president of the local SCA.

Delegates were sent to the student-faculty conference sponsored by the Rocky Mountain regional group in Estes Park, Colo. Heart Mountain representatives also attended the National Intercollegiate Christian conference in Geneva, Wis., last year.

Although the majority of SCA leaders have relocated, a small group of interested college-age youths are still carrying on the work. The present cabinet is composed of Isaku Konoshima, pres.; Jun Fukuzawa, vice pres., and Michi Kamei, sec. The Rev. Donald Toriumi and Dick Fujioka are advisers.

Denver People Genuinely Friendly to Nisei Group

By MARY OYAMA

On the eve of our departure for Chicago we find ourselves regarding our first resettlement home, Denver, with warm sentimental affection. After living in this "Mile High City" we can say that the nicest thing about this place; aside from its marvelous view of the Rockies, wonderful trees and beautiful parks, are the people of Denver. We have never known a city where the inhabitants are so genuinely friendly and nice. This is the biggest reason why we regret leaving the place. In no other city so far lived in have we felt so much at home and so much an integral part of the community.

As we told one of our Denver friends, "I'd be sorry to leave even if we were going back to California." Not even in our former home city of Los Angeles did we ever feel so much a definite part of America. In analysis, the feeling may be due to some of the following reasons: (1) the hospitable friendly people, because of the old tradition of the hospitable West or because this place is a small city rather than a large metropolis where people are more inclined to be more impersonal and cold; (2) being a member of a large and active Caucasian American church which had wide and effective influence in the community. Whereas before we have always belonged to a "Japanese" church; (3) contacts with liberal, progressive, and religious groups which are actively participating in social activities in the center.—A. T.

(Continued on page 27)

Pfc. Joe Tanaka Wins a Silver Star for Gallantry and Wonders 'Was He a Native Son'

By BILL HOSOKAWA
It was in the papers last night. Pfc. Joseph Tanaka, awarded the Silver Star for gallantry somewhere in Italy.

The citation was in those precise, formal words of a military report, but the Associated Press correspondent who had written of this one little incident in a world-wide war had tried to capture a little of the feeling of Joe Tanaka's act. "Little spurts of dust marked the places where the bullets aimed at Joe Tanaka were hitting," the correspondent had written. "As long as we saw those miniature geysers, those of us sweating and tense and half-praying for Joe Tanaka's return journey across the flat knew that the bullets were missing."

"For Joe was in the lee of the slightest of ridges, and he had to crawl, pressed flat against the earth, to get to the captain who lay with his leg shattered in the shelter of a tiny hummock.

"A little cheer went up from the group when Joe reached the captain, and his mates redoubled their protective fire as the mist quickly made a rope fast under the cap-

tain's armpits and over his shoulders, then hitched the other end to his belt."

So Joe Tanaka had crawled back again through the rain of death, dragging the wounded officer to safety on that hot, dusty Italian plain.

Who would have thought of Joe as a hero? His legs were bowed and too short for his body, and he looked as sloppy as any nisei I've seen in O.D.'s. But it was his outlook more than his appearance that raised everyone's doubts. Let me tell you about him.

Joe lived next door to me at Heart Mountain, he and his mother and dad and a younger sister. His younger brother, Tom, was in the army, and they had a little service star in the window for him.

Joe wasn't dumb. He was a lawyer before the war and he'd done a lot of reading. But in camp Joe always was the last one to the mess hall in the morning, and the first to quit work. He was one of the boys on a farm crew.

He didn't give a damn about anything. "The government put me here," he used to say, "now let

them figure out what they want to do with me."

He had a perpetual chip on his shoulder because he never had gotten over being sore about having been evacuated. You could hardly blame him, because he'd just opened a practice and was beginning to make a little money when they packed him out, bag and baggage.

One night they were having a party at Joe's place. The older folks and the girl had gone elsewhere so Joe could have the apartment, and he had four or five fellows in. They'd gotten hold of beer some place—Joe knew all the angles—and they'd been drinking and singing most of the evening.

About 11 o'clock some of the neighbors were muttering about the noise when a police car drove up. We thought the internal security boys had come to shush up the party, but just one copper climbed out and he knocked politely on the door.

"Yeah," Joe said.
"Does Joe Tanaka live here?" the copper asked.
"Yeah," Joe replied, "what of it?"

I was out in front trying to cool off and I saw the fellow hand Joe a telegram.

Joe opened it and read it, and for a while he just stood there. The rest of the bunch was singing again and the copper had gone. Joe didn't say a word and he closed the door and walked out. He wasn't walking fast and he wasn't walking slow—just walking as if he didn't know his legs were moving.

By that time a guard had spotted him and turned the floodlight full on Joe. Joe raised his head and looked squarely into the light, not flinching a bit. From where I was standing I could see Joe's silhouette, black against the glare of the light, and the barber wire glistening and trailing from Joe's hand out into the night. It was a picture like you see in the movies.

The guard was hollering at Joe, and finally Joe seemed to hear him and with a sort of defiant swing of his shoulder, Joe turned away.

He saw me then, but he didn't say anything, and so I got in step with him and kept walking. Finally we came to a little place where

sat down in the sand. "That damned light," he said softly, as if he were talking to himself. "And that wire. Am I a criminal, or am I a native-born citizen of the United States?"

I knew he wasn't talking to me, so I kept quiet, and for a while Joe didn't say any more.

Then he turned to me and said: "But this is my home, isn't it? Don't die fighting for it, for me, didn't he?"

"Well, I've had my grips," sitting and griving while Tom was out there fighting so I could sit here and grive.

"I didn't see till just a little while ago. But I see it clearly now. The war is the biggest thing today, and unless we win that first, there won't be any rights to demand. Tom couldn't finish the job. I've got to do it for him."

And that's how Joe Tanaka, who didn't give a damn, became a soldier and risked his greatest privilege, the right to live.

Once-Empty Shelves of Library Now Hold Interest of Residents

By JOHN MISHIMA

Between the days of empty shelves in November of 1942 to the present days of abundance, Heart Mountain's public library holds a tale unknown to many residents. Like all other community functions, the library had its bad moments.

Books just didn't make a library at the time and it took a while converting a bare "rec" hall into a library. Three persons were employed in those early days, a Caucasian head and two evacuee assistants. Rosie Fukui and Mrs. K. Murakita, laboring under the guidance of Margaret Jensen, who in turn was aided by volunteer Girl Scout workers, made necessary preparations in order to have books and other reading material ready for the public.

In the library's early stages, book shelves were not available, there were few but they didn't accommodate the accumulated copies of books and magazines. Book shelves were not the only problem as tables and chairs were not available either, which makes a pretty incomplete library. During those trying days the librarians worked with the little equipment they had at their disposal and only time brought about the improvements the public now enjoys.

The library made its debut on Feb. 2, 1943, with Mrs. H. Mohri as patroness and Miss Jensen its head. Since the opening the library has been watched over by two other guardians since Miss Jensen's departure—Mrs. Lincoln Frost, Jr., from May to December, 1943, and Mrs. Marlin Kurtz, the present librarian.

With the Junior Library already under its wings, the library project opened its high school branch in September, 1943. Rosie Fukui was placed in charge until December, when Nellie Takemoto took over. Relocation claimed Miss Takemoto in June of 1944, and Mickey Yabe is now in charge. The school library boasts one other employee, Gladys Shimasaki, who is Miss Yabe's assistant.

Through the Victory Book Campaign, W. R. A. purchases and donations by churches and individuals the library accumulated an increasing amount of reading material. The Rev. Donald Toriumi has aided a great deal in his contributions of over 1,500 books. Japanese books were made available through the Japanese Red Cross. More than 100 books, the majority of them religious, were received from overseas.

The library now displays a total of 10,190 books including 6,832 fiction, 3,281 non-fiction, and 127 Japanese volumes.

Some of the more popular newspapers and magazines were made available through subscriptions. Eleven newspapers are listed including the Los Angeles Times, Chicago Daily News, San Francisco Chronicle, San Jose Mercury Herald and the Washington Post. The 47 magazines include the most popular publications like Life, Look, Time, and Readers Digest.

Statistics show the daily average of circulation at 275 and patronage at 300, including the adult and junior section. The present number of registered patrons is 4,200.

From the opening date, the staff has more than doubled. The library is now serviced by seven librarians and one head. May Yamamoto heads the adult section and Hideko Nishimura the junior department. Mr. X. Yosi is the book mender and four girls serving in the capacity of assistants are Yoshimi Hayashi, Connie Yata, Alice Tsuruda, and Miyuki Aoyama.

Lauds Nisei Instructors
Captain Frank Roberts, commander of the naval units at the University of Colorado, commended the work of the nisei instructors at the Navy language school.

Pointing out that over 90 per cent of the faculty of the school were persons of Japanese ancestry, Captain Roberts said that "no greater work could be done by any individual citizen than is being done by the members of our Japanese language school faculty to bring an early victory to the American people."

Pearl Buck, author and lecturer, appealed to Californians to keep their wits and common sense in their attitude toward Orientals, and particularly Japanese Americans, in an article published in Asia magazine.

Ever Seeking

The search for knowledge draws like a magnet those of curious mind. Here are two students supplementing their classroom work with information from the library—the most popular part of the high school.



Isei Have First Opportunity For Concentration on Studies

On any evening, a casual passer-by may notice the lights shining from windows in the high school building.

Upon closer inspection, he will see a class of earnest oldsters seriously poring over their English books . . . or a roomful of young girls, who work by day, taking dictation practices from the shorthand instructor . . . or a group of young men gathered around a radio set listening intently to the instructor's lecture on electricity.

The adult education program was practically a necessity to provide constructive activities for the increased leisure time offered by relocation center life.

For many issei, it was the opportunity of their lives. Having had to work unceasingly since youth, issei men had little time for furthering their education or pursuing a hobby. Caring for children and the usual household duties had also left little leisure time for most issei women.

For students just out of high school without college plans, it was a chance to receive some vocational training.

Under the direction of Harold R. Bottrell, the first class opened on Oct. 6, 1942, within two months after the arrival of the evacuees. This was a course in co-operatives instructed by Clarice Chase, former member of the national co-operative credit union at Madison, Wis.

A forum class on American problems followed closely with its initial session on Oct. 16.

From its beginning on Oct. 23, the shorthand class proved extremely popular, boasting an enrollment of 175 students. Instructor was Mrs. James Yoshida, a Woodbury college graduate.

As was true in other sections, the department was faced with a pitiful lack of equipment. Textbooks were either borrowed from the high school or purchased by the students. There were no desks in the beginning.

The faculty was composed almost entirely of highly qualified colonists.

The entire program began in earnest on Nov. 2. More than 1,000 Heart Mountain adults showed their interest in furthering their practical and cultural knowledge by enrolling in 12-week courses, including advanced bookkeeping, American history, social science, industrial arts and craft, practical mathematics, agriculture, remedial English and fine arts.

Adult English proved by far the most popular with a registration of 500 students.

The teachers themselves attended a training class conducted by Bottrell and Virginia Lynn. Forty-one colonists and eight Caucasians were enrolled in the course for college credit from the University of Wyoming or state credit toward certification.

A bit of pre-war Paris was seen in the artistically-cluttered headquarters of the Art Students' league at 28-26-N. Hideo Date, Robert Kuwahara, Shingo Nishiyama, Benji Okubo and Ryo Sato, artists and instructors, taught about 50 students ranging in age from 12 to 60 years.

Self-conscious beginners sketching Heart Mountain from the outskirts of camp were a frequent sight. When models were sought for the portrait class, Director Bottrell was the first to volunteer.

Although an independent organization at first, the league later came under the adult education program.

Another noteworthy class was offered to young men interested in preparing for entrance into the military intelligence branch of the U. S. armed forces.

From criticisms and suggestions handed in by residents and from the results of an educational survey, new courses were added with the beginning of the second term on Jan. 23. These included horticulture, health and hygiene, Heart Mountain geology, post-war planning, current events and vocational orientation.

As the classes progressed, vocational training began to receive increased emphasis. Sixty-six students were enrolled in the auto mechanics course, including one woman. These classes prepared enrollees for employment in resettlement areas.

With the resignation of Bottrell, who left for a teaching position at Stephens college in Missouri, Wal-

Students Overwhelmingly Favor Return of Evacuees, Debate on KNX Discloses

America's college students overwhelmingly favor the restoration to Japanese American evacuees of the right to return to the Pacific coast, Prof. Leonard Bloom, assistant professor of sociology at UCLA, declared during a radio discussion over KNX on the subject, "Should the Evacuated Japanese Be Allowed to Return?"

Professor Bloom and A. L. Wirin, counsel for the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties union, upheld the right of the evacuees to return, while William Haughton, state commander of the American Legion, and State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles spoke against the restoration of full citizenship rights to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry before the end of the war.

During a discussion regarding public attitudes toward the Japanese Americans, Professor Bloom noted that in a recent survey conducted nationally among college students 14 per cent opposed the return of Japanese Americans to the homes from which they had been evacuated. He said that a "little better than half" of the 2,600 students in the U. S. colleges who were queried were opposed to the return of alien evacuees. Sentiment among California college students compared with the national ratio, he said.

Wirin, who held that Japanese Americans should be allowed to return at the present time, engaged in several hot verbal exchanges with Tenney, challenging the latter's statement that "there is no way to tell a loyal from disloyal person of Japanese ancestry," and also Tenney's declaration regarding the use by the Japanese American-trained aviators in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Wirin stressed the loyal record of Japanese Americans and forced an admission from Commander Haughton that the American Legion official had no quarrel with "abstract principles" concerning the constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Haughton, however, declared that "technical rights" should not be con-

sidered in the face of what he considered an "inflamed" public opinion in California against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Commander Haughton, who opposed the immediate return of the evacuees, declared, however, that the rights of citizenship to Japanese Americans could not be denied merely because of their ancestry. Wirin hammered at the competitive economic interests which, he said, were behind the campaign to keep the evacuees from returning to their homes.

A statement by State Senator Tenney charging that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were Shintoists, and thus owed allegiance to the Emperor, brought the reply from Professor Bloom that only one-fourth of one per cent of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were members of the Shinto cult.

Professor Bloom had advocated the return of the evacuees on the ground that the military necessity which may have justified their expulsion no longer held.

"There is no reason for continued exclusion," he said.

In the concluding minutes of the broadcast Wirin and Senator Tenney again tangled verbally as Wirin sought to read a quotation by President Roosevelt, while Tenney sought to read an alleged statement by a Japanese militarist, Matsuo, on Japanese Americans. Wirin won the microphone and read President Roosevelt's statement promising the evacuees that "the right to return shall be restored" when the military situation makes such restoration feasible.

The broadcast, one of the weekly Citizens' Forums on KNX, was conducted by Wallace Sterling of the California Institute of Technology.

ter C. Schlosser, the present vocational guidance supervisor, took over his duties in October, 1943.

In December, seven classes including advanced tailoring, artificial flower making, crochet, costume design, embroidery, flower arrangement and sewing formerly under the adult recreation department of community activities, were transferred to the adult education section.

These classes, immensely popular with issei women and young girls, command an average enrollment of about 942 students.

With the beginning of the second quarter on Jan. 10 this year an apprentice training program

authorized by the Washington vocational retraining committee was instituted. Utilizing project activities, the training was designed to provide opportunity for practical experience as well as better qualifications for outside employment.

Seventy-five trainees registered in February. They were assigned as nurses' aides, telephone operators, motor pool workers, typists and stenographers.

The program was later expanded to include agriculture, bookkeeping-accounting, clerk stenography, commercial sewing, dietician, laboratory technician, electrician, shoe cobbler, auto mechanics and leadership training.

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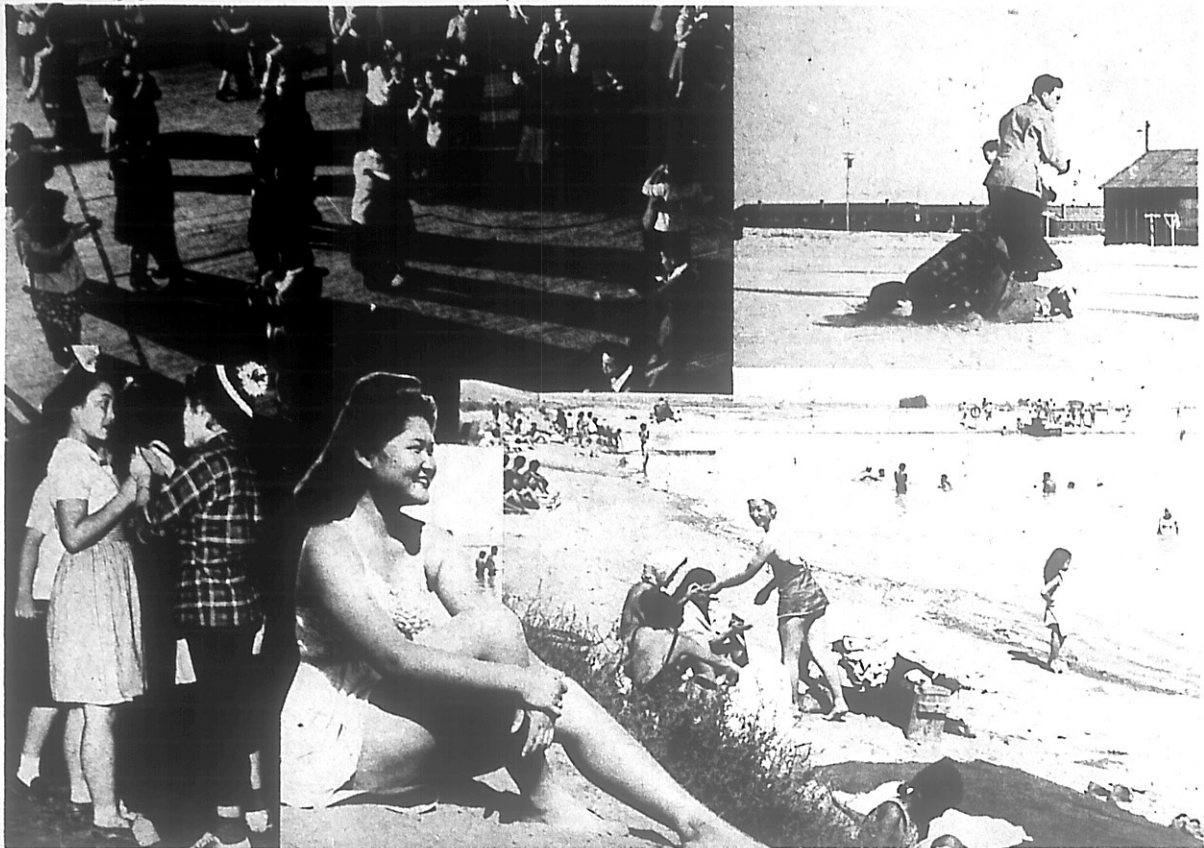
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1000-Foot Building Guards Center Health

Army Plans Unit to Meet Emergencies

The birth of the Heart Mountain hospital took place in recreation hall 1-26 with the arrival of the first contingent of evacuees from the Pomona, Calif., assembly center in August 12, 1942. Facilities for hospitalization were crude. A few army cots, wooden benches and nail kegs served as furniture. Medical supplies and surgical instruments were accumulated from various sources—mostly from private medical kits. Water had to be brought in fire buckets since there were no plumbing facilities available in this building, and instruments were sterilized by the use of a sterno heat can.

The medical staff consisted of Dr. Charles E. Irwin, chief medical officer, an evacuee doctor, a senior medical student, a registered nurse and an evacuee student nurse.

While part of the main body of the hospital was still under construction, one wing, now known as ward five, was opened to the health department for hospital service during the latter part of August. Expansion into the other wings was made as soon as they were turned over to the health staff by the army and enough equipment obtained to furnish each additional ward opened.

Supplies were still inadequate but the facilities continued to improve. By the end of 1942, all the wards were opened and a variety of services for the proper maintenance of health were being rendered to the residents.

It is now one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the entire state of Wyoming, according to army specifications.

The hospital is patterned after the army style of structure and consists of 17 wings as follows: six wards for patients; two doctor and nurses quarters; one for the administrative offices; one for surgery; one for clinical services; one for mess hall; three for warehouses; one for boiler room, and one for laundry. The 1,000-foot building, which has accommodations for 160 patients, cost nearly \$340,000 but has a life expectancy of five years, according to army standards.

At the present time it has a medical staff of 7 physicians, 2 appointed and 5 evacuee; 4 dentists; 1 optometrist; 8 registered nurses; 3 evacuee graduate nurses; 50 nurses' aides, and 3 orderlies.

Adhering to the policy of the WRA, the hospital is constantly seeking improvements in its service to the residents. Recent additions include a new Scanlon-Balfour operating table and a magnetically controlled stereoscopic cassette changer in the X-ray room.

IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The in-patient department is by far the largest in the entire health section. Boasting a staff of approximately 200 employees, it incorporates an obstetrical hospital and surgical, emergency, dietary and general services.

This division also operates a clinical laboratory, a pharmacy, an X-ray department and an ambulance service in conjunction with the out-patient department.

Much of the equipment for this 160-bed institution is still lacking. Standard hospital beds are sorely needed, especially in obstetrical, post-surgical and accident and cardiac cases. As the number of hospital cases increases, the urgency of proper equipment makes itself more felt.

The greatest handicap faced by this department is the shortage of registered nurses and nurses' aides. In the early months of the institution, aides were employed and put to work immediately. They were given what instructions the ward supervisors could give when time allowed.

Since the spring of 1943, nurses' aides were trained in advance so that when vacancies occurred substitutes were ready to step in. Recently an improvement was made on this method by co-operating

with the adult education department and lengthening the training course from six weeks to two months.

Over 200 women have helped with the nursing care in the nurses' aide capacity. A large percentage of aides who have left, have gone into training to become nurses. All evacuee and non-evacuee student nurses who came to the center have relocated. Approximately 40 men have served as orderlies.

Another problem that is causing great inconvenience is the lack of a switch board at the hospital. Valuable time is lost by the delay caused by the over-taxed central switch board in the administration building—enough time to make a difference of life or death. Time could also be saved by an installation of a public address system since no direct intra-departmental connections are possible by phone.

Despite the handicaps under which this department is forced to operate, the mortality rate has been low. The majority of deaths, which have averaged five per month, were due to carcinomas, cerebral hemorrhages and acute cardiac conditions, all beyond the control of the medical profession.

Obstetrical hospital: This department is situated in ward four. Obstetrics contains a 12-bed ward, a nursery for 6 babies, 2 recovery rooms, 2 labor rooms and a delivery room. An average of 15 babies are delivered each month.

Three operating rooms for general major and minor surgery have been realized after a slow start in procuring the necessary operating equipment. Of the 848 surgeries performed since the opening of the operating rooms, appendectomies and blood transfusions have been most prevalent.

Although there are surgical instruments for some specialized operations, patients requiring particular care are referred to specialists in Billings, Mont.

Emergency: Maintaining a 24-hour service, this department treats residents in all emergency cases. The doctor on duty will make a diagnosis and treats the patient according to his ailment whether it is a cut finger or acute appendicitis.

Ambulance: A 24-hour ambulance service is maintained for the needs of the center residents. Eight drivers and two ambulances, besides averaging 13 calls a day, provide transportation for nurses and aides who come on duty for the "graveyard shift." In the last two years, 9,450 service calls were made by this department.

Clinical laboratory: Upon the analysis of this section rests many of the doctors' diagnoses. In the beginning, shortage of equipment was met by the use of private instruments, but this condition was soon alleviated with the installation of additional equipment. Despite the handicaps, 18,424 tests were made.

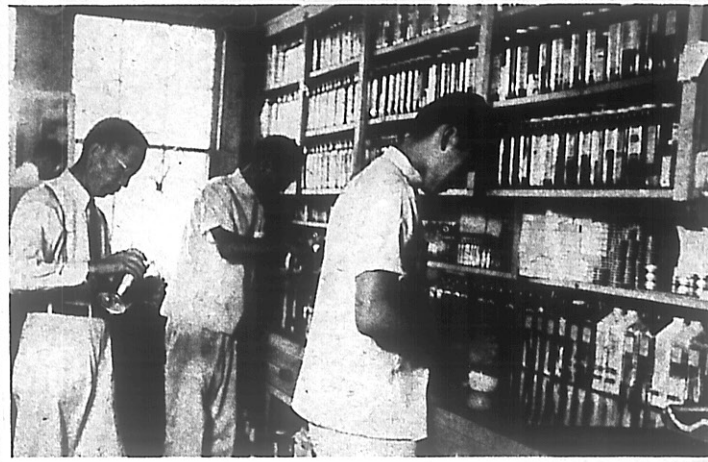
X-ray: The X-ray section commenced active operations in December of 1942. A technician was sent to this center to train men in developing X-rays. After a thorough study, two of the trained men began to serve the hospital in their newly-acquired skill. Since that time, 4,200 X-rays have been taken.

Dispensing: Dispensing an estimated 500 prescriptions per week, the pharmacy prepares medications for the combined in-patient and out-patient division. This department is experiencing a shortage of drugs because supplies are dispensed with faster than they are received. The volume of work being done by the pharmacists can be measured by the 42,000 prescriptions and refills dispensed in the last 20 months.

Diet department: Prior to July, 1943, the mess department was operated under a separate administrative head from the diet division but by unifying diet and mess sections under the chief medical officer, the food staff was reduced by more than 50 per cent. The move also cut the cost of meals.

A training course, in co-operation with the adult education vocational program, for apprentice workers in the diet kitchen is now operated. In-service training of diet workers in the hospital kitchen, food service, dietetics and nutrition results in better quality of food.

'Pill Rollers' Hard at Their Jobs



Modern medical care was one of the fundamentals included in the original plans for relocation centers. Transplanted from their own natural environment, deprived of the many things that were theirs as naturally as the sun and earth, many "anxiety" illnesses developed during the first few months of the center. But the serious illnesses common to any community, too, were prevalent. This is the prescription department at work.

Provisions have been made for preparation in the area mess hall kitchens, of special diets for chronic cases not hospitalized. Planning of menus which offer adequate food nutrients yet permitting conservation of rationed and scarce items, has cut down the excess usage of sugar and fats.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

This division incorporates the medical clinic, dental clinic and the optometry.

Medical clinic: Despite the various handicaps, the medical clinic has treated a total of 9,638 patients in the past two years. Lack of space has been a factor in reducing the efficiency in the clinic.

Special cases such as pre-natal, post-partum, and heart are conducted in the mornings, while the afternoons are devoted to general cases. The number of treatments since August, 1942, totals 29,688, including cardiac, 820; eye, ear, nose and throat, 2,234; redressing, 3,119; diabetic and injection, 5,234; pre-natal, 1,761, and general, 16,470.

Dental clinic: Originally, two dental clinics located in block 1 and the hospital, served the residents but due to the inadequate facilities of the block 1 clinic, it was closed. Two months ago the high school clinic was opened and its dental department has taken a great portion of the school children from the overcrowded hospital dental clinic.

At first only emergency cases such as toothaches and extractions were accepted for treatment, but today phylaxylases, filling and other types of emergency oral work are available. A total of 39,828 patients has been treated by this department.

Optometry: Although most of the examining instruments are available, lack of repair equipment has handicapped the optometry section. A specially designed optometry office was not contained in the original hospital plans. Much of the repair equipment was fashioned and made by the employees themselves. Despite this obstacle, optometrists received 14,855 optometrical services.

SANITATION

This division started active operations in October of 1942 with the first of tri-weekly official inspections of the mess halls, milk stations, latrines and laundries. Since that time, the department has been carrying out an effective sanitation program.

The following precautionary measures are taken to safeguard the health of the residents: sampling of milk, water and sewage to comply with federal, state and county health laws; training of sanitary inspectors; inspecting of water for sources of contamination; collection of samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis; making ortho-toluidine test for chlorina residuals, and inspecting the sewage pumping and disposal plant.

Inspecting latrines and laundries; taking samples of dairies and creameries for laboratory analysis; inspecting hog pens and farm sanitation; investigating mess halls for screen openings; storage of food, handling of food, garbage and rubbish; inspecting cold storage warehouses, butcher shops and stores; insect control; investigating complaints of sanitary nuisances, and keeping records of inspections and preparing reports and recommendations.

MEDICAL SOCIAL DEPARTMENT

The study of social conditions, environment and the patient and his attitude toward his illness is interpreted to the doctor by a medical social worker.

This department which was started in September of 1943, works in close co-operation with the social welfare section. Medical reports and recommendations secured from the physicians are sent to the social welfare upon request.

Handicapped children who have come to the attention of the medical social department are referred, when necessary, to the Wyoming crippled children's clinic. Those who are unable to attend school are referred to a remedial specialist.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Whereas the hospital is for the curing of the sick, the public health department works for the prevention of disease. Although this department has been without a public health nurse, the work has progressed satisfactorily under the guidance of Dr. Irwin.

School health program: In compliance with the Wyoming school laws, complete physical examinations were given to 2,600 students of the Heart Mountain school system last fall by the center medical staff. Recently, a clinic was opened in the high school.

Composed of a three-room suite, the school clinic has a dental and optometry room, consultation room and a combination office and waiting room. Adequate facilities are provided to meet the needs of most cases.

Nearly 1,000 summer school students received the tuberculosis skin tests last June.

Hostel for aged: The need for a home for the aged and infirm was realized with the opening of the hostel recently. With a capacity for 19 persons, the hostel is equipped with facilities essential to the well-being of its tenants. Applicants were interviewed by the medical social department and were assigned accordingly. Operations of the hostels such as meals and janitorial services are done by the health section.

Inoculation and immunization: Approximately 1,600 members of youth organizations, agriculture, engineering, construction, fire, police, motor pool and hospital sections and individuals whose duties exposed them to the Rocky Moun-

tain spotted fever were treated in the last two years.

Besides the immunization for common diseases given to infants at the well-baby clinics, typhoid shots were offered to the residents by the health section last fall.

Well-baby clinic: The well-baby clinic which is held four times a month in various recreation halls within the center, is operated for the continued good health of the babies. Infants are immunized against common diseases, examined thoroughly, and given treatments when necessary.

VITAL STATISTICS

The first baby, a boy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Sakai, who later relocated to Ann Arbor, Mich. To date 337 babies, 163 boys and 174 girls, have been born in Heart Mountain. In comparison with births, there were 111 deaths listed at this hospital. The center mortality rate is half of the percentage of deaths per capita thousand in the state of Wyoming.

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative department is responsible for the management of the entire health section under Dr. Irwin, principal medical officer. Assisting Dr. Irwin are Dr. Hans Feitiz, senior medical officer; Earl S. Ireland, business administrator; Emma Thomas, medical social worker, who has since left; Nellie Robins, dietician; Harry Davenport, sanitation officer, and Anna Van Kirk, chief nurse.—P. A.

Kimi of Kauai Is 'Bad News' To Tojo's Men

Most disheartening to Tojo and his cohorts will be news of Kimi, an American girl of Japanese ancestry, the inter-racial magazine, "New Pacific," declares. Kimi, born and educated in Hawaii, has just celebrated her second anniversary as the "U. S. Army Girl of Kauai."

It was reported that in appreciation of her tireless efforts and contributions to the morale of American fighting men stationed on Kauai Island, she recently received two stars at a ceremony from Maj. Eli J. Paris, special service officer of the U. S. Army.

For the past two years Kimi has traveled the length and breadth of the Garden Island, singing for the boys of the U. S. Army. She was one of the original troupe formed by Sunday Reintake of the USO mobile unit to take entertainment to the first contingent of troops arriving on Kauai. Never missing a performance or ever turning down a request, Kimi has aggregated a total of 3,072 hours of service to the G.I's.

"Her perpetual smile always captivated the boys and wins endorsement of the fellows of the fighting service," Allen L. Davis reported in "New Pacific."

First Hospital Equipped With Benches, Cots



The Heart Mountain hospital, of itself, is not imposing as modern health institutions go but since it was planned and equipped by the U.S. Army it is functional. Like most large-scale projects, equipment was difficult, and at times impossible, to obtain. People had to be cared for regardless, and what equipment was not available, was borrowed from the evacuees themselves. From

pre-natal care to the death-bed, Heart Mountain physicians and surgeons have done an outstanding job. This page shows the operating room during an "action" period; the optometry department (where the equipment is borrowed); the checking of school-age youth in order to direct the future health of the youth. Dr. Paul Ito gives a husky youngster a thorough check

while Mrs. Mari Yoshida looks through the window at her newborn babe. The dental clinic, similarly to the "outside," is forced to make appointments weeks ahead because of the shortage of dentists. Below, Mr. H. Sasaki is making a skull measurement to determine the duration of x-ray exposure. The hospital kitchen is shown at mealtimes, ready to feed the sick with health-giving food.

History of Heart Mountain High School

Makeshifts in Education Fail to Deter Students

By KATSUMI HIROOKA

It was a mild evening in May—May 11, 1944, to be exact. The high school auditorium was packed to overflowing with people. Extra chairs were being brought in to accommodate gray-haired mothers, aging fathers, sisters, brothers, in-laws, cousins, friends, and anyone who knew anyone.

Programs fluttered and conversation rose.

But suddenly a deep hush hung over the audience. All eyes riveted to the door in back of the auditorium as the orchestra swept into the triumphant opening chords of "Inauguration Grand March." The entire audience stood up and turned to the middle aisle.

Then slowly, the procession began . . . 302 high school seniors clad in traditional caps and gowns walking down with faces that were suddenly serious.

And many a parent tried to swallow the lump in his throat.

There were other such ceremonies being repeated throughout the nation, similar except for the people taking part. This commencement exercise was different because in the minds of every person there that night, particularly the graduates, there were memories, different memories . . .

Memories of that fateful Sunday in December, 1941, which was the first time they were graduating from a hastily constructed gymnasium-auditorium with poor acoustics, rather than in velvet-lined auditoriums with indirect lighting in California or Oregon or Washington.

They were remembering the avalanche of changing events which followed. Saying good-bye to school friends, teachers, neighbors who were staying behind because their ancestors were not Japanese; bewildered and confused at being confined behind barbed wire fences; trying to keep faith through the doubt that the government would provide any sort of education for the nisei at all.

Then the last day of August, 1942.

They picked up a piece of paper on their doorsteps and read the general information bulletin. It simply announced, "Under the present schedule, grade and high schools will open Sept. 8 in temporary classrooms."

The news was almost incredible; nevertheless, the morning of Sept. 8 found students from the twelve towns straggling into strategically located recreation halls to register.

The seniors remembered that registration. How, for moral support, boys would descend upon the registrar in gangs while the girls came in tight little groups of twos and threes.

They smiled when they thought about the students from different states and cities sized up each other and tried to make an impression upon the other groups. They were all identified as "the L. A. bunch," "the Frisco bunch," "northerners," or "valley kids."

They were remembering how they all milled around Aurelia Valley or Sidney Melby asking a million questions at once while the instructors valiantly tried to answer five at a time.

"Gee, do I have to change my major?"

"You mean I have to take algebra all over again?"

"Golly, after six months I'm still a 10B!"

The teachers were recalling those days, too. They had completed the exhaustive task at 11 p. m., Sept. 9. Wearily they had added up a total of 944 potential pupils. This was increased to 1069 later.

It was about that time that construction began on the barracks in block 7, designed later to become the high school. The Powell school system donated a large number of textbooks.

Then that long wait. Say, when is school opening anyway?

Clifford D. Carter, superintendent of education, and John K. Corbett, high school principal, will never forget those days.

Carter shuttled back and forth between here and Denver, working on the housing shortage which was causing the delay in the opening of the school and recruiting teachers.

Corbett ran around trying to equip the schools with benches and cupboards. In doing this, he was frequently a stone's throw from being dunked in hot water.

Corbett tells of the time he signed for and brought in equipment from the discontinued CCC camp in Powell. He was surprised a few days later to learn that army engineers who still had charge of the project were demanding to know "who was this Corbett and if he didn't bring back all the things, he'd find himself in jail."

"I went down double quick," Corbett added with a twinkle, "and explained the situation to them. We got the things and I didn't go to jail."

School finally opened on Oct. 6. It will be a long time, if ever, before students will forget the winter term in the little black school-houses.

For instance, there was an opportunity for preppers to show their patriotism by action. A call came for volunteers to save the essential food crop in near-by areas. Four hundred answered. The lack of boys was quite noticeable for the next four or five weeks.

Students who had geometry with Juliana Steinheiser remembered their early sessions. Everyone was practically sitting on top of each other. About 50 students were counted in a room 16x24 feet, including the considerable amount of space taken up by the jutting stove.

The original faculty consisted of 38 Caucasian members, one regular instructor and 12 apprentices. Each teacher had an average of 250 pupils per day.

Twenty-five courses covering most of the basic subjects required of high school students were offered. Exactly 50 textbooks were available for each of the courses.

Regular school desks did not arrive until December. Until then, pupils either had to sit on benches and write on their laps or sit on the floor and write on benches. Those who were not so fortunate lined the walls.

They will never cease to chuckle when they think about the first "school bell." Classes were begun and ended by instructor Jack Davis running up and down the length of the school yard blowing a police whistle.

There was the lack of ceiling which enabled students to have a smattering of almost every subject. Recitations in one room were heard throughout the barracks.

There were the sudden mandatorias. Classes went into mild panics as students tried to coax reluctant windows to close in a hurry.

There were the snow storms . . . walking a half a mile home to lunch against a crazy whirl of snow. Milder days that followed made the school grounds a sea of mud.

Capricious stoves puffed out smoke the wrong way. Whenever the fire went out, the janitor could never be found. Sometimes there was a shortage of coal.

Familiar groans were heard when the first report cards made their debut after a two-day Thanksgiving holiday. There remained no doubts that this was school.

There was a lot of griping, too. Students complained about the lack of school life, the lack of equipment and every other shortcoming they found when they compared their school with "what we used to have back home."

There were many with the "what's the use?" attitude; an equally large number with "a chip in his shoulder."

Graduates remember the welcome sight of volume 1, number 1 of the mimeographed "Echoes" with a typical gossip column. They devoured the four-page publication. They had a school paper again. The Sentinel called it its "first serious competition." Hisako Takehara was

Heads Bowed in Serious Thought



Some of the 302 graduates of the Class of '44 sit with bowed heads during the benediction, many with lumps in their throats thinking toward a future which they hope will be bright with happiness and secure with success. The twofold hope of thousands of graduating classes throughout the nation on the "outside."

the first editor, later joined in her job by Alice Tanouye.

Students also read and seriously discussed Albert Saijo's deeply-moving essay, "Me and December 7", in the third issue. Saijo is a private in Uncle Sam's army now.

But if everything else is forgotten, the memory of what happened one cold winter morning would be fused forever in the minds of those who witnessed the event.

On Dec. 21, shivering students assembled outside the principal's office and saw Old Glory glide smoothly up a steel pole again, accompanied by the clear notes of "To the Colors" played by the Boy Scout drum and bugle corps.

Principal Corbett admitted later that he had doubts about conducting that ceremony.

"I told Ted that maybe students wouldn't want to salute the flag after all they've gone through," he said.

Ted Fujioke, president of the senior Hi-Y, which obtained the pole and flag, thought there was nothing to worry about.

So once again, students of Heart Mountain high school saw the familiar sight of the Stars and Stripes whipping in the strong wind . . . hearing the familiar bugle call . . . repeated the familiar words, "I pledge allegiance to the flag . . ."

Commented Corbett: "I was amazed I'd ever doubted those kids. Mr. Carter and I both mumbled something about the north wind being so cold, it stung our eyes."

About that time, students walking to and from school passed by blocks 13 and 16 to see the foundation being laid for their new \$140,000 high school building. It would look like a school.

A little more interest was being taken in school activities. School spirit was becoming more evident.

A constitution was ratified. Clubs such as the Senior and Junior Hi-Y's, Girl Reserves, Royal Thespians and Pep club were organized. Inter-homeroom socials were beginning to be popular. Girl Reserves sponsored a yell contest. A polo benefit dance netted \$18. Social problems classes sponsored matinee dances to combat sinless loafing around the center cauldrons. The study hall in mess hall 7-30, shared with the Sentinel, was moved to the newly-acquired CCC building which also housed the 12x6-foot school library.

Then the first student body election. Campaign posters cropped up overnight like mushrooms after the first autumn rain. Managers walked around with slogans embroidered on their pea coats.

Ted Fujioke became the first president. It is Pfc. Fujioke now, fighting with the famed 442nd infantry battalion in Italy. His cabinet included Shozo Iwasaki, vice pres.; Joy Takehisa, sec.; Sachi Konno, treas.; and Koso Matsushima, commissioner of general activities.

Albert Saijo took over duties of

"Echoes" editor. The publication carried a "blow by blow" account on the progress of the new school building.

Tired faces were reflected in the spotless windows when the school underwent a general face-lifting on April 23. Eighty agriculture students cleared anageland in preparation for a 150-acre victory farm.

On June 4, the senior play, "Mumbo Jumbo," a three-act mystery, was presented under the direction of Joy Krueger, art instructor. It was the first event to be held in the newly-completed auditorium.

Fumiye Iahimoto was elected queen of the first junior-senior prom on June 5.

Baccalaureate services for the 249 graduates were held on June 6 with the Rev. Donald K. Toriumi delivering the sermon, "Inherit the Kingdom Prepared for You."

The graduates of 1944 remembered that first commencement exercises held on June 10 in the auditorium. Graduates marching in the solemn strains of "Pom and Circumstances" were not clad in caps and gowns. Before a huge painted backdrop of Heart Mountain, Ernest J. Goppert, former state commander of the American Legion, asked graduates to consider which of the three choices open to nisei would help America most—to relocate, to obtain seasonal leave or to remain in camp.

In her valedictory address, Frances Kako declared, "we shall look forward with a faith in democracy that is shining and strong, for we know that the real America has a big and understanding heart." Masako Kamei delivered the salutatory address.

In an election held by the undergraduates, Fred Oda was elected the second president of the student body. Included on his cabinet were Kana Magara, vice pres.; Kats Hiroko, sec.; Kiyu Shimano, treas.; Hideo Tachibana, comm. of gen. act.; Reiko Ohara, girls' league pres.; and Manabu Shimoyama, boys' league pres.

Borrowing equipment from the agriculture department, nine vocational students planted 11 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of beans and 45 acres of oats, barley and wheat.

One of the outstanding projects for the summer was a marionette show, "Adventures of Betty," staged by eight girls in the public speaking class under Lois Runden for the elementary school students.

The summer study period was climaxed by a two-day open house held on Aug. 23, attended by more than 2,900 residents.

Thirteen hundred students registered on Sept. 7 for a new term in the new school.

The prep publication which made its debut on Oct. 19 was a printed paper instead of a mimeographed edition. The first issue sold 1,300 copies. Because it blossomed into print, the name was changed to "Heart Mountain Eagle."

In a Thanksgiving day program,

the dramatics class presented its first efforts—two one-act plays, "A Night in an Inn" and "The Calf That Laid the Golden Egg."

And the second Christmas season rolled around.

Eighty-five Girl Reserves will never forget that cold winter night when they went caroling with some Camp Fire girls. Stamping in the snow and with arms linked to keep warm, the girls serenaded hospital patients, fire fighters on night duty, soldiers stationed outside the main gate, teachers in their dormitories and residents.

Sixty-two seniors graduated in January. "Selective Service Resigned to Nisei" headlined the January 25 issue of the Eagle.

Kunio Yamamoto was elected to head the student body for the spring semester. Included on his cabinet was Evan Oyakawa, vice pres.; Michiko Kamei, sec.; Tayeko Fujimoto, treas.; Frank Hirahara, commissioner of general activities; Hannah Hayano, girls' league pres.; and Jun Tomita, boys' league pres.

The junior high school presented Heart Mountain's first musical assembly on March 3. First honor roll containing 16 seniors, ten juniors, five sophomores, five freshmen and four eighth grade students was released.

Fred Oda and Hannah Hayano were chosen co-editors of the yearbook. Around the theme "Ballad of Americans," the story of Japanese Americans would be told in ballad form. Staff members together with Claire Suderth, adviser, often worked far into the night.

The senior play, "Young April," was presented on March 31. Ditch day was held at the Shoshone river, April 17.

Paul Mayekawa and Kats Hirooka were chosen valedictorian and salutatorian, respectively, of the class of 1944.

Hideo Takehara was crowned prom queen at the junior senior prom on May 6.

Baccalaureate services were held on May 7 with the Rev. Toriumi delivering the sermon, "Requirements for Victorious Living."

These were the memories.

For some, they served only to embitter them.

For others, they broadened their outlook and made them better people for their experiences.

Subject to discrimination, the chain of events during the two years opened their eyes to a larger goal, as declared in the valedictory address by Paul Mayekawa . . . " . . . true democracy is not only a way of life, but also a high ideal yet to be realized. The realization of this ideal can be achieved only by young men and women, who realize the sacredness, the gravity and the immediacy of the responsibility which goes with living in the most privileged country in the world . . . let this be the dedication of the class of 1944—that we shall, each of us, strive diligently to obtain these true and noble principles of world-wide democracy."

Has Inspiration for Faculty and Students

Despite Many Injustices Students Are Responsive

Relocation of Students Gives New Encouragement

On Sept. 30, 1942, the vicinity of 25-19 was a scene of mild excitement at the early hour of 8 a. m.

Approximately 205 youngsters, clutching their parents tightly, were on hand for the opening of Heart Mountain's first public school.

First-day confusions were heightened by the added attendance of curious spectators, school officials, teachers whose classrooms were yet unopened and carpenters hurriedly putting last minute touches to the barrack school rooms.

Except for the students' Oriental features, the first grade might have been duplicated in any other outside school, for 40 bewildered youngsters, their faces freshly scrubbed, their hair meticulously combed and handkerchiefs pinned on their clothing were getting their first taste of formal education.

Each of the school rooms was provided with low benches and a table or two. Instructors put up maps and pictures on the walls to liven up the otherwise plain room.

Elementary schools for the remaining 700 grade students opened in succession at 6-7, 15-19, 12-7 and 28.

Members of the faculty included 24 Caucasians and eight colonists. The busiest individual was probably Paul L. Christensen, principal. In addition to his regular duties of supervising the five sparsely situated schoolhouses, he was continually moving his office. First it was the administration building. Then 25-26. Then 22-25. The office went on moving even after his departure late in March. At present, it is located at 25-7.

Lack of indoor facilities forced most of the physical education program to be held out of doors. Although the coquetish weather had to be contended with, intramural football competition was held among the boys. Remedial and corrective work was also given. Instructors included Yudi Konishi, Miyo Konishi and George Nakamoto.

It was a happy day when slides, swings and maypoles were installed in the playgrounds.

To care for skinned knees, scratches and a multitude of injuries peculiar to youngsters, first aid kits were placed in each of the school barracks. Each barrack also had a teacher to render aid.

Then came the children's first Christmas behind barbed wire fences.

Instructors tried their best to bring the yuletide atmosphere into the plain schoolrooms by placing cutouts of Santa Claus, reindeer, snow and Christmas trees on the windows.

Through the efforts of the recreation department, Christmas trees were placed in each of the recreation halls where each of the schools planned to give their carefully rehearsed programs.

Students diligently decorated the trees with bright bits of colored paper, pieces of tinsel, popcorn and stars cut out of tin cans.

On Dec. 22, proud parents dressed in their Sunday best beamed at performances of "Crazy Christmas" block 6, a pantomime and musical play, "Santa's Toy Shop" at block 15, and parents of the nativity at blocks 12, 25 and 28.

Naive voices singing "Two Little Blackbirds" at the top of their lungs were heard again when the first kindergarten class opened on Feb. 1 at 6-26.

With Nobuko Kamei, Toshiko Muranaka and Katsuyo Yokogawa as instructors, five and six-year-old tots recited Mother Goose rhymes and heard the adventures of such nursery heroes as Little Black Sambo, the Gingerbread Boy and the Three Bears.

Kindergartens opened at 12-26, 25-26 and 15-26.

Nurseries were also established to relieve working mothers of the care of small children during the day. Due to the lack of facilities

for preparing meals in the nurseries, however, mothers had to call for their children at lunch time.

Paul L. Christensen resigned as principal in April to await orders to report for the army. Edward W. Teare became the new principal.

From early in May, hard-boiled truck drivers stopped their vehicles at designated crossings while members of the safety patrol, distinguished by their white belts, directed children across streets at noon and after school.

The schools' first monthly fire drill was also held in May. Approximately 820 students, some bewildered, others giggling excitedly, vacated their classrooms in one minute.

Fond parents, relatives and friends crowded barrack 7-15 between May 31 and June 5 to see the first exhibit of the fifth and sixth graders' art and craft work. Harumi Taniguchi was the instructor.

As in any other school, June 11, the last day of school was celebrated with bang-up parties in each of the school zones.

Perfect attendance certificates were awarded to 43 students of which the block 16 school had the greatest number with 20 recipients.

Plaques were awarded to the "Sons" softball team, grade school A league champions, and to the Vikings softball team, B league champions.

Grade school pupils in blocks 25 and 28 "went to high school" during the summer. Sessions for the children were held in the newly-completed high school building to provide housing for residents who moved out of barracks 7 to 12 in block 25. The six barracks were remodeled for use as one of the two elementary schools in the fall term.

School children attending grammar school in blocks 6 and 15 moved to the former high school buildings in block 7.

School bells rang on Sept. 7 for 850 elementary and 98 kindergarten pupils.

One of the important milestones was approached on Oct. 13 when parents and teachers met in the high school auditorium to formulate tentative plans for the organization of three P-T.A. units here.

Mrs. Merle Hendrickson, president of the Wyoming P-T.A., and Mrs. Chris Hironag, national field worker, spoke on a suitable program for the community and the functions and aims of the P-T.A. Acting superintendent of schools, John C. Corbett appointed an organization committee for each of the two schools.

Mrs. Robert Kuwahara and Mrs. William Kishimoto were elected first presidents of the block 25 and 7 P-T.A.s, respectively.

Pennies and nickels accompanied the children to school in November when the Junior Red Cross drive was held. One hundred per cent membership was achieved in both schools in the first two days of the drive. Block 7 contributed \$16.25; block 25, \$18.39.

As a result of the naming contest held in November, Lincoln and Washington were selected by the local education council as names for the block 25 and 7 schools, respectively.

During the cold winter months, elementary school children were served noon meals by 11 mess halls in the school areas to eliminate the necessity of their walking back to their mess halls in snow storms.

A special school was established in December for children with poor vision, poor hearing or who have been retarded in school work by lengthy absences.

On May 12, 169 sixth graders completed their grammar school work.

In January, Howard Bugbee succeeded Edward Teare as principal. At present, approximately 500 students are taking remedial work in the summer school sessions. The fall semester is scheduled to start Sept. 4 with 21 Caucasian and 12 evacuee instructors.—K. H.

Into the sunny office of Virginia Lynn, guidance supervisor, Heart Mountain youths with college ambitions have beaten a well-marked trail in the course of a year and a half.

Working closely with the national Japanese American student relocation council, Miss Lynn and Evelyn Thompson,

in earlier days, aided close to 235 aspirants of higher education to continue their studies in 109 colleges throughout the nation.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, many Japanese American students were attending West coast universities. In the early days following evacuation, only about 19 colleges in seven states were willing to accept nisei students.

Most of the so-called "big name" universities were not permitted by the army and navy to accept Japanese Americans because of their military programs.

The others were just skeptical. Nevertheless, undergraduates began making plans to pick up the broken strings of their interrupted school life in schools east of the Rocky Mountains.

The first candidates from Heart Mountain to attempt the change were Harry Murakami, who left for Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill., and Shigeo Yuge, who packed for William Jewel college, Tiffin, Ohio, on Sept. 21, 1942, one month after their internment.

It was not easy. The whole process of selecting, applying and arranging to attend college, making new friends and adjusting oneself to a new life had to be repeated. Only it was a little harder this time.

They had a larger responsibility now. They were going out to parts of the nation where the popular concept of their race consisted of black rimmed glasses, buck teeth, spreading toes and a tendency toward a "stab in the back."

To people who had seldom, if ever, come in contact with Japanese before, they had to prove they were just as American as Americans of their race. In addition to getting an education, they were ambassadors of the nisei who were to follow in relocation.

The NJASRC, with Prof. Robert W. O'Brien as national director and more than a score of prominent educational leaders on the advisory committee, was undoubtedly the greatest single factor in aiding these students over the hurdles. Various church groups which created funds specifically to aid nisei provided help when it was needed most.

Schools also provided scholarships. Akiko Nishioka, former resident, was one of the 14 recipients of the junior-senior scholarships at the Colorado State College of Education. Mary Shikino, who taught physics at the local high school, won a scholarship to Radcliffe college, which ranked with such well-known girls' schools as Vassar, Smith and Wellesley.

By Feb. 13, 1943, 46 students from Heart Mountain were relocated in new colleges.

The reception accorded these students was typified in an editorial which appeared last April in the Branding Iron, student publication of the University of Wyoming.

After calling attention to the total absence of any unpleasant incidents involving nisei students, the article read: "Refusing to make a distinction between Tokyo Japanese and U. S. Japanese, some 110 per cent American delight in persecuting this unfortunate minority group. It seems to us that these so-called patriots are lacking in our ranks. We think the record is evidence that Wyoming is making progress as an institute of higher learning."

Approximately 30 nisei students from Heart Mountain have the University of Wyoming as their alma mater.

Students took active part in extra-curricular activities. In April, 1943, Kenji Okuda of Granada was elected president of Oberlin college in Ohio. Alice Kosaki, former-

ly of this center, joined the staff of the Record, publication of the Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Oliver Takaichi, also of this center, was elected sophomore class president at the Dakota Wesleyan university, S. D., last October. Takaichi was also named "Wild Bill Hickok" recently by the students for the school's yearbook, the Tumbleweed. Selection was made on a basis of scholarship, personality and participation in school activities.

Nisei were asked to join honorary societies, sororities and fraternities. They also won numerous scholastic honors as they had been doing back on the West coast. Outstanding was Daikichi Hata, son of Mrs. Jentaro Hata of this center, who was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa recently.

Maasako Kamei, also from Heart Mountain, ranked first in scholastic standing in the freshman class at Southwestern university at Winfield, Kan.

Honor rolls released by the schools usually contained at least one Japanese American name. The aggregate grade average of the nisei was 2.3, described by Thomas R. Bodine, field director of the NJASRC, as being very satisfactory.

The outstanding records established by these students were clarifying away doubts that Americans, who never knew Japanese Americans before, might have had.

Meanwhile, local groups such as

the "College or Bust" club, Heart Mountain branch of the AAUW and the Student Christian association were being organized.

By July 31, 82 students from Heart Mountain were relocated successfully.

In October, a minor crisis occurred when the possible discontinuance of the NJASRC was announced, the reason being that the original aim of the council in relocating students whose college education had been interrupted by evacuation was accomplished at that time.

The news brought a sharp protest from Yosh Kodama, former relocation adviser: "Hundreds of young people are only beginning now to feel that they can continue their education. Without the invaluable assistance of the council these young students will feel utterly helpless," he declared.


Announcement came in December that the placing of students would continue through 1944. Simultaneously, the notice arrived that 91 additional colleges and universities closed by orders of the army and navy were opened to nisei again.

The horizon was beginning to clear.

At the present time, there are 2,500 students of Japanese ancestry attending 440 different schools in this country.

The faith that the council, Christian friends, schools and broad-minded Americans have placed in these youths will be well justified.

They have helped the nisei through the confusion of evacuation to see America beyond the confines of the West coast. They have helped them to renew their faith in this country where, essentially, democracy prevails.—K. H.



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING

By Robert Kuwahara, '44

Scouts Accept Evacuation Challenge

Issei Leaders Contribute Largely to Fine Service Rendered Daily by Group

Well-known and respected activities are centered around daily". From dawn to sunset, selfless service throughout the of becoming one of the most active youth organizations here.

Realizing the need for a recreational program to curb the possibilities of juvenile delinquency, the first group of 11 officially recognized Boy Scout leaders met in September, 1942, to inaugurate the scouting movement.

With a staff comprised of John Miyamoto, district chairman; Shig Inamura, vice-chairman; Junichi Asakura, finance and statistics; Soichi Fukui, field commissioner; M. Mitamura, public relations director; Mits Kodama, supplies director; Sud Mouri, cub commissioner; Seichi Nako, music director; Masayuki Suyeishi, advancement director, and May Ishikawa, secretary, the group of 150 former registered scouts launched its program of activities.

Supported by the education department, an all-out recruiting campaign with 750 new members as the goal was begun.

As time passed and no athletic equipment, books or magazines were made available to local residents, the scouts took it upon themselves to start a circulation library and a system for checking out equipment to idle youngsters.

Today, after surmounting untold obstacles and laboring under the most trying circumstances, the scouts have reached a membership of 350 active boys, who are ready, willing and able to be of aid.

A great deal of the success of this organization is due to the untiring efforts of the issei scout leaders. Even though they are aliens by law, these men have succeeded in personifying the true principles of the Boy Scouts of America, for by their initiative, courage and faith, challenged as they were by a well-meaning but misguided public, they have proven by their own efforts that the color of one's skin or the slant of one's eyes is no barrier to loyalty.

Although numerous attempts were made by sincerely interested Caucasian scout leaders to have these issei leaders recognized as scoutmasters by the national headquarters, as yet no indication of a change in policy in this direction has been noted. According to the national regulations, only an American citizen may become a scoutmaster.

One of the most important and best-known features of the Boy Scouts is the drum and bugle corps, comprising 20 members, which was organized under the direction of Seichi Nako. They made their first public appearance at the scouts' mobilization day. Buglers in various zones sounded assembly at a designated time and within 15 minutes, the mobilization was complete.

Etched in the minds of the drum and bugle corps is an unforgettable tableau of presentation on a cold May day last year. With an icy north wind blowing and snow clinging to the hair and clothes of the few shivering witnesses, two scouts whose fingers were numb with cold, fumbled with the halyard. Slowly the flag rose to the top of the pole, and as the last clear notes of "To the Colors" faded away in the bitter dawn, the first flag-raising ceremony in the center officially dedicated the administration flagpole. To this day, passersby stand respectfully at attention while this simple but impressive ceremony is performed morning and night.

Pride of the local group is the comment made by Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, who, on a visit to the center, rendered the first drum and bugle corps in any center and I enjoyed the entertainment given me at the mass meeting." The corps has added a touch of color

in this center is the international Boy Scouts, whose daily activities code, "Do a good turn their code, "Do a good turn these boys have rendered uncamp and won the distinction

and sparkle to many of the public functions. Newly-arrived Tuleans and Densenites were warmly welcomed by the stirring music of the group, which also helped to make the poignant departure of the segregees a trifle lighter.

Many distinguished leaders interested in the scouting movement have been visitors here. On a two-day visit to the center in May of this year, Dr. Stanley A. Harris, national director of interracial relations of the Boy Scouts of America, said of the scouts here, "I have visited many of the centers but I consider the scout movement here the best of any that I have ever seen. It is gratifying to know that so many of the older issei are taking such an active part in the scout movement." An informal supper, district rally and a round table discussion highlighted this visit of the first national scout officer to come to Wyoming since the scout program was inaugurated in this state.

M. L. Johnson, better known as "Johnnie," scout executive of the Central Wyoming council; Carl Borders, scout field executive; "Dad" Goodwin, oldest Eagle scout in the United States, and Lyman Osam, state scout executive, have all contributed much of their time and effort to the local scouting cause. Without their moral support, the tempo of the scout movement would have been considerably slowed.

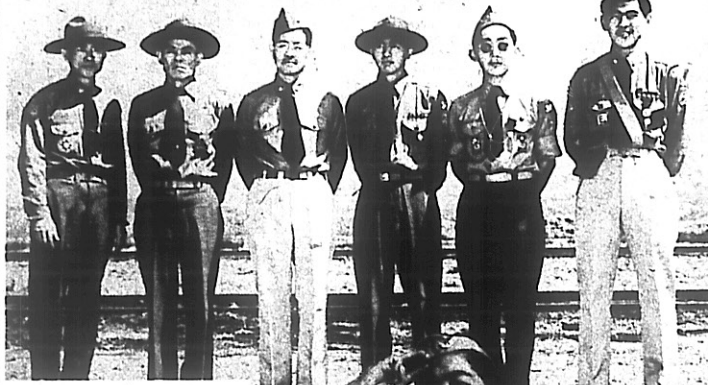
One of the main events of the scouting program is the court of honor, held quarterly, when individuals and groups who have won signal honors are presented with merit. The first court was represented by 337 scouts from seven troops and four cub packs, and commemorated the National Boy Scout week in February of last year. Shig Honda, Troop 323, was named the "outstanding scout of 1942," and was awarded a gold medal by Dr. Robert Kinoshita, chairman of the advisory board. Thirty-three chairs of administrative officials were turned over to the Boy Scouts for one hour, including those of Guy Robertson, Douglas M. Todd and other top administrative officers, to celebrate the event. The "outstanding scout of 1943" was Jimmy Akiya of Troop 323.

Ed Matsuda, district chairman, presided at the second court of honor when Mits Kodama and Junichi Asakura were presented with the five-year veterans' awards. At succeeding courts, Teruo Hosaka, 379, was given the Life degree, while Akira Asakura, George Ishikawa and Akio Mitamura, all of Troop 379, were awarded the Star degrees. Minoru Okada and Jerry Minatoya, of Troop 323, have won special distinctions for accumulating the most credit hours with more than 1,000 hours to their credit. Troop 333 was winner of the district flag for having earned the highest number of points in three months, while Troop 379 has won the district pennant for the second consecutive year for meritorious effort.

Under the direction of Paul Oyamoto, cub commissioner, a group of younger boys who have not yet reached the regulation age of 12 years, was organized to form the cub scout. These boys have participated in many activities, including field day programs, kite contests, hiking, swimming and other activities, and have attracted much favorable comment.

During the segregation movements and the transfer of evacuees from Denson, the Boy Scouts rendered invaluable aid in assisting with baggage. They have contributed to a more efficient and time-saving program for leaves and departures, but it is a thankless task for in the confusion which natural-

A Scout Is Fair; a Scout Is Honest



ly results from such processes, the usual courtesies and amenities are rarely observed.

Although the scouts ask for no pecuniary reward when they perform their many voluntary duties or services, compensation in the form of a camping trip to the famed Yellowstone National park was made possible by the combined efforts of Marlin T. Kurtz, director of community activities; Project Director Guy Robertson, the offices of community war services and defense transportation, M. L. Johnson, park officials and the WRA. Included in this program were more than 500 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire girls.

Here for the first time, Boy Scouts were able to actively participate in the national training program and put into practice the knowledge gleaned from months of preparation and hard work.

Contingents of 100 scouts left in two separate moves, each group remaining at the park for one week. Each group was supervised under competent leadership and to make it seem more of a community group, a camp director was appointed, who, with the assistance of a patrol, helped to guard against infringements of camping regulations.

During its embryonic stage, it was the quiet efficiency of such men as John Miyamoto, first district chairman; Dr. Robert Kinoshita, now serving as a captain in the armed forces; Paul Oyamoto, also in the service, and Seichi Nako and T. H. Abe, both issei leaders, who formed the nucleus of a movement that became one of the most active and creditable youth organizations in Wyoming. Later, Ed Matsuda, who replaced Miyamoto, became one of the most ardent leaders of the scouting cause, tirelessly working in its behalf.

A very efficient and capable leader was found in Peter Osuga, a transferee from Tule Lake, who was appointed to fill the vacancy created by Matsuda's departure. As district chairman he has accepted his obligations with a keen sense of responsibility and the Boy Scout organization continues to function smoothly under his direction. Assisting him are Nako, commissioner of music; T. H. Abe, cub commissioner; Bill Teramoto, leadership training; Ricardo Ritchie, finance; Dr. T. Tanaka, health and safety; Mas Kawamoto, advancement, and Jimmy Akiya, camping activities.



When Dr. Stanley A. Harris, national director of Interracial Relations for the Boy Scouts (shown holding an autograph book), recently visited Heart Mountain he made the statement that scouting was tops in the nation. Below are the Scout leaders, from left to right: S. Nako, T. H. Abe, Peter Osuga, George Fujiko, Toshio Sakamoto and Jimmy Akiya. The bottom picture shows three Scouts at attention at the daily flag raising.

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USO Is Popular Center for GI 'Sadsakis'

By KAY KUSHINO

With the ever-increasing tide of nisei servicemen returning to the center on furloughs, it was apparent that the need for a social center primarily for their use was imperative. Recreational activities and facilities were limited, and when a soldier returned from months of basic training and hard work, his happiness in being with his family and friends was short-lived; there were many idle moments on his hands.

And so, recognizing this crying need, a group of enterprising community leaders, headed by the late Clarence Uno, a World War I veteran and adjutant of Commodore Perry Post No. 525 of the American Legion, promoted plans for the establishment of a USO in the latter part of October, 1942.

With the approval and support of Marlin T. Kurtz, director of community activities, and Philip Barber, chief of community services, members of girls' clubs met with Ernest J. Goppert, Park county chairman of the USO and a tentative program was scheduled. Dr. Robert Kinoshita, community youth leader, was named to head the local USO committee. To him goes the credit for having made the first localized effort to establish a center USO unit and become its guiding influence.

A drive for financial aid, necessitated because funds would not be available from national headquarters to chapters with less than 3,000 servicemen in the area, was successfully carried out in December. Only voluntary donations were accepted and contributions, ranging from 43 cents to \$11, swelled the total to \$168. Climaxing the drive, a dance featuring George Igawa and his Californians was held under the general direction of Chidori Ogawa.

With the limited funds now available, conversion of the recreation hall in block 23 finally got under way. Furniture, books, games, curtains, lamps and other equipment donated by various civic-minded residents, including members of the appointed personnel, helped immeasurably to liven up the interior.

Twenty-five junior hostesses, headed by Nobu Iwasho, Lily Takeda, Chidori Ogawa, Ikue Inon and Marjorie Matsushita, held the first party for visiting servicemen in the second week of December, 1942. Of the ten visitors present, all but one are now overseas.

Late in February, Dr. Robert Kinoshita, charter member of the organization, was called for active duty. Besides serving as chairman of the executive council, he was also the Boy Scout board of directors chairman, and member of the YMCA and coordinating council. A housewarming tea, feted by Dr. Kinoshita, was tendered at the USO lounge, open for the first time. Present were the mothers of servicemen organization and close friends. Mrs. Taeko Mitamura and Mrs. N. Nagata were in charge.

Although Dr. Kinoshita's departure was a serious setback to the USO program, the appointment of Louise Suski to fill the vacancy was a masterful bit of strategy on the part of the executive council. As city editor of The Sentinel, girls' clubs adviser, a YWCA board member and member of the coordinating council, she was eminently qualified for fulfilling her obligations. Miss Suski was instrumental in organizing the first fathers of servicemen club, plans for which were instituted at a mass meeting held in May, 1943.

Although the USO was originally opened solely for the use of men already in the armed forces, recognition by the war department of nisei volunteers early in January, 1943, brought a change in policy and regulations were stretched to allow volunteers to take advantage of the facilities offered. Send-off parties for these boys were planned by the USO and carried out with the assistance of the Boy Scout drum and bugle corps. Today, men on the enlisted reserves as well as servicemen are offered the use of the lounge.

Among the projects promoted by the USO were the annual March of Dimes drive which netted \$130 to the President's

fund and the scrapbook and clack contests.

The largest contribution to the infantile paralysis fund was made by the elementary school children. Two benefit basketball games were also held with proceeds going to the fund. Dr. Kinoshita and Kiyoo Sato, USO coordinator, were in charge.

Scrapbooks were made by the Alpha and Rho divisions with the first prize of \$5 for the best book going to the Pimpernel. Clacks made by the members of various boys clubs were sent to nisei servicemen.

This year, during the local drive for the 5th war loan campaign, "warstags" were made and sold by the mothers of servicemen and the hostess clubs of the USO. The drive, which netted \$6,636, was a financial success.

One of the most distinctive features of the USO program is the servicemen's honor roll panel now in the process of construction.

After many attempts to carry the plans through to termination had failed, the present executive council finally decided upon a model which seemed acceptable. The pentagon-shaped roll call panel, carrying the names of nearly 600 residents and more than 20 members of the appointed personnel who have joined the armed forces, will stand in front of the administration building. Flanked by shrubbery, the panel will stand as a monument to those who are serving the country. Each induction will add more names to the honor roll.

Highlights of the USO calendar are the social held by junior hostesses for servicemen in December, 1942; the housewarming tea feted Dr. Kinoshita in February, 1943; official recognition given this chapter by the national USO organization in March, 1943; installation of the first jukebox in the center in January, 1944; the first dinner-dance held by the senior hostess club in March.

Too much cannot be said for the USO coordinator who spends as many as 12-14 hours a day working for the organization. To her goes the responsibility of keeping the place in order, entertaining visitors, preparing refreshments, writing letters to lonely servicemen, handling the business angles, escorting servicemen to places of interest within the center, handling "difficult" situations—and through it all, she must maintain her tact and diplomacy, keep a smiling countenance and a level head. Too often, it is a thankless job, one that is full of headaches and minor complaints. This position has, in turn, been filled by the following persons: Kiyoo Sato, Haru Yamaguchi and Hisa Hirashiki. Alice Oshiro, present secretary, combines her position with that of hostess and assists in supervising the establishment.

During the past two years, many distinguished visitors have availed themselves of the USO's hospitality. Among them are Staff Sgt. Kunio Nakao, veteran of the Attu campaign; Sgt. Ben Kuroki, hero of the Plestai air raids and wearer of the DFC; T/5 Kazuo Yoshida, first nisei paratrooper to visit the center; Pfc. Thomas Higa, of the 100th infantry battalion who was awarded the Purple Heart, and Lt. Moe Yonemura, center resident who is now with the 442nd in Italy.

The 'Shingle' is Out for Soldiers



With more than 500 Heart Mountain men already in the armed service, one of the most popular activities is the USO functions. Here are some scenes—chess games and refreshments at the "Snack Bar." Heart Mountain's USO is the only one in any of the relocation centers recognized by national headquarters.



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Adult Recreational Activities Help Hundred

Although recreational activities for the young people were rapidly being made possible with the assistance of efficient and willing youth leaders in the first weeks of the camp, it was the adult recreation group which made outstanding progress with the variety and number of organized activities and accomplishments.

Realizing the need for creative leisure activities, a staff to supervise adult entertainment was added to the newly organized community activities division in September of 1942.

Members included Shintaro Hara, supervisor; Takao Iri, assistant supervisor; Emi Kakimoto, Kiyoye Sakaguchi and Shiruko Takeuchi, knitting instructors; Shigeo Homma, flower arrangement; Isaburo Nagahama, embroidery instructor; Rosa Sato Sonoda, fashion illustrating instructor; Lena Takaichi, Otome Uchima and Katsuko Yokoi, sewing teachers; Rose Iwasaka, Shiruko Kubo and Lillian Nishimura, seamstresses; Masako Sugihara, pattern drafting teacher; Seizo Saito, Toshiji Tanase, Kinaburo Fukuda, Minejiro Hayashida and Masataka Izuko, golf instructors, and Harry Yamoto and Tokisada Yokoi, shogi instructors.

This department supervised the handicraft classes, classic and modern drama groups, musical groups and choir groups.

Among the early forms of community entertainment were a Japanese program of classic drama, dances and music, presented to the administrative staff under the supervision of T. Wakabayashi; a newly-organized dance band directed by George Igawa which made its debut at a community dance in September, 1942; embroidery exhibits, and a display by the Art Students' league.

To establish closer and friendlier relationships with the neighboring towns, 125 art pieces produced by the students in Nagahama's classes were displayed at

the Library club in Powell. Commenting on the exhibit, the Tribune declared, "It is one of the most interesting programs ever enjoyed by the members of the Library club." Although 79 years of age, Nagahama teaches over 400 student weekly.

Another goodwill gesture was begun when Igawa's orchestra and Alfred Tanaka's Hawaiian Surf-Riders were featured in Powell's Red Cross benefit radio request broadcast over station KPOW and at the benefit dance sponsored by the Powell American Legion.

Talent and classic dramas of the Orient continued to draw large audiences of issei and even children. Spectators brought cushions or blankets and sat on the hard cement floors to watch the colorful scenes of a bygone age.

To beautify their barrack-homes and learn new skills, several hundred women attend the numerous handicraft classes. Their ingenious creations have formed the basis for many splendid art work displays held from time to time in the center. In December of last year, four sewing classes, advanced tailoring, embroidery, artificial flower-making, floral display, crochet and fine arts divisions were transferred to the adult education department under Walter C. Schlosser, supervisor. The most unusual exhibits in the center was the rock display held at 7-19 by the Nature Study society in February, 1943. Geological and paleontological charts recording the age and history of ancient animals prepared by Albert Tate, night school instructor, a display by Tadaaki Kinoshiro explaining the names and groupings of common rocks found in this area, and a collection from Tule Lake, shell pins and corages made by Jusaburo Nakano and Torakichi Migita, former Tulcaans, and a collection of gizzard stones and agates collected by Judge W. S. Owens of Cody, were some of the highlights of the exhibit.

The victory garden project was another feature which has played an important part in the lives of Heart Mountain residents. Although many have planted small gardens between or around their homes, a group of 120 enterprising individuals worked on a community victory plot on the west side of the project area. Nine acres, divided into 228 units measuring 22 by 40 feet were allotted to residents. Furnishing their own tools, these individuals grew and harvested a variety of vegetables, laboring usually after dinner when time could be spared from other work.

This department also handles the Heart Mountain Literary Booklets, which made its initial publication early this year. Almost 600 booklets are published monthly.

With a record of having had 33 different adult activities at one time, the present staff continues to more than adequate recreational outlets for the older people. Encouraged by the success they have had in the past, the staff is doing its part in keeping up the morale of residents by diverting their idle hours into creative learning.—M. K.

Denver People Are Friendly

(Continued from page 17)
interested in minority groups like the FOR, the Churches, the Denver Unity Council, and others.

(4) Another reason which may really be a part of number 3, is that we have reached that stage in life where we have become a matured adult nisei rather than just a youth (in our thirties) and hence participated more in community and city-wide activity rather than confining ourselves to numerous small and insignificant clubs. Of course, there may be a personal and purely individual angle to this, too, in that we have always been interested in social welfare, education, and minority groups—and therefore our interests and contacts naturally gravitate toward organizations, institutions and leaders of an educational, religious, cultural, or sociological nature.

We were human enough to have felt highly honored upon being asked to become one of the sponsors of the Denver Unity Council along with prominent civic, educational, and social leaders of the city although we hardly deserved it—being just a humble housewife and a comparative "nobody" (The others were judges, editors, college presidents, labor leaders and educators. We suspected right along that our Grace Community church friend, the Rev. Edgar Wahlberg, a staunch friend of the nisei and all minorities, had a finger in this pie.

(More recently too, we discovered another conspirator in the person of Joe Masanaka of the JACL, who like the Rev. Wahlberg believes in going right ahead and thrusting the nisei into active and responsible positions in the American community).

It is a homey feeling to walk down the street and meet someone down town who greets you with a "Hello, Mrs. Mittler." At first you look at the person rather blankly wondering whom she could be. The face looks quite familiar, so you go ahead and smile and say hello. But it's only after you've passed that you remember that she must be one of the church ladies.

Post Office Sells \$27,000 In War Bonds and Stamps

The Heart Mountain post office, established on Aug. 13, 1942, provides the residents with all the regular postal services such as money orders, mail registry, COD, and sale of war bonds and stamps.

Heading the department is Ernest T. Ebert, who has been the superintendent of the post office since its organization.

When the post office was first opened for business on Aug. 15, 1942, money orders for the day amounted to \$1.10, including a ten-cent money order purchased by the postmaster of Cheyenne, to start the ball rolling, and two 50-cent money orders bought by Ebert himself for his niece and nephew.

With the approach of winter, a steady increase in business became evident as residents started purchasing their winter clothing through the mail since the community stores could not supply their demands.

The biggest single day business of the first year was Nov.

9, when 317 money orders amounting to \$4,084.91 were sold. The total amount issued to date is \$100,000. The bulk of the business went to Montgomery Ward, with others going to department stores in Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle.

Letter-writing continues to be the most popular leisure-time activity of the residents. An average of 8,500 letters are sent out daily to all parts of the United States.

The total sale of postage stamps since August, 1942, is \$61,694.50. The average sale of postage stamps is \$3,000 a month. The amount of war bonds issued for the past two years totals \$27,142.50, which is considered outstanding since center workers receive only \$12, \$16 and \$19 per month.

With the establishment of the main post office, sub-stations were set up in available barracks at convenient points in the area to handle the distribution and collection of the mail.

Early in 1943, a mail carrier system was instituted, eliminating the five sub-stations in operation. Previously the residents called for their regular mail and parcel post packages at the sub-stations. The registered and insured mail was claimed at the main post office.

Under the delivery system, each carrier covers two blocks and makes two deliveries a day. Distribution of fourth class mail is handled by the block secretaries.

The business of the post office was boosted 200 per cent last Christmas season. During the ten-day rush, nearly 9,000 incoming ordinary parcels were handled while incoming insured parcels totaled 2,400. The outgoing registered mail included 247 pieces and outgoing insured packages numbered 1,550.

Despite the tremendous volume of business handled by the post office with the shortage of equipment and personnel, the service has been regarded as above par. Superintendent Ebert and his staff have been commended highly by the postal inspectors of the Big Horn Basin and the third postal district.

DEFINITIONS

- A Bore
Is one who talks about
A subject you could do without.
- A Critic
Is a person who
Finds nothing good in what you do.
- A Cook
Is someone who takes food
And inundates it with his mood.
Miyuki Aoyama.

Personnel Loss To Armed Forces Now Number 28

Former members of the appointed personnel represented in the armed forces of the United States number 28 men and 5 women, with two others awaiting return to active duty. Included in the group are several volunteers.

Women employees who were either placed on military furlough or resigned from the WRA staff to enter military service are Edna L. Givens, Marjorie E. Jones, Leota F. Williams, Adeline F. Story and Hazel M. Jackson.

The 23 men are as follows: Francis R. Acton, John K. Black, Harvey P. Chandler, Cameron Christie, Jack B. Davis, William D. Ellis, Robert W. Farmer, Jerry W. Houel, Jerry S. King, Carl G. Lorenzen, John A. Nelson, Albert R. Seranton.

J. Gordon Seaman, Sigurd I. Selden, Rex J. Stanton, Paul L. Christensen, Robert J. Groom, Jr., Ernest L. Hawes, Byron C. Hughes, A. Lee Hunt, Samuel M. Suden, Earl A. Wood, Lawrence R. Keisa. Clifford D. Carter and William M. Friedman are the two awaiting call for active duty.

Livestock Project Aids Nation By Raising Meat Needed Here

Shortly before the year 1943, this nation instituted a strict food rationing program. In order to relieve the already heavily taxed sources which were supplying the center, the agriculture department made plans to make Heart Mountain a self-sufficient community.

Meat became an important factor in the rationing program, and throughout the country became necessary. Heart Mountain's own meat requirements were secured by using the proposed meat rationing quota of the OPA. The allotted ration of 2 1/2 pounds per adult per week required a total of about 180 pounds of meat per person a year.

As the first step in making the center self-sufficient, Glen Hartman, agriculture chief, announced a construction program. The hog pens were built from rough and native lumber from the project sawmill. Feeding platforms were made of the same material and a rough bed was provided with walls made from baled straw. Chicken coops were converted CCC buildings. Into these went the brooders, incubators and other necessary equipment.

On May 22, 1943, the livestock project with a staff of 60 workers, greeted 400 potential pork chop sources and 4,000 chicks. Heading the program at the time was Satoru Saijo. The livestock program developed at a slow pace and much time was spent in the fattening process. The pigs were put on a strict garbage diet.

Original plans to butcher the hogs on the project gave way to having the hogs slaughtered and

dressed at the Cody slaughterhouse. The first eight "porkers," having reached the 250-pound mark, made their way to Cody in August, to return as chops, roasts and ham.

Since then hogs have been shipped to Cody twice a week while purchases of live hogs were also made in order to replenish the supply.

Figures show that the average hog gains 48.1 pounds from the time of purchase to the time of slaughter. The hog program now fills the pork requirement here in Heart Mountain. The hog project operated by a staff of 20 workers headed by Junichiro Tsuboi and Frank Fujii, foremen. The 1944 program includes the purchase of 1,049 hogs. A total of 224,434 pounds of pork valued at \$42,448.12 was produced in one year. More than a thousand hogs have been slaughtered to date.

The farm division also planned to raise lamb, sheep and beef, but later decided not to undertake the task. Heart Mountain received 29 head of cattle from Granada last February. They were slaughtered for center consumption within a week.

Although not completely self-sufficient, Heart Mountain is aiding in the nation's food program.



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Heart Mountain Station

To Billings:
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2:00 p.m. (Train)
3:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.
From Billings:
Arrive:
10:30 a.m.
12:15 a.m. (Train)
1:45 a.m.

To Denver:
Leave:
8:00 a.m.
9:30 a.m. (Train)
11:5 a.m.
From Denver:
Arrive:
4:45 p.m. (Train)
6:50 p.m.

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International Red Cross Is Operating Efficiently With Handful of Workers

The far-reaching branches of the International Red Cross have even found their way into the 'fenced' community with an efficiently operated unit functioning here since early in December, 1942. And it took only a handful of workers who met after working hours and the guidance of their personnel adviser, Virgil Payne, welfare director, to build the organization to what it is now.

On Dec. 5, 1942, through instructions released by the late Norman H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross central committee, and WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, permission was received to establish a Red Cross office in Heart Mountain. An executive committee, composed of three representatives from each block, was then organized with Victor Yamakawa as temporary chairman.

The committee held its initial meeting the latter part of December and elected John Yahiro as chairman. Other officers selected were Mrs. Shigek Furuya, vice-chairman; Minokichi Tanoike, treasurer; and Yoneko Watanabe, secretary.

At the first meeting of the following year Reuben A. Engleson, Red Cross field representative of Wyoming, explained the different departments in the Red Cross and their functions. Committee chairmen appointed at the conclusion of the meeting were Anson Fujioaka, block chairman; Mrs. Helen Aoki, home nursing; Frank Kurihara, first aid; Arline Taketa, Junior Red Cross, and Fred Yamamoto, publicity.

The home service department has sent a total of 1,399 messages to relatives and families in Japan and received 1,134. Residents interviewed for welfare reports number 281. Twenty-seven cablegrams have been sent to Japan and loans to three servicemen, totalling \$175, of which \$100 has already been returned.

The first membership drive was launched early in August under Mrs. Furuya, who was named new head of the local unit upon the resignation of Yahiro. The drive was conducted in each block by a committee composed of the block manager, block chairman and two block representatives. Eighteen pieces of furniture made by the Carpenters' club were raffled off at a special Red Cross rally held in the high school gym. Contributions totalled \$1,823.50, of which, in accordance with national instructions, half was sent to the regional office in St. Louis, Mo., and the remainder kept here for center use.

With Mrs. Furuya leaving the center late in August, Victor Yamakawa was elected chairman of the local chapter. The vacancy left by the resignation of Anson Fujioaka as chairman of the home service division was filled by Mrs. Chiyoko Aoki.

In October with 12 residents enrolled, the first class in a first aid instructors' course met with Mrs. Ann Kodama, chairman of the first aid division, as instructor. Thirteen standard first aid certificates were issued at the conclusion of the course.

The home nursing course began Oct. 6 at the hospital classroom with Ruth Lovas, senior staff nurse, as instructor. The class was made possible through the efforts of Helen Furuchi, chairman of the home nursing division.

First aid classes for the Junior Red Cross members were started in October by Mrs. Amy Kakimoto, chairman of the Junior Red Cross department. Seventy students in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades were enrolled. Mrs. J. K. Corbett and Mrs. Dorothy Chambers were instructors. Forty members of the class were recipients of Junior first aid certificates.

In conjunction with the national Junior Red Cross drive last November, an enrollment campaign was held with Howard D. Bugbee of the high school faculty as chairman. The two center elementary schools achieved 100 per cent memberships. The block 25 school registered 582 pupils in the first day of the drive, while

Musical Notes

Wagner
Richard Wagner wrote
A solid marching tune;
It is heard most often
In the month of June.

Tooti
I have heard alohas
That have made me sigh;
But it takes Tooti
To really say, "Goodby."

Haydn
Then there was the man who
Took a lot of pride in
Out-writing all others,
Mass-production Haydn.
Miyuki Aoyama.

Center Camp Fire Girls Model 'Out-of-Door' Work After National Program

Probably the only national organization in this center which devotes most of its time to out-of-door programs and home life is the Camp Fire girls. Recognized everywhere by a camp fire, which represents the hearth, symbol of the heart of the home and the great out-of-doors, the local group has succeeded in carrying out its purpose to "seek beauty . . . hold on to health . . . glorify work."
Early in October, 1942, 20 interested girls with the assistance of two coordinators, Shiruko Hayashi and Mrs. Fumiko Iseri, initiated the

Camp Fire program in Heart Mountain. Today, under the supervision of Janice Shiota, membership has increased to 100 duly registered Camp Fire girls, divided into seven groups, Horizon, Wicaka, Tanda, Odako, Wacanki, Otyokwa and the Blue Birds.

Members participating in the celebration of national holidays—Armistice, Christmas, Memorial day and Fourth of July—and welcome events for prominent visitors, could be distinguished by their navy skirts, white blouses and red ties.

Sharing in the nation's intensive war efforts, these girls have always done their part in selling war bonds. In the first community-wide drive the Odako girls sold more than \$75 worth, placing second in the group rank. A separate drive conducted at the public schools totalled \$133. Fusae Tsutsumi, of the Otyokwas, and Katsuko Nakamura and Jean Hirasawa, Odakos, were top prize winners.

The Camp Fire girls placed third in the recent fifth war loan drive. Miss Helen Otani is adviser for this group; Janice Shiota is the co-ordinator for all Camp Fire girl groups, and Mrs. Dorothy Chambers was the first aid instructor.

'Super' Soldiers Fled When Faced By Nisei Steel

The Japanese American battalion fighting in Italy was the first Allied unit to make a bayonet charge against German positions on the Italian front, Ed Sullivan, noted Broadway columnist, declared in his column in the New York Daily News.

"The Nazis, faced with cold steel, broke and ran—at least those who were able," Sullivan said.

He also quoted a Japanese American combat veteran, Pvt. Mac T. Yazawa, winner of the Purple Heart in Italy, and covered with campaign ribbons, who told what he and other American soldiers of Japanese descent think:

"Well, we have done a lot of fighting and we have suffered a lot in Italy, but we all feel that everything has been entirely worthwhile, if it only helps to bring about a better understanding of us Japanese Americans by the rest of the country. It is our country, too, and we have been trying to show that we love it as much as anyone else. The United States is the only country we have. If we fight a bit harder, it is because we want to prove we are good Americans, so our families will be better thought of and better treated back here."

Horizon Camp Fire Girls Finish Course of Standard First Aid

The Horizon Camp Fire Girls, who recently completed the standard first aid course have set an example for other organized youth groups within the center for service to their fellow members and to the community as a whole.

These girls were prepared to and did assist in many ways during the week's camping trip in Yellowstone park of all Camp Fire Girl groups from the center since the services of a registered nurse were not available.

The standard course requires 20 hours of class work plus the examination, and the five principles in first aid work are: (1) Stop bleeding; (2) start breathing; (3) treat for shock; (4) splint all fractures; (5) transportation only when necessary.

Under the first principle the girls were trained in the care of wounds, burns, and the use of the six digital pressure points. The prone pressure method of artificial respiration was taught in the second phase. Third, the care of shock, the girls were trained to save lives by the repeated emphasis on heat, position, stimulants and the calling of a doctor. Fourth, they learned that they must splint all fractures before moving an injured victim.

And last, they were taught the proper method to be used for lifting and in transporting the various types of injury cases.

Demonstrations by members of the center fire department, under the direction of former Fire Chief Glenn Rumley, on the use of artificial respiration and transportation, and a demonstration by Dr. C. E. Irwin in the use of the snakebite kit, were highlights of the course.

Those completing the course were Riyoko Hayashi, Fumiko Hitomi, Yooko Hoashizaki, Minako Iko,

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The first grand council was held last July when 20 Camp Fire girls from the Horizon group observed awards for passing the seven craft tests. At that time, Juliana Steinhilber, guardian, delivered a congratulatory speech. Since then, honors have gone to Mary Kuwahara of the Otyokwas, lone recipient of the wood gatherer's sterling silver ring, which was awarded for the first time in the center.

The local organization observed the 32nd anniversary of the Camp Fire girls by holding a rally, night hike, dinner and a songfest.

What is probably the first Japanese American group of its kind was the local Camp Fire girls guardian association, organized by Janice Shiota, chairwoman. Other officers include Yoshiko Hoshizaki, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Toshio Ota and Katsunori Hirooka, program co-chairmen.

The present staff consists of Miss Shiota, coordinator; Miss Yoshikai, assistant coordinator; Riyoko Hayashi, Toki Kamei and Louise Nagao, trainees.

Life in Center Fails to Halt Heart-Strawed Job of 'Cupid'

By ALICE TANOUYE
The marriage of Shizuko Kaku and Kenichi Tanaka on Sept. 16, 1942, at the home of the Rev. Clyde J. Keegan in Cody, began an almost continuous stream of marriages in the center as over 118 half-whispered "I do's" have been repeated in marriage ceremonies held in Cody, Billings and in churches and homes here.

During the first year in the center, couples went through the process of waiting ten days for blood tests and applications required by the Wyoming state laws, but with the approach of selective service and the necessity for haste, many couples journeyed to Billings where the Montana law does not require such procedures. However, the greater number of marriages of center couples have taken place in Cody with the present number now at 74. Restricted marriages which took place in Billings now total 25.

Many of the marriages are culminations of romances begun before the evacuation movement or during the early days of the assembly centers, but a survey of the later marriages show that many couples met in this center and mere friendships resulted in a matrimonial venture.

The advantages and disadvantages as to living arrangements in a survey conducted early last year showed that despite the lack of privacy, the inability to establish real homes where they might learn by coping with every day living conditions, such as household shopping, budgeting, planning and cooking of meals, center marriages offered the freedom from immediate financial and household worries and the feeling of settling down and belonging to a family.

Showers have been held for waiting brides-to-be, and traditional chocolates have been passed among fellow-workers in announcements of troth. But perhaps one of the cleverest and earliest showers held took place at the major surgery room of the hospital when Helen Ho, obstetrics supervisor, was honored. Gifts were cleverly wrapped in surgical dressings for the guest of honor. Chocolates and teas are still the favorite form of announcing engagements.

Thanksgiving day of 1942 was the setting of the first and probably the most colorful wedding performed in the center. Marriage rites conducted by the Rev. T. Nako, Protestant minister, and Kiyoko Wakamoto and Shigeru Ota. The bride was dressed in a Japanese kimono in a background of rose with flower prints and carried a bridal bouquet of white roses and sweets.

The first home wedding took place on the evening of December 12 when the Rev. Sankin Sano conducted the nuptial ceremony. The bride was Kiyoko Wakamoto and the groom was Tatsuma Itani. At the end of the first year, 25 couples were joined in matrimony, five of them are men in the armed service.

In February of the following year, former project director C. E. Rachford married Mrs. Mildred Parr of Cody in a quiet ceremony held at the home of the bride. The couple departed for their wedding home in California.

Two other marriages among Caucasian personnel followed. Mrs. Dolores Keese, center public health nurse, and Lee H. Gorrell, Wyoming rancher, exchanged wedding vows, and Dorothy Berner, second grade teacher, was married to Willis S. Stevens. Edna Fullmer, another second grade instructor, left for Crawford, Neb., to be married.

Thanksgiving of last year while the announcement of the marriage of Alice Taggart, daughter of Scott Taggart, superintendent of community enterprises, to Earl J. Taylor in Salt Lake City was made.

The first marriage of center residents to take place in Billings was the union of Yoneko Kagawa and Harry Noda, culminating a four-year romance which dated back to high school days.

In July of 1943, center marriages hit a new record as 15 couples were married and four told of their intentions to wed. This topped the 12 weddings held in February and the 10 in January. During the next three months, only 12 couples ventured into matrimony.

During the month of August, the marriage barometer dropped considerably as only six couples exchanged wedding vows. At the end of the second quarter, re-

ported marriages in the center and of former center residents on the outside totalled 89.

The first marriage for the year of 1944 took place between Masuko Nikuma and John Sonoda at a simple wedding held in Billings. A number of the weddings which were held this year took place in outside communities among young people who were once residents of this center, and this is especially true of marriages in Chicago. Also included in the list of locations of outside weddings are the chapels in many of the army training centers.

Early in April, many resident friends of Lt. Kei Tanahaashi killed in action in Italy July 9, were surprised to hear of the war-time pace kept up by the lieutenant when he sent for a bride three months after a two-day furlough in this center. His widow is the former Joy Kikugawa, once secretary to Elsie King, in the project director's office.

Two of the many home weddings that took place in the center were held at the home of Hiroshi Matsushige, block 6 councilman, and social welfare worker. Late in December 1942, his son, Pfc. Koji Matsushige was married to Anako Shimizu and earlier this year, his youngest son, Harris, was married to Chizuko Kawaguchi culminating a center romance.

This year, too, members of the appointed administrative personnel discovered that they too were susceptible to the marriage influence. Nellie Wade, chief dietician at the center hospital, exchanged vows with Dr. Bernard L. Robbins, senior medical officer. Other marriages of interest were those of Virginia Dillon, fourth grade instructor to Karl Miller, acting head of the internal center office, and Ruby Wilkes, former Sheridan, Wyo., resident to David McCartney, social science instructor at the high school.

A final total of marriages within the center including the administrative personnel members and marriages of now relocated center residents registers well over the 150 mark. And with the re-institution of a selective service program for nisei, many more last minute marriages are expected during the year.

Captain Lauds Nisei Troops

High praise for Japanese American soldiers was voiced by Capt. John Harris, U. S. Merchant Marine, and skipper of a Liberty ship, who visited Cincinnati recently.

Captain Harris told how Japanese American troops, sailing to an overseas station, worked right along with the navy gun crew when the ship encountered a submarine. The Japanese Americans passed ammunition in the fight with the sub, and at other times stood lookout watch with the rest of the crew.

He emphasized that they were "exceptionally good soldiers."

Going through the Mediterranean, Captain Harris said, was like running between raindrops. "We kept either just one jump ahead or behind the enemy bombs," he added, noting that he had just returned from one of the longest sea voyages on record—a total of 40,000 miles.

He said that he had been told just before sailing that he was to carry passengers, but that he did not get a glimpse of them until they had boarded the ship.

Lack of Crime Best Evidence Of Police Work

The best evidence of the work of the internal security department lies in the small number of crime and disorder occurring in the center during the last two years. According to Karl Miller, acting chief of internal security, the most effective crime control in crime prevention, with the internal security division and the police department are trying to further in this center.

The evacee police department was organized in August of 1942 with a staff of 170 wardens. Serving a two-fold purpose, the wardens acted as officers of the law and as firemen with R. O. Griffin as head of the division.

Because of his outstanding work at the Pomona, Calif., assembly center, Ryoze Campbell was chosen by Griffin to head the evacee wardens. With the creation of the fire department as a separate unit, Matsui organized the nucleus of the present police department.

About this time several cases of juvenile delinquency were reported, involving older boys. To combat this menace to public safety, officers were dispatched to all social and public gatherings.

With the departure of Griffin, the department was placed under the supervision of Philip Barber, chief of community services.

Marcel Campbell became chief of internal security, the first in many months, in July of 1943. Acting in an advisory capacity, he brought about a closer understanding between the evacee officers and the appointed internal security members.

On or off duty, the policemen are ever on the alert, assisting in placing fire alarms, controlling crowds, and guarding against vandalism. During the winter months, all patrolmen are placed on special lookout for fire.

Investigation of police cases is conducted by members of the special detail division. As the nature of their work is very confidential, they work in complete secrecy and their diligence is well worth the praise the successful work of a police department receives.

The traffic division issues drivers' licenses to new applicants assigned to various divisions. The patrol officers are always on the lookout for any traffic violations or accidents.

Two officers, conversant in both English and Japanese, are assigned to the schools to investigate absences on the part of pupils. With the willing co-operation of parents, the truant officers have only an occasional absentee student to check up.

The police station also handles the center's lost and found department.

Countless aid has been rendered by the patrolmen in emergency cases. Recently when a youth drowned in the irrigation canal, the police volunteered in full force and worked ceaselessly until the body was recovered.

The people of Heart Mountain have caused no undue concern to the police department outside of few cases of assault and battery, disorderly conduct and gambling which are prevalent in any community of this size. Juvenile delinquency has all but disappeared with the majority of younger elements now active in youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire girls, and young people's groups.

During the segregation program in September and October, 1943, and the transfer movement from Jerome in June this year, the entire force helped to maintain order besides directing pedestrian and motor traffic.

Handful of Leaders Opens Successful Center Program

By MICHIKO KAMEI
Beginning with only a handful of interested persons calling themselves the "Girl Scout committee" as the nucleus of the movement, the Heart Mountain Girl Scout organization has now a registered membership of 292 girls, divided into 14 groups and led by 28 Caucasian and resident leaders.

Accepting the challenge issued by Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield, regional director of five states in the Rocky Mountain region, who declared, "To the Girl Scout leaders of Heart Mountain, the work here is a challenge to their ingenuity... there is so much freedom in planning the program," the few persons interested in the movement met in September, 1942, and instituted the initial step in the scouting program.

A number of girls was contacted; finally a group of 125 active Intermediate and Brownie members was selected, and the organization under the volunteer executive services of Beatrice Otera was launched. Assisting Miss Otera were Mitsuko Fukui, public relations; Sadako Mitamura, scout commissioner; Sophia Okamoto, Brownie commissioner, and Margaret Yokota, assistant Brownie and scout commissioner. Mrs. Takeo Shikamura was elected chairman of the committee mothers.

Invaluable aid was rendered the group where Mrs. W. Metz, regional chairman, conferred with the scouts and gave them advice on the manifold problems of organization, standards and program. Equipment to help the staff in their work was donated by Mrs. Littlefield.

A week's scout and recreational leadership training course was given by Mrs. Careta Younglove, Big Horn Basin instructor, in November. An impressive candlelight investiture ceremony which recognized the leaders officially, climaxed the course.

When J. L. Werts of Garland read an article in the Powell Tribune by Mary Oyama about the wish of the residents here for an American flag, he was so moved that he offered his flag, a household fixture of the project. It is now displayed at the local Girl Scout headquarters.

During the period of their progress, the Heart Mountain Girl Scouts, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Seichi Nako, local director, have participated in many activities. In February, 1943, the first investiture ceremony to be given by Heart Mountain scouts, marked the debut of Girl Scouts of Troop 12 as a recognized group. Dramatization of scout laws and speeches highlighted the affair. During the following week, Troops 11 and 15 were also invested.

A Girl Scout service bureau, organized to render aid at all times and to enable members to earn their service pins, was established under the direction of Mrs. Nako. Almost 300 scouts are giving unselfish service to the community by working in the hospital, as playground supervisors, aiding in private homes that need assistance, and performing other duties which receive no compensation, all in accordance with the national program theme, "Victory on the Home Front."

Getting away from the monotony of black tar-papered barracks and the regularity of mess hall meals, a scout camp site has been set up south of the project beyond the high school farm to enable the girls to enjoy all the pleasure of real camp life, cooking and singing under the open sky. Chaperoned by committee mothers, the scout troops took turns camping three days and nights.

During the summer, different troops have gone camping to the Shoshone river and the recent camping trip to Yellowstone National park climaxed the summer program for about 200 Girl Scouts.

One of the novel features of the organization is the Girl Scout drill team composed of 56 girls, led by Sadako Mitamura and Reiko Ohara, who made their first appearance during the International Play day last May. Since then, they have performed at Fourth of July gatherings, Armistice day, Memorial day services, welcome and farewell gatherings for distinguished visitors, inductions and other public functions.

The Girl Scout courts of award are held bi-annually under the direction of Mrs. Nako. More than 250 local scout leaders were honored at the first court which was attended by Mrs. P. W. Metz, regional committee chairman; Mrs. Alec Healy, senior national board member; Guy Robertson, project director; and Virgil Payne, welfare director and member of the local board.

At various times, the Girl Scouts have assisted with the war stamp sales and March of Dimes campaign. Led by Monica Oana, captain, girls of Troop 11 sold a grand total of \$298 in stamps last year. This year, during the fifth war loan drive, the Girl Scouts led the sales with a total of \$986.

Girl Scouts in this center have participated in conferences held in Billings, Mont., and Omaha, Neb., last year, when it was discussed that Wyoming, with the addition of Heart Mountain, has the largest Girl Scout membership in the area. Mrs. Nako and Mrs. Thomas Sahihara, delegates to the Omaha regional council meeting, reported that conference topics dealt chiefly with the deplorable lack of efficient leadership and racial prejudice.

Assisting Mrs. Nako on the staff are Kazuo Htomi, Brownie coordinator; Reiko Ohara, intermediate coordinator; Priscilla Yokota, senior coordinator, and Margaret Ousuga, finance and public relations chairman.

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Welfare Section Contributes To Contentment of Residents

The social welfare section, under the direction of Virgil Payne has contributed much to the contentment of center residents. The department early realized that separated families and a lack of normal living facilities created many family problems, particularly among adults. Much of the work accomplished by the department is necessarily confidential, but the story of the social welfare section that can be told begins with the opening of the center.

The welfare section was originally a part of the community management division, and was quartered in the information office at 21-25 under the supervision of R. O. Griffin.

With the arrival of Miss Payne on Oct. 13, 1942, the department was transformed into an efficient, smooth-working organization.

During the first winter here, new and used CCC and NY clothing and blue mackinaws, known as "P" coats, were distributed to workers on a loan basis.

Before the end of November, 1942, many items of clothing were distributed and necessary records were taken to pay clothing allowances which permitted families and individuals to purchase much-needed winter clothing in addition to that made available through the project clothing warehouse.

The welfare section also assisted in setting up the machinery for the prevention of delinquency and accepted for probation young people who found themselves in various difficulties with the courts. Petty thievery diminished as cash grant payments were established. The continuance of a co-operative program in the administration of the project has done much to keep juvenile delinquency to a minimum when the opposite might have been expected because of crowded living conditions and the abnormal home situation found here.

The registration of all residents 17 years of age and over began in February, 1943, brought many more individual and family problems. General confusion and uncertainty in thinking had definite emotional reaction. While the welfare department had no official function in this connection, many people came and talked to welfare interviewers and felt better as a result of sympathetic understanding.

Another function of the welfare section is to unite families in the center with their interested members in Crystal City, Texas, family internment camp. Present records show that a total of nine families, including 30 persons, have been united in the past two years.

On Sept. 3, 1943, the department worked overtime to receive and type 2,000 messages which were taken on the Griffoholm from residents here to relatives and friends in Japan. During the same month, necessary documents were prepared for repatriates who were eligible to sail on the exchange ship. A total of 37 residents was returned to their homeland.

The welfare office has since its organization received applications for repatriation and expatriation. Case records and recorded interviews are kept in current files in order that information will be readily available.

Prior to the segregation movement in September, 1943, welfare interviews were held for each family group. The purpose of these interviews was to obtain the wishes of family heads concerning family group plans for transfer to Tule Lake. A total of 865 evacuees transferred to the California center. The second group of 125 segregationees entrained for Tule Lake on May 17, 1944. On June 15, 1944, a group of 503 Jerome transferees was aided by the welfare section.

The department has also found foster parents for four babies, one of whom was named "Virgie" after the social welfare director.

Early in 1943, the housing section, which was originally set up under the employment division with R. H. Embree as head, was transferred to the welfare division. During the summer of 1943, the housing department was faced with the critical problem of housing 1,359 transferees from Tule Lake in quarters vacated by only 865 evacuees, who were segregated to Tule Lake. In June of the present year, a similar situation was confronted when a group of 125 per-



More Heart Mountaineers Finding Throbbing City Answer to Their Desires

NEW YORK CITY.—More and more Heart Mountaineers, overcoming their fears and apprehensions about relocating in big cities, are now setting their course for the throbbing, throbbing metropolis of New York.

Worthy of first consideration is the Tamaki family, formerly of Los Angeles where they operated a successful hotel, for in their relocation lies the hope of hundreds of other families like them. Mr. and Mrs. Kamehachiro Tamaki arrived in New York late last year with their children, Sachi, George, Dorothy and Paul. Two daughters, Mary and Mrs. Aki No-saka whose husband is now serving in the U. S. armed forces, had come East prior to evacuation to help their uncle, Cho Miya, in his novelty gift shop.

Miya, a New Yorker for 15 years, is still conducting the shop he started seven years ago. Sachi and George have been added to his staff while Dorothy 16, and Paul 14, are attending school. Housing presented no problem to the Tamaki's for Miya, shortly before their arrival, opened a 14-room rooming house on Lexington avenue where not only the Tamaki's but other relocates now live in security and comfort. George, 18, a member of the "B" basketball team this year and who, at the time of this writing, was just going to undergo his army physical, thinks New York a "good" place to live.

Newlyweds and young married couples with fresh dreams and visions are finding New York an ideal place in which to launch life together. Among those in this happy category are Harold Kiuma, architectural engineer, and his wife, the former Mrs. Sakimura of Heart Mountain; Otto Yamaoka and his wife who was Mia Ichikawa before her marriage; Mr. and Mrs. Esau Shimizu; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miyasato, and Mr. and Mrs. George Ichiyama. Ichiyama is the purchasing agent for the WRA community enterprises. Another happily married Heart Mountaineer is Mary Nakano Harada who is leading an artist's life in famous Greenwich Village, counting the days until her husband, now overseas, returns. Mary's sister, Taka Nakano, has come out from Heart Mountain to live with her.

Sister acts are popular and the Ohno sisters, Masa, Sachi, June and Iku make a striking quartet when they go down the streets of Manhattan. Each sister represents a distinctly different vocational interest, with Masa in the dressmaking field, draping and designing exclusive Mary Black of London dresses; Sachi working at the Mt. Sinal hospital with plans for entering the cadet nurse corps in the fall; June attending a well-known school of cosmetology and Iku working in the offices of the American Bible society.

Doris and Nadine Nakahara, student and member of the cadet nurse corps, are another sister duet, living with their aunt in Riverdale.

Brother acts are not uncommon, with Frank Okasaki, now brushing off his books for New York university living with his brother, Yoshio, who is a mechanic in Bronx. Kei Hori is now answering roll call at the University of Connecticut, but prior to his enrollment there, was living with his engineer brother, Tats, who at one time also lived behind the fences of Heart Mountain.

Brother-and-sister acts can be counted, too, and Grace Hayami who is now a student at Hunter college first ventured to New York on a hospitality offer from her

brother, Frank, who has been inducted into the army since then.

Paul Zaima, another well-known Heart Mountain-New York relocatee, is also in the army.

Probably the prize for commuting to and from work daily goes to Martha Tomita who lives in New York City but works in a lens factory in Newark, N. J. Her roommate, Tami Shimomoto, adds figures at a desk in the Consumer's Co-operative service. Another relocatee working for the co-op is June Okubo, stenographer. June is living with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Sumi, comparative newcomers to the city. Increasing the number of Yamaoka's now in New York are Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Yamaoka, who came out recently. Iris Yamaoka, among the first to leave Heart Mountain for New York, has been working here now for some time. She was accompanied to New York by her mother.

Other Heart Mountain names and faces are Reiko Inoue, who was recently joined out here by her mother, Mrs. Retau Inoue; Emily Sakamoto who is working as an accountant in a downtown business firm; Sadako Komai, nurse's aide at Mt. Sinal and Fumi Morita and Dorothy Hayaishi, both in nurses' training at Bellevue, New York's famous hospital; Sue Maki, student at Trappahagen Designing school; Tom Yamaamoto, dental technician; Harue Katsuiwagi, secretary; Kata and Katsuye Horuchi, printer and silk-screen artist, respectively, and Dorothy Okura, student of social work.

Other Heart Mountaineers who have relocated elsewhere but to whom the call of New York proved too strong to be resisted, ventured out on one and two weeks' vacations. Among them were Betty Matsumoto, student at the Art Institute of Chicago; Fujii Fujikawa, silk screen artist from Philadelphia and her roommate, Yone Watanabe; Ernie Makino of the U. S. army reserves, and Mrs. Tama Otamura. Sergeant Tak Kondo and his wife, the former Karo Matsumoto, and one-time Sentinel society editor, who is now working on the Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky., were recent visitors, and Tad and Kozo Hamanaka, who relocated in Cleveland, also dropped in to see the sights. Tad has since left for defense work in Chicago while Kozo is in Heart Mountain waiting for Uncle Sam's beck and call.

Heart Mountaineers have not taken New York by storm as yet, but they are readjusting themselves to big city living and are once again sharpening their capacities for living. New York will take favorable notice of them soon, for they have the stuff out of which great lives can be made.—M. O.

Vital Center Job Is Performed By Motor Transport Department

Organized in the early part of August, 1942, the motor transport and maintenance section today carries out the important function of transporting food supplies, coal, workers and the heavy functions of the center.

Probably the first job undertaken by the motor pool section was the transporting of the new arrivals from the various assembly centers to their new homes. With the arrival of more people, the lack of trucks and other motor vehicles became a serious problem.

In the early days, the motor pool had only 20 CCC trucks and two pick-ups. Thirty-two trucks were added in December, 1942, with the arrival of 20 dump trucks and 12 flat rack trucks. The trucks were received from a government operation at Grand Junction, Colo.

Since early in January, 1944, the welfare department has conducted relocation counseling reviews.

In May a community home for the aged, who were in need of supervised care but who had no families to take care of them, was completed under the supervision of the welfare department.

The office maintains basic family records to which pay rolls are posted and on which clothing allowances are computed monthly. Clothing allowances are issued to those who are eligible on the basis of 15-day employment during a month. Public assistance grants are given to those unemployable and in need of allowances.

Other activities performed by the department are the issuance of clothing available in the project warehouse, authorization of passes to near-by towns, taking of marriage applications and arranging for funerals.

Much of the credit for the efficient functioning of the welfare department is given to the evacuee staff of 30 and four members of the Caucasian personnel, particularly Virgil Payne.

Also in December, the nationwide gas rationing slashed the Heart Mountain supply by 20 percent.

In the early months of the new year, the seriousness of the gas problem was felt with the elimination of transportation for workers. All passenger cars and trucks were dispatched only on a trip basis to cut down on unnecessary driving.

The lack of space to repair the trucks as well as a shortage of parts hindered the work of mechanics.

Expert evacuee mechanics do all the repair work in the project garage. More recently vocational trainees have been employed as mechanics to overcome the ever-increasing manpower shortage.

During the latter part of the year, the work was started on the construction of the new project garage.

With the completion of the building, new equipment, including two free wheeling hoists for grease racks, was obtained.

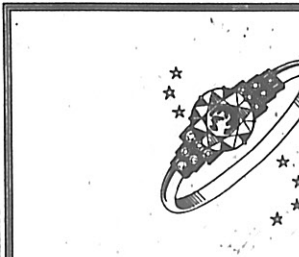
Today the motor pool garage is equipped to carry out all major repairs. At the present the entire motorized unit is composed of 20 passenger cars, 41 pickups, 75 stokes, 44 dump trucks, 5 ambulances, 3 fire trucks, 1 welder, 1 semi-trailer, 1 trailer and 4 buses. With the recent arrival of new vehicles from the Jerome center, the total was boosted to 195.

John Reichart is the present supervisor of the transportation and motor pool section. He took over his present duty after Charles Richey, former motor pool head, resigned to take a position in a construction company in the Aleutians.



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Relocation of Students— Wyoming University Student Activities

(Ed. Note: Lilly Faku, former Heart Mountaineer, now a student at the University of Wyoming, outlines the working of student relocation and acceptance at college in the following letter to a West coast friend.)

"Dear Jimmy,
Greetings from the Buffalo State! How good it was to hear from you and about the rest of the class. So you're all full-fledged seniors this year except for most of the boys and myself. Tell the gang that I'm doing my best to catch up with you people. Yes, Jimmy, I'm back to school at the state's only university and learning a great deal, not only out of books, but from numerous other things. Before I give you details on other things though, I'll quench your curiosity about how most of us have been able to leave the relocation centers for colleges and universities across the country.

"Do you recall my telling you about some questionnaires we filled out while we were at Santa Anita assembly center for the National Student Relocation Council? I suppose that I forgot to tell you the nature of the council at that time, Jimmy. I think that you'd be interested in knowing that the council is a privately financed agency, organized with the approval of the War department, to assist those of us who are anxious to resume our education.

"Using the questionnaires as a starting point, a competent staff went to work to help each of us select a college, examining our individual records. Can you imagine the work of going through and analyzing some 2,500 transcripts! That's what the council undertook to do—and succeeded. Their job was to arrange with educational institutions for our admission; to determine community sentiment with respect to our becoming a member of a particular community; and to look into our financial situation in an endeavor to find a solution where the national crisis had economically dislocated families so as to make continuation of education impossible. But generous and understanding people have really supported many of us, and truly, Jimmy, it is heartening.

"The matter of community acceptance has been a ticklish one for the council, for it is not uncommon for people out here to have never seen a person of our descent. They've wondered about us, yes. But to find us to be just like you, Jimmy—freckled and crazy about apple pie, Halloween parties, football, and hay rides—was a real surprise to them.

"The complete story of our relocation is one of supreme cooperation. Aside from the work of the council, the War Relocation Authority, American Friends Service committee, the churches, and student counselors at the various centers all contributed immeasurably in helping us get settled at school.

"The War and Navy departments have put their stamp of

approval on certain schools, over 500 outside the Western defense area, and we who are now on the various campuses have been cleared by the FBI. I imagine that over 2,000 of us have been thus far successful in finding a school, gaining clearance, and finally studying again. Of course, since the draft situation has been modified this year, most of the fellows who were temporarily back to school are now marching with your brother and mine in the service.

"The entire process is necessarily long and painstaking since most of the planning is done through the mail. Waiting for bits of news from Philadelphia, where the council makes its headquarters was the hardest, but we managed to pace the floors to calm our nerves and taxed the patience of our student counselor, Virginia Lynn. (By the way, her alma mater is the same as your mother's, Northwestern.) She listens to our joys and troubles and in the meantime has gotten many students out to school. Encouraging letters from people like you and council members are real morale boosters during such hard times. They kind of brace us when dark clouds hang heavy.

"About my adventure: a few days after my first year away from you dears at home, the wonderful news came that I was to be admitted to school and was cleared for a leave. It was my good fortune to arrive here and to find a congenial student body and faculty. They are quite a few on this campus from the West coast, and we've found the people to be friendly and helpful. Campus organizations have extended us invitations for membership, and the churches, too, have been extremely cordial.

"Quite like others I have been guilty of regarding the various 'name schools' as being superior and guilty of holding an 'exclusive' attitude about the nationally prominent institutions. But contrary to popular opinion, Jimmy, a small school could be quite up to standard. Although this campus is somewhat changed by the present crisis, the students themselves from all parts of the state and servicemen (AST's) from all sections of the country contribute to a delightful and interesting life. It is such fun to exchange bits of local color with a soldier from New England or to listen to the mellow drawl of a Southerner.

"It was my luck to get a very interesting part-time job on the campus as soon as I arrived—the doings of our center student counselor and the good people here. I've especially enjoyed having heart-to-heart chats with trainees from New York or Virginia or Massachusetts, who like me were away from their home state for the first time.

"Do you remember how we used to think that our state was all there was to the United States as far as we were concerned and how we used to label an out-of-stater

'a former'! Well, I've talked things over with a lot of the boys from across the continent and, it seems I've experienced a lifetime since I left you. We are inclined to think that the 'twain shall meet'—the east and the west—and that this will modify the concepts of superiority or aloofness (or whatever you'd label it) some people tend to have about different sections; for we've found that by no means do either the states of the Atlantic or the Pacific seaboard have a corner on culture and intellect. This shifting of population seems to have some far-reaching benefits. It has started a movement toward a deeper understanding and real appreciation of the name our nation bears, the United States of America.

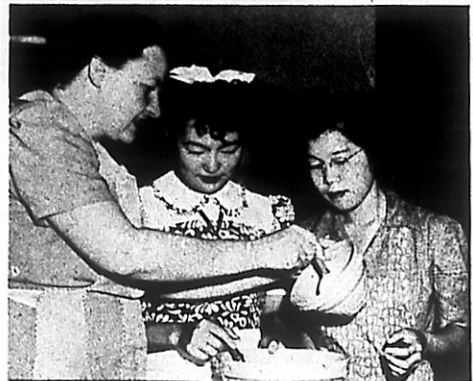
"The East is meeting the West, and the West and East. We are achieving the bright goal of our nation at war: national unity.

"Really, Jimmy, you're lucky to travel in the east this summer, and some of the thoughts I've mentioned will probably occur to you. When you're in Philly, drop in on the council staff to say hello. They're all wonderful people: Director Hibbard, Trudy King, Betty and Woody Emlen, Tom Bodine, and the rest.

"Of course, you must stop off here since we're on the east-west Union Pacific transcontinental route. We've won the distinction of being 'the coolest summer school in America'; so I know you'll welcome the pause. The stone buildings here are a pleasant change from the ivy-covered towers you and I usually associate with a college campus.

"Have fun and do keep me posted on your cross-country adventures.
"Your chum,
"Lilly Faku!"

Whipping up a 'Fancy'



Mrs. Clarissa Corbett is shown here instructing two of her high school students in the art of preparing attractive and wholesome food despite rationing. Further, the girls learn the proper care of the home and use of home "tools."

Home Economics Geared to Wartime Conditions

With an approximate enrollment of 150 students, the summer school home economics program embraces a variety of subjects ranging from making davenport coats out of government issue coats to preparation of leftover food, Mrs. John K. Corbett, instructor, revealed.

Geared to wartime conditions and peculiar circumstances surrounding center life, the program enables girls to make practical use of what they learn in class. An example of this is seen in the completely out-fitted closet in the home economics bedroom. A set of matching shoe and glove pockets, a laundry bag and a dress storage bag were made by freshmen girls. Such sets are useful to girls planning to relocate

to work or to go to school, Mrs. Corbett pointed out.

Under the home improvement unit, several sophomore students are revarnishing old chairs, re-decorating a dressing chair and making a dressing table out of orange crates. Using springs which were salvaged from a worn-out auto seat, another student is upholstering a chair made by the woodshop clubs.

Other junior students are making over government issue coats for use as a couch during the day and as a bed at night. Curtains with designs in textile paint for the sewing laboratory are also being made by the sophomores, enabling them to learn the use of textile

paints in the home.

Making over old clothes is stressed in sewing classes, Mrs. Corbett said. A unit of redyeing clothes was completed recently. A study of spot removal will also be taken up.

With the installation of plumbing fixtures, classes in cooking are also held, Mrs. Corbett said. Cooking for the family, for special age groups such as babies and old people and for small numbers will be studied. The leftover problem will be taken up in this unit.

Senior students are taking domestic training which includes the use of the vacuum cleaner, care of silver, meal planning, table service and scheduling the homemaker's time.

High School Gym Holds Features Bringing Community Together

The Heart Mountain high school gymnasium and auditorium played an important part in carrying out the athletic program for both the high school and the community activities in the center. The basketball games played this year in the gym were a far cry from last year's dirt court games.

The building is 101½ feet long and 68 feet wide, but the actual playing area is 50 feet wide by 90 feet, long. The ceiling rises 20 feet above the playing floor giving ample room for basketball games.

The inaugurating athletic event in the gym was the high school basketball game between the 1942 Big Horn Basin champions, the Thompsons Bobcats, and the Heart Mountain Eagles. This game drew the all-time record crowd of 1,600 fans who turned out to see the Eagles bow to the mighty Bobcats, 29-21.

Although the seating capacity of the gym is 1,500, special seats were installed on several occasions.

During the basketball season, the gym was used by nearly 600 persons daily including the gym classes, intramural teams, G.A.A. community activities games, high school basketball team and other minor sports.

At the start of the basketball season, the gym was poorly lighted due to the lack of reflectors which could not be purchased because of priority. They arrived later, however, and were installed. The lighting system is composed of 24 reflectors.

The local hardwoods have played host to several famous teams and individuals. Topping the list were the famed San Kow Low Bears of Denver, ballyhooed as the best nisei quintet in this country. They invaded the center for a week, beating some of the topnotch teams. All-American Frank Ward made his appearance here with the Red Lodge Eagles of Montana. Another All-American, Charlie Roberts, displayed his talents, performing for the Lovell Indians against our center all-stars.

Under present plans the gym floor will be repaired and sanded for the coming year.—G. Y.

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King Baseball Reigns Supreme in Center

Tiresome Hours of Work Hacking Sagebrush, Cactus Rewarded by Good Games

King Baseball, the national pastime, still reigns supreme at Heart Mountain. After tiresome hours of clearing the sagebrush and cactus and smoothening the field, the first sound of "play ball" was heard on the sunny afternoon of June 6, 1943, when the Huskies and Zebras collided in the center's inauguration contest on the block 26 diamond.

The Huskies, under the masterful hurling of towering Ets Yoshiyama tamed the Zebras to emerge victorious, 15-10. After several exhibition games, loop play got under way with six teams entered. The Sportsmen and the Zebras copped the league curtain-raisers with wins over the Huskies and the Northerners, respectively.

A big surprise occurred in the second round of play when the Northerners copped an 18-15 slugfest from the favored Sportsmen. After the upset, the Sportsmen recuperated and trounced the cellar-dwelling Mustangs with Texie Watanabe hurling a four-hit game. In the meantime, the title-bound Zebras hung up a 28-8 victory over the green and white horsehiders.

With four consecutive victories against no setbacks, the Zebras forces met the once-defeated Huskies in a crucial game. Lean Jack Tono, Zebra's hook-ball artist, sparked his mates to an 18-7 triumph and the first half championship. Young Tom Kawahara, right field guardian, was the big noise at the plate with four bingles in as many trips to the plate. Fleet-footed Chi "T-Bone" Akizuki, center fielder, clipped the apple for five hits in seven attempts.

Yuso Yasuhara and Babe Nomura divided mound duties for the losers. The defeat sent the Huskies down a notch for second place tie with the Sportsmen, while the Northerners and the Shinkos placed fourth and fifth, respectively. The Mustangs finished in the cellar.

The final first half standings follow:

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Zebras	5	0	1.000
Sportsmen	3	2	.600
Huskies	3	2	.600
Northerners	2	2	.400
Shinkos	1	4	.200
Mustangs	0	5	.000

Chi Akizuki, Zebras' outfield ace, was crowned batting champion of the six-team league. Akizuki collected 11 hits in 19 trips to the plate for a neat .579 average.

With the completion of first half play, the championship Zebras met the center-wide All-Stars in a two-game series. Although given a scare, the first half winners emerged victorious in both games by a one-run margin, 13-12 and 6-5.

Jack Tono and veteran Russ Hinaga toiled on the mound for the victors in the first contest, while Moto Teuda, Shinko twirler, went the route for the victims. George

Hinaga took the hill for the champions in the second fray and limited the star-studded nine to 10 scattered hits.

In the second half of the local league, only four teams filed entries. Meanwhile, the class B loop with 11 teams went into action. Teams bidding for top honors included the Zebra Bees, Husky Bees, Mercuries, Electricians, Police, Block 20, Mustangs; Cardinals, Shinkos, Greyhounds and the Sportsmen. The championship was won by the Block 20 team.

The Huskies scored the first victory in the four-team league, routing the Sportsmen, 18-11, and threatened to be serious contenders for the league title. The Zebras had little trouble taming the Northerners in their opener. An invitation from the Gila athletic department to the Zebras forced the team to withdraw from center competition.

The Sportsmen horsehiders defeated the favored Huskies, 9-5, to win the second half title. In the playoff for the center crown, the mighty Zebra aggregation came through with an 8-2 victory over the Sportsmen.

In a post season game, the All-Stars once again bowed to the Zebras for a 14-13 thriller. Farrow Yano, second sacker for the All-Star, copped hitting honors with four hits in five tries. George Hinaga, Zebra third sacker, led the winners' attack with three bingles in four attempts. Both teams collected 17 hits.

The Zebras dominated all-star selections by placing five men on the first team. The selections were as follows:
FIRST TEAM—Jack Tono, Zebras, pitcher; George Yamaoka, Zebras, catcher; Babe Nomura, Huskies, 1st base; Glenn Yamasaki, Huskies, 2nd base; George Hinaga, Zebras, 3rd base; Tom Okagaki, Zebras, shortstop; Yuso Yasuhara, Huskies, left field; Chi Akizuki, Zebras, center field; Art Shiono, Sportsman, right field.
SECOND TEAM—Texie Watanabe, Sportsman, pitcher; Larry Shimamura, Sportsman, catcher; Ross Matsui, Zebras, 1st base; Farrow Yano, Sportsman, 2nd base; Shig Omura, Huskies, 3rd base; Shog Sugimoto, Sportsman, shortstop; Joe Jio, Zebras, left field; Sid Kashiwabara, Huskies, center field; Toah Asano, Sportsman, right field.

As the 1944 season opened, the championship Zebras were split into two teams, the Ayes and the Bees.

In the initial loop encounter, the Zebra Ayes established a new record with a terrific 62-2 triumph over the Block 27 nine. The Amateurs, a team composed of youngsters, suffered an 11-7 setback at the hands of the Zebra Bees in their first league competition. Relocation and army induction played havoc with all the teams, but play continued with the Zebra Bees winning the first half pennant. In the final game of the first half, the Bees and Block 20 battled to a 5-5 deadlock. The game called off in the eighth frame on account of rain, was later awarded to Block 20 by the board of arbitration, but it did not affect the final standings. Chi Akizuki paced the sluggering race with a nifty .643 average.

In an Independence day game, the combined forces of the Zebra A and B teams downed the center All-Stars, 8-4, behind the four-hit chugging of Russ Hinaga. As the second half neared its end, the Zebras Ayes led first place and it appeared the two Zebra teams will battle for the 1944 center title.—T.Y.

Nisei 'Gl Joe' Wins 'Pro' Title In North Africa

Marshall Higa, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, recently won the professional bantamweight championship in the North African theatre of operations boxing tournament at St. Eugene stadium in Algiers before a crowd of 15,000. Higa, who was one of the Fifth army's fighters who were given leaves from the front lines in Italy by Gen. Mark Clark, was one of the 120 finalists who participated in the week-long tourney.

Americans won 13 out of 16 professional championships against Britons, Spaniards, Arabs, Frenchmen, Canadians and Greeks. Higa, a native of Hawaii, is one of several well-known Japanese American boxers now serving in Italy. Another is Sgt. Yoshio Nakamura, a lightweight who has fought in the United States and Hawaii.

Center Softball Continues As Most Popular

Softball has proved itself as the most popular sport in Heart Mountain. The 1943 season was launched on the afternoon of May 23 at the administration field. The Sportsmen, top heavy favorites to cop the crown, trounced the Beachcombers, 23-1, in the opening game. The Buffaloes, Mercuries, Huskies, Kar-dise, Jrs., and the Royal Dukas won their curtain-raisers in the B league.

In the championship game, the Sportsmen with rise-ball artist Toah Asano on the mound, eked out a 6-5 victory over the Huskies. The champions amassed a total of 82 runs during the entire season against 10 runs for the opponents.

The Royal Aces captured the National league B title with a 39-6 win over the Westigers. In the American loop, the Mercuries defeated the Royal Dukas, 7-3, for the crown. Behind the effective hurling of Hank Furutani, the Mercuries walloped the Royal Aces to the tune of 15-1 to take the class B championship.

The 1943 season was highlighted by the Sportsmen-All-Star contest, which the champions topped by a decisive 19-3 count. Toah Asano and Yash Shimuzo toiled on the mound for the Sportsmen with Larry Shimamura behind the plate. Min Nishimura and George Ishitani formed the losing battery.

Babe Nomura, Jackrabbits' ace shortstop and relief pitcher, was crowned king of the hickory stick with a .538 average. Hot on his trail was Glenn Yamasaki, Huskies' diminutive shortstop, with a .526 mark. The hard-hitting Huskies topped the team average with a .355 percentage.

With the completion of the senior circuit, center all-star selections were released. The champion Sportsmen dominated the mythical team by placing four of their players on the first team. The selections follow:

Toah Asano, Sportsmen, p; Larry Shimamura, Sportsmen, 1b; Tom Okagaki, Zebras, 2b; Babe Nomura, Huskies, 3b; Glenn Yamasaki, Huskies, ss; Min Horino, Huskies; Sid (Continued on Page 36)

Minor' Sports Followers Have Unlimited Pleasure In Year 'Round Activity

Usually taking the back seat in the athletic world, minor sports continue to give unlimited pleasure to center residents, who do not participate in the "big times." Golfing, ice skating, judo, ping-pong, swimming, boxing, sumo, volleyball and badminton have provided added pastimes to many. The ath-

letic department plans an extensive program annually, knowing the importance of minor sports.

The judoists engaged in practice sessions as early as August, 1942. In October three veterans of the art, Takashi Kikuchi, Kikuo Kiehinara and Noboru Ishitani, organized a judo group. The first call for judoists found 150 eager boys, some with experience, signing up. The 1942-43 judo program was climaxed with a block versus block affair. Blocks 9 and 12 were winners in the tourney. As warmer weather drew nearer, judo lost its popularity and never regained normalcy due to segregation and relocation. At the present, there is a small group still in under the supervision of Art Emi. Ice Skating

Ice skating reached its height of popularity in the very cold winter of 1942, when old Jack Frost hit Heart Mountain with many months of icy weather. Twenty-two blocks claimed ice rinks and residents thrilled to the fact that there was a place to ice skate at their feet. The community rink, by far the largest, was located on the high school football field, covering an area of 50 by 100 feet. However, it did not open to the public until Jan. 17, 1943.

In the weeks that followed a skating exhibition was planned, but 'ole man weather intervened and Heart Mountain never viewed the ice show. The 1943-44 ice skating program was a smaller recreation. During the past winter, the recreation department operated two medium sized rinks in block 26 and on the ad field. Swimming

Once probably just a dream to a lot of the children here, a swimming pool was in its planning stage in the early summer of 1943. It wasn't to be an elaborate one, just a hole in the ground. Still it held a new thrill as volunteer workers began work on the pool.

Ed Matuada, former Boy Scout director, started the ball rolling. The job was completed by Aug. 14, 1943. Like the ice skaters, swimmers ran into some tough weather and a swimming carnival was finally cancelled after a few attempts. It was late September when the last drop of water was drained out of the pool for the winter.

The new swimming season has just opened, a good month earlier than last year. With a little time center residents will soon be witnesses to some pretty fair exhibition swimming.

Badminton With the opening of the new high school gym, Heart Mountain found an outlet for a new diversion, badminton. In early July, 1943, the birds were flying over the nets in an open tournament with 57 participants. George Tambara and Marian Mimaki were crowned king and queen of the "swat" in the singles division. Tambara and Fred Shimane won the men's doubles and the team of Marjorie Miyakawa and Akiko Otomo came through in the women's doubles. The mixed doubles title went to the Miyakawa-Kiyo Nishimura combination.

Ping Pong, another "swatting" art, belonged strictly to Moon Kataoka. Kataoka displayed his superiority in many of the center-wide tourneys and came through with only one mark against him, losing to Dave Nakamura in the tournament. Lily Inouye was the women's titleholder in 1943. Inter-block tourneys were popular at one time with blocks 7, 9, 14, 15, 21, 23 and 27 participating. Golf

As a regular minor sport in Heart Mountain, golfing started

with the installation of a driving range, which later developed into a nine-hole course. While the course was being completed under the supervision of Mas Kawahara and Eddie Hamazaki, anxious golfers held several driving sessions.

On July 10, 1943, Bob Kuwahara took top honors in a hole-in-one contest. In the first tournament Bob Nishimoto scored a 38 for the top spot in a nine-hole match. The women golfers were led by Arlene Taketa, who carded a 47.

Other tourney winners during the 1943 season were Dr. E. Tane, George Ichishita, Ben Ogomori, Frank Ito, George Amamoto, Wright Kawakami, Empei Tamura and Sid Kashiwabara. In the first tournament this year, Bob Nishimoto shot a net 74 to walk away with the 18-hole handicap medal play.

Boxing Boxing, the manly art of self-defense, "small-pac'd" its way into the headlines but once in a two-year period. Boxing classes got under way in January, 1943, with George Konoshima, Ted Tsuboi and Harry Yamamoto as instructors.

On May 15, 1943, Konoshima staged the one and only boxing exhibition to date, main eventing Shin Oya and Tom Kadota in a lightweight classic. Oya came through with a TKO. He later returned to Chicago, where he captured the city lightweight title in a CYO-sponsored tourney.

Boxing still holds its popularity and Frank Izumigawa, new instructor, is planning to stage a show for the public. Heart Mountain's main attraction will be Ben Nakasono, one-time Southern California bantam champ.

Volleyball The feminine athletes stole the spotlight in 1943 as the Royalettes completed an undefeated season, winning the women's volleyball tournament. Mitzie Kakuuchi and Marian Mimaki were in charge of the program. October, 1943, saw the opening of the high school gym and the beginning of a new and bigger volleyball program.

Two fast moving volleyball tournaments were organized by Miss Mimaki and Lester Matsumoto. The Jackrabbits won in the men's division with a clean slate. The women's titleholders were the Brenda Starrs, who nosed out the Timekeepers in the final.

Climax of the season was the Jackrabbit-All-Star game, which proved to be the season's thriller. The first contest found the "Rabbits" on the short end of an 11-2 score. Led by Wesley Chinen, the Jackrabbits staged a comeback to shut out the Stars for the remainder of the game, winning 15-11.

Weightlifting Camp life gave weightlifters an opportunity to resume activities once more. Several clubs were organized, including the Hercules, Atlas Jrs. and the Heart Mountain Weightlifters, largest of the three organizations. Several intra-club exhibition meets were held. The Hercules proved to be the top-notch team. Toots Nakanaok, Papp Ujijie, Kuni Kato and Toah Asano were outstanding performers.

In a postal meet, the locals edged out the Mammas team. George Matsuba, Ray Motonaga, Ujiye, Kato and Asano represented Heart Mountain. Lifters are still active, holding a class in the block 1 gym.



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Football Brings Thrills For Largest Galleries

By GEORGE YOSHINAGA

It was a cloudy, windswept day back in October, 1942, when approximately 1500 wildeyed fans turned out to witness Heart Mountain's first grid classic.

On that memorable day, the powerful Taiyo gridders smashed out a last-minute 6-0 win over the Bassett Eagles.

The lone score came in the fading minutes of the game on a desperation pass which clicked.

During those early days an effort was made to organize a six-man grid league, but due to misup actual play in this particular league was never started.

Following the initial game, other tilts came fast and thick. With the arrival of new football equipment, including a set of helmets and shoulder pads, the future of the game was assured and more teams were organized.

One of the feature games in the 145-pound division was the American-Bronco tussle. A huge Armistice day crowd was on hand to see the terrific Oliver Bronco forward wall, led by Osa Hattori, stop the hard-charging Americans, holding them scoreless. Fred Funakoshi, triple-threat back of the Oliviers, tallied the lone Bronco score behind the beautiful blocking of his teammates.

Another game played during this period was the Bassett-Wildcat battle in which the Bassett boys took an 8-2 decision from the "Cats". Yosh Kawato was the sparkplug for the winners, aided by Shig Kohsa's kicking.

Thanksgiving day, 1942, brought together the two best teams in this center in the unlimited division. The star-studded Jackrabbits took the field against the Valley Sportsmen. In the first half, both teams failed to score, but early in the third period the Jackrabbits uncorked their offensive power and pushed across the first touchdown. The score came after a sustained 55-yard drive which was climaxed by Babe-Nomura's run. Nomura also converted the extra point.

After intercepting a Sportmen pass, it took fullback Aki Shiraishi only seven plays to bull his way to the second Rabbit score. The losers tallied their lone points on Tosh Asano's 24-yard jaunt in the fading minutes of the game.

Tak Nomura of the Jackrabbits stood out as the outstanding lineman of the game.

Meanwhile, other 145-pound teams were swinging into action. Newcomers were the Valley Spitties, Wa p a t o, Weightlifters, Dighighs and the Medicos. In this division the Broncos established themselves as the mythical champs by defeating all-comers in their weight.

Minus the services of Aki Shiraishi, the Jackrabbits tied the Sportsmen, 6-6, when the two teams met for the second time. The game was played on Christmas day. The Rabbits struck paydirt in the second quarter on a blocked kick. The Valley team tallied its score on an intercepted pass. Mas Furo, who made the interception, galloped 85 yards.

About this time the Boy Scout six-man football team was organized with the Troop 345 sextet walking off with the title by defeating Troop 343, 20-6.

At the completion of the 145-pound football season, an all-star team was selected by the various sports writers.

The following were chosen on the team; end, Lloyd Kinoshita and Tad Oki, Weightlifters; guards, Osa Hattori, Broncos and Min Tokeshi; Sportsmen; tackles, Ed Fujioka, Broncos and Yosh Kubo, Sportsmen; backs, Tosh Asano, Sportsmen; Chief Sakamoto, Sportsmen; George Tsurukami, Americans; Fred Funakoshi, Broncos.

The 1942 gridiron season was climaxed by the American-Sportsmen tussle which ended in a 13-13 deadlock.

Much of the credit for the success of Heart Mountain's first football season went to Joe Suaki, athletic director; Lincoln Kinoshita, Frank Shimada, Chi Omori, Hei Isleri and Hiro Murakami. Al-

though all of these recreation heads have left to relocate or enter the armed forces, the 1943 grid season got underway without a hitch.

In the opening game, the Galloping Gaels defeated the Bassett Eagles, 9-0. Glenn Yamasaki of the Gaels tallied the lone touchdown in the first quarter on a sensational 35-yard run.

The following week, the Gaels defeated the Mercuries, 12-7, with Yamasaki again in the starring role. Tosh Asano tossed the touchdown pass for the losers.

With the local high school scheduling games with other high schools, the community activities grid program was delayed.

The feature game of the 1943 season was the Thanksgiving day classic between the center all-stars and the Jackrabbits. The all-stars proved to be too much for the Rabbits as they wallopped them, 19-0. Tosh Asano, Aki Washio and Farrow Yano did all the scoring for the stars. A record crowd of 2000 was on hand to witness the classic.

Following the turkey day game, the Broncos made their 43 appearance against the Club 21 eleven, winning 13-6.

Although "name" players such as Asano, Nomura, Shiraishi and Washio may never don helmets there again, Heart Mountain pigskin fans were given their share of thrills by their superb performance during the last two campaigns.

New League Mark Set by Evacuee

CHICAGO. — Henry Aihara, Japanese American evacuee student who came to Winnetka from the Poston war relocation center, helped lead New Trier high school of Winnetka to the Suburban league championship in track and field.

New Trier won with 54 1/2 points as Aihara won the high jump and broad jump in the contest in which high schools in Oak Park, Evanston, Morton, Waukegan and Proviso sent competitors.

Aihara set a new league record in the high jump by clearing the bar at 6 feet 2 inches. He won the broad jump with a leap of 22 feet 10 1/2 inches.

Girls' Softball Tournament Inaugurated Sports Here

October 7, 1942, brought the inception of the Heart Mountain athletic program with the inauguration of the girls' softball league. The initial organized league game was played between the Lil' Yokums and the Plaids—the prelude to what the majority of residents enjoy today.

Under the untiring efforts of Joe Suaki, first center athletic director, and his efficient staff, the center became sports conscious. The staff composed of Suski, Herbert Isleri, Chi Omori, Frank Shimada and Lincoln Kinoshita wrestled and toiled to bring about the necessary recreation needed to uplift the morale of the residents.

At that time, football was at its height the nation over and Heart Mountain was fortunate in having its version of gridiron classics. Although there were no football leagues, teams were organized and some fifty games played on the rough and hard administration field. First into existence were the Taiyos, then followed the Bassett Eagles, Buffaloes and the Spartans. As the season commenced more teams were organized such as the Broncos, Americans, Jackrabbits, Sportsmen, and Doughboys.

There is an abbreviated version of football was also enjoyed by the residents as the six-man football loop

'Outside' Hardwood Bring Fun, Few Wins Locally

Basketball got off to a flying start at Heart Mountain as the cream of the center's basketball crop tangled with the Lovell Westwood Indians at the latter's court in conjunction with the infantile paralysis drive. Lacking practice, the center All-Stars were handed a 46-22 shellacking.

The All-Stars then trekked to Boron. With Art Kishaba, former UCLA cager, hitting the hoop for 15 digits, the local lads eked out a thrilling 40-37 victory.

The high school cagers in their first interscholastic competition were routed by the Lovell Bulldogs, 50-21.

In the community leagues, 35 teams were entered in three divisions, A, B and C. The Frisco Fogs officially opened the senior circuit with a 24-16 win over the Mercuries.

After taking a 28-26 upset from the Jackrabbits, the Friscans emerged victorious in three remaining tussles to top the class A loop with seven wins against one defeat. In the Shaughnessy play-off, the Zebra casabamen dumped the crippled Fog City cagers, 34-27, to win the center cage championship.

With the completion of loop play, basketball officials released the center all-star team as follows: Babe Nomura, Jackrabbits, and Iasumu Zaiman, Frisco Fogs, forwards; Sab Nagata, Jackrabbits, center; Dick Miyakawa, Sportsmen, and Kats Komatsu, Frisco Fogs, guards. Sab Nagata, Jackrabbit scoring ace, banged the hoop for 100 points in eight games to capture the scoring race. Tosh Asano was three points shy of Nagata's mark. Babe Nomura piled up 83 points for three places.

The Falcons copped the B crown with a 20-14 triumph over the Zebra B's in the loop finale. With an impressive 24-6 victory over the Unknowns in the championship fray, the Bronco Babes won top honors in the C league.

Jane Nakamoto staged a scoring rampage as she led the Lil' Yokums to a 17-14 victory over the Royalettes with 14 markers in the women's championship contest. The Starlettes with Captain Ruth Miyakawa directing the offensive with 10 points, routed the Victories sextette, 25-18, to cop the B title.

Troop 343 basketekers copped the championship of the Boy Scout league, while their brother club mopped up opposition to win the B loop. The C title was awarded to Troop 341.

The 1944 inaugural basketball game was played in the newly completed high school gymnasium between the state champion Thermopolis Bobcats and the local varsity preppers. The Bobcat hoopers, aided by their height advantage, downed the center quintet, 22-21. In their first game, the center All-Stars, sparked by Tosh Asano and Taa Yamada, edged out the Lovell Westwood Indians, 44-41. Yamada's deadly accuracy accounted for 11 markers.

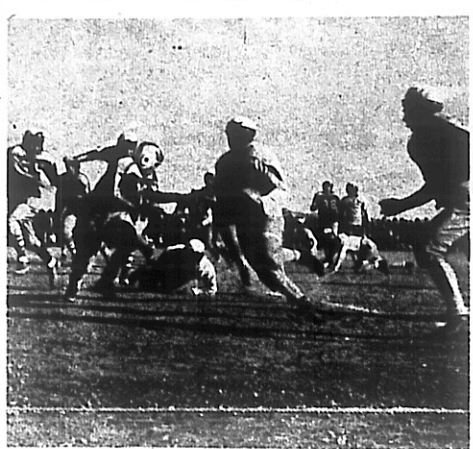
The Zebras won the crucial fray from the Sportsmen five, 42-37, to capture their second consecutive A league crown.

The JayBees won the B league championship via a 22-20 triumph over the Royal Aces in the final contest.

By virtue of a 37-12 victory over the Hi-Jinx hooper, the Lil' Yokums won their second straight cage title.

The appearance here of Denver's San Kwo Low Bears highlighted the 1944 canvas season as the Denverites split a six-game series with local teams.

The Eagles Flying High



Here is Mas Yoshiyama, Eagle fullback, tearing off a neat gain through the Lovell high school line in a hard-fought game that proved to be a morale builder for the local high school. Heart Mountain eked out a 6 to 0 win.

Weight-Lifting Honors Captured By Nisei 'Atlas'

Time Magazine reported recently that "Atlas" share" of this year's honors in the National AAU weight-lifting championship at Chattanooga, Tenn., had been won by a 23-year-old Japanese American, Emerick Ishikawa of York, Pa.

Competing in the 123-pound class, Ishikawa added 1 1/4 pounds to the two-handed snatch record by lifting 193 pounds. He won the two-hand clean and jerk championship with a record 220 pounds.

Ishikawa, according to Time, was a member of a weight-lifting team from York which wound up its 1944 season with five out of six sectional titles, eight out of 14 national titles and four new national records, two of which were contributed by Ishikawa.

Most of York's championship weight-lifters are employed by the York Bar Bell company, whose three foundries provide jobs which do not affect the amateur standing of its champion weight-lifters.

Ishikawa, for example, according to Time, "earns brawn with his bread by lifting boxes in the shipping department."

Residents Fear Heat Stroke In 'Longie' Weather

Since their induction at the center two years ago amid August dust storms and September blizzards, Heart Mountaineers have never ceased to marvel at the capriciousness of Wyoming weather.

Residents have scarcely enough time to unpack their "longies," for in October, freezing weather set in, giving former West coasters their first taste of Wyoming winter. Unofficial records indicate that a low of 13 degrees was reached on Oct. 25, 1942. First sub-zero weather was experienced on Dec. 4 when the mercury dropped to -1.

Low temperature of -23 was recorded on Jan. 18 and 19, 1943, during a week-long cold spell when the mercury never climbed above the zero mark. Evacuees were inclined to believe the tale the old-timers tell here about fur-bearing trout being found in the Shoshone river.

Residents rubbed their eyes, looked at the calendar again on June 8 last year. Temperature hovered about the freezing mark and snow and sleet covered the area.

Highest temperature during the two-year period was recorded on July 31 and Aug. 21 last year when the mercury rose to 98 degrees. Low for Aug. 21 was 48.

Heart Mountaineers were favored by a mild winter this year, lowest temperature of -7 being recorded on March 14.

With almost daily rainstorms in June, a new record was established for the month when a total precipitation of 3.62 inches was recorded. Normal precipitation in nearby Cody for June is 1.49 inches.

Rainfall for the first seven months of the current year totals 8.74 inches, exceeding the 1943 mark of 7.67 inches which is considered about normal for this region.

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High School Athletics Given New Life

Winners Take All



Find a sandlot anywhere, scratch a young person and you have an athlete. Here are two trophies awarded by the junior basketball league to outstanding teams. They were won by the Buckeyes and the Dodgers. The middle picture shows a thirty-hipped kid round end in a sandlot game, while the bottom picture shows two of the center's many "all-star" teams having it out. Equipment was furnished by the players.

Acceptance of Prep Teams Into Wyoming Association Revives Declining Spirit

Although the athletic program of the Heart Mountain high school got off to a slow start, the last two semesters have seen a great change with a complete schedule replacing the one or two games of the earlier days. With the arrival of new equipment and the building of the gym, the program was given new life.

The big step in the development of the athletic program was the acceptance of the local prepsters into the Wyoming High School Athletic association in November of 1942.

The first taste of competition came with the entry of a Heart Mountain team in the Billings Gazette-sponsored free-throw contest. Teams representing high schools in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota were entered.

In the qualifying round, Ets Yoshiyama and Miyo Higa each sank 16 buckets to lead the Eagles. Yoshiyama also held ninth spot in the individual scoring race with 36 out of a possible 50.

After nine weeks of competition, the free-throw contest came to a close with Heart Mountain holding a firm grip on second place, with a season record of 16 wins and 2 losses. Yoshiyama, Babe Nomura and Shiro Nagata's names appeared high in the individual scoring record.

At the completion of the Gazette gift-tossing contest, the local high school sponsored an inter-relocation center league which was won by the Rohwer team.

Under the mentorship of Art Kaihatsu, former UCLA frosh basketball star, the Eagles opened practice for their game with the Big Horn Basin champions, the Lovell Bulldogs. Although the local cagers were forced to practice on a dirt court, they entered their initial fray with a fighting spirit. A squad of 16 players trekked to the Lovell hardwood and returned with a 50-21 defeat. Babe Nomura was the outstanding player for the Eagles, potting nine points.

In their second interscholastic encounter, the Eagle casabamen journeyed to Byron, where they met their second defeat, 42-20. Yoshiyama, pivot man for the Eagles, took scoring honors, followed by co-captain Nomura, who also turned in a great defensive game.

Coming closest to winning a game, the Eagles dropped a 37-33 tussle to the Cowley high quintet. Nomura was again the star on both offense and defense. This was the final game of the season for the hard-luck Eagles. The starting five for the Kaihatsu men in all three games included Babe Nomura and Johnny Toya, forwards; Ets Yoshiyama, center; Willie Kai and Ed Wada, guards.

With the closing of the short casaba season, coach Sid Kashiwbara sent out a call for softball players, with approximately 50 players turning out. From this number, the first two teams were weeded out.

Preparing for the first battle on the diamond against Lovell, the starting ten was chosen with Chester Okagaki and Nomura as co-captains. Okagaki covered the third sack while Nomura cyported at the short pitch. The rest of the infield was composed of Glenn Yamasaki at second and Bob Shimizu on first. Mas and Ets Yoshiyama, Frank Mouri and Tom Kawahara patrolled the outer garden. Min' Nishimura and Ed Wada formed the battery.

With this line-up the Eagles conquered Lovell, 18-7. Nishimura, Beep Nagumo and Bill Tokemi shared the mound duties, allowing only two binges between them.

The return game with Lovell, which was scheduled to be played in Lovell, was cancelled due to transportation difficulties.

After a long lull in the program due to the summer vacation, the preps took up where they left off as approximately 45 hopeful grid-dens answered coaches Tubby Kawasaki and Ray Thompson's call. Although no games were scheduled, the boys worked hard under the guidance of Kawasaki.

Good news in the form of a football game was received from Worland high school. Because of transportation difficulties, the Warriors were invited to play here.

The invitation was accepted and Heart Mountain prepared for its first interscholastic football game on Oct. 1, 1943. Although lacking much needed practice, the Eagles clad in white jerseys and gold pants, met their opponents with a green but game team.

In the first period of the game, the Orange and Blacks drove deep into Eagle territory on several occasions but the gallant Eagle eleven repelled the attack. The second and third quarters witnessed a seesaw battle with neither team threatening to score.

Midway in the final period, the Eagle offense came to life and after a sustained drive of 93 yards, quarterback Babe Nomura tossed a short pass to fullback Mas Yoshiyama for the game's lone touchdown. Nomura converted the extra point to give the local preps a well earned 7-0 game.

Even before the dust of the first game had settled, the local pigskinners found themselves in action again, this time against the Carbon County Coyotes from Red Lodge, Mont. The Blue and Whites enjoyed a field day as they rolled over the helpless Coyotes, 25-0. Although the first stringers saw little action, they were able to push across three touchdowns.

The first score of the game came on a sensational 90-yard run on the kickoff by Nomura. Reserve Bill Shundo passed to reserve end Mas Uchida for the second six points. Nomura tallied the third touchdown on a 45-yard jaunt through the entire Red Lodge team. The fourth and final score was made by Keli-chi Ikeda, who returned a punt 33 yards to pay dirt.

With the loss of Nomura through technicalities, the Eagles met the Lovell Bulldogs for their third gridiron battle. The locals staged a Frank Merriwell finish to nose out the Bulldogs, 6-0. Mas Yoshiyama bulled his way over for the score in the last minute of play to give the Eagles the game.

With the completion of interscholastic competition, the high school team met the center All-Stars for the mythical center title. The All-Stars boasting many former Jaycees stars and high school luminaries were heavy pre-game favorites.

From the starting whistle, the scrappy prepsters outcharged their heavier opponents. The Eagles tallied first on a long pass from Babe Nomura to Stan Igawa, who caught the ball on the goal line. Nomura converted the extra point, giving the preps a 7-0 lead. In the third period, the Stars came to life and scored on a brilliant run by Tosh Asano. Asano's try for point was wide.

The preps threatened to score again late in the third period on a pass play. Nomura threw a perfect pass but Igawa, who was on the receiving end again, dropped the ball. As the final gun sounded, the high school team still clung to the one-point margin to win the game.

As the pigskin game faded into the background in favor of the coming casaba season, Coach Thompson released the complete schedule for the high school five. Although 39 players signed up, the squad was cut to 20 players in preparation for its first game against Thermopolis on the local hardwood.

Handicapped by the lack of height, the local quintet dropped the game, 29-21. Captain Mas Yoshiyama of the Eagles took high point honors with eight. After trailing, 16-2, in the first quarter,

the Eagles rallied but lacked the punch as the preps met their second defeat, 21-19, to the Lovell high five the following week.

In the next game, the locals suffered one of their worst defeats at the hands of the Cody Broncos. The Eagles, who were completely off, failed to find the basket, as the Broncos ran up 30 points to their 10.

The following night, the center-ites traveled to Lovell for a return match with the Bulldogs. Again the Eagles failed in the fading minutes of the contest as their opponents'eked out a 29-23 win.

Taking the lead in the first few minutes of play, the Eagles finally broke into the win column with a convincing 39-22 victory over Cowley.

In a return game with the Cowley team the following week, the Eagles repeated their win by dumping their opponents, 24-22.

The Blue and White win streak was broken by the Worland Warriors, who handed the local casabamen a 33-17 setback. The Warriors later captured the Big Horn Basin tournament and were runners-up in the state tourney.

In the week later, the Eagles returned to the win column with a 38-23 shacking of the Burlington team.

In the next two games with Deaver, the local lads defeated their opponents twice, 28-14 and 30-21.

Again the lack of height spelled doom for the locals as the Powell Panthers handed the Eagles a 31-24 setback.

In the remaining games of the season, the local quintet defeated Byron twice, 32-24 and 35-22; dropped the Red Lodge team, 31-29; lost to Cody and Worland, 37-26; trounced Rapelje, 42-11, and lost to Cowley, 28-25, in the only over-time game of the season. The Eagles boasted two wins over the Cowley five, which later became the state class B champions.

Starters for the Eagle team were Keli-chi Ikeda and Ham Miyamoto, forwards; Mas Hamamoto, center; Mas Yoshiyama and Jim Shiraki, guards. Ikeda led the prep scorers for the season with 174 points, followed by Captain Mas Yoshiyama with 105.

During the casaba season an intramural league was staged by the physical education department with the Whippet five winning the title.

The high school GAA had a taste of interscholastic cage competition when it met the Powell high school girls. The local fems captured two games from their Pantherette opponents.—G. Y.

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Smoke-Eaters Rate First Place in State

Amateurs Train For Vital Job

By PAT IKEBE

Due to the highly inflammable materials used in constructing the buildings in the center coupled with the extremely dry climate and high winds, the fire department is on alert 24 hours a day.

When the fire department was first organized in September, 1942, it consisted of a mere handful of volunteers operating under the supervision of the internal security officer. Today the department boasts an average of 35 members, who are divided into two companies of three platoons each. Each platoon, consisting of 10 to 13 evacuee firemen, has at its head an assistant fire chief and three company captains.

Under the leadership and guidance of Glenn B. Rumley, fire protection officer, and Frank Saka-guchi, evacuee fire chief, the firemen are constantly in training. Each crew is drilled weekly on all standard forms of fire prevention and protection. They are taught new fire fighting methods and use of equipment such as ladders, salvage covers and gas masks.

In October, 1942, when the Heart Mountain residents went out to share in the war effort by aiding with the harvest of the vital crops, a critical labor shortage was felt by the section's personnel. However, the remaining firemen carried on by volunteering 65 to 100 hours per week to overcome the labor shortage.

Since a crew of 35 men alone could not combat a major fire, the volunteer fire fighters were organized. A fire fighter was chosen for each barrack. There are approximately 850 trained men on call, each with at least 20-hour instructions in first aid appliances, fire hazards and causes. Their duty is to inspect the fire extinguishers in their respective blocks, aid at all fires and report to the block chairman and the fire department on any existing fire hazards. There are also 85 men instructed in evacuating patients in the hospital in case of an emergency.

Also playing an important part in keeping down the number of fires in the center to a minimum is the inspection bureau. Headed by Tetsuo Uyeda, this bureau conducts a survey of all buildings within the center once a week. Complicated wiring and alarm systems are inspected daily.

Monthly school drills are held in the primary and high schools under the supervision of this bureau. In October, 1942, an old CCC building adjoining the fire house was reconstructed to house the heating unit which will keep the equipment prepared for emergencies during the sub-zero weather.

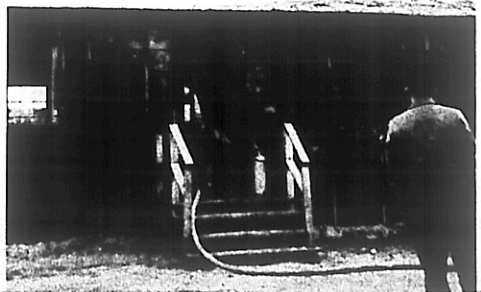
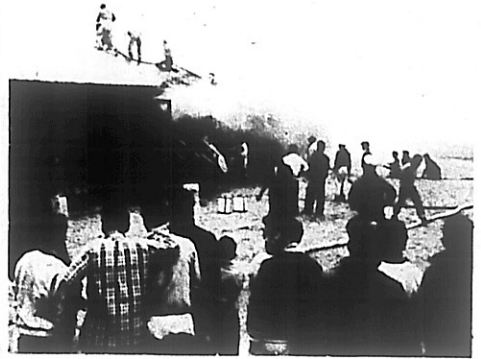
At present the department has two fire trucks and an emergency rescue truck. The rescue truck is equipped with rescue tools, first aid kits, section instruments, gas masks, signal lamps and special lights.

To sound the alarm in case of a fire, an electrical siren was installed and this was first used on April 12, 1942, to sound the beginning and end of work hours. In case of a fire a fluctuating siren is blown.

Thirty-seven phones directed to the fire station were installed in June, 1942. These phones were finally installed almost a year after the first attempt was made to obtain them.

National Fire Prevention week was observed by the fire department from October 3 to 9, 1943. One hundred Boy Scouts launched the week's activities by placing fire prevention posters and pamphlets in each barrack. Similar posters were displayed at all churches and public buildings. Inspection of barracks and assembly places such as mess halls, hospitals, administration area and

Always on 'Alert'



Heart Mountain Fire Department rates among the best in the nation, having won first place in Wyoming in the annual fire prevention contest and 26th in the nation because they are always on the alert. Here they are battling flames in one of the highly inflammable tar-papered barracks.

theaters for possible fire hazards was made.

The week was climaxed with a mammoth public demonstration staged by 40 fire department workers at the high school grounds. The program included demonstrations in rescue work, ladder use, hose laying and artificial respiration. Fire Chief Rumley explained the entire procedure from a loud speaker.

For the magnificent records of accomplishment in its educational activities promoted during the week, the fire department was awarded first place in Wyoming and ranked 26th in the national awards.

An annual center-wide clean-up week was held under the supervision of the fire department the early part of the year. The clean-up of the blocks was held under the guidance of volunteer fire chiefs.

During the week Rumley and his entire force conducted nightly classes for the reorganized block volunteer firemen. The clean-up campaign was regarded as the most successful program held by voluntary effort in the center and the entire community was treated to a special dinner.

In addition to putting out numerous live coal embers carelessly emptied from ash bins, 156 fires were extinguished by this depart-

ment the past two years. The largest fire in the history of the center occurred on August 31, 1942, when the laundry building at 6-29 was demolished.

The second largest fire occurred on the morning of Oct. 27, 1943, and caused damages amounting to \$992 to which the fire fighters brought the blaze under control drew praise from the spectators. The flame which had spread over one-third of the mess hall was quenched in four minutes.

On July 15 of this year, Arthur L. Kerr, former fire protection officer of Tule Lake, replaced Glenn B. Rumley, who left for Fort Collins, Colo. Kerr who has been associated with the Los Angeles fire department for 20 years will continue the training of the evacuee personnel.

Working in conjunction with him will be Lawrence M. Kennedy, newly appointed assistant fire protection officer.



Softball Games Popular Sport

(Continued from Page 33)

Kashiwbara, Beachcombers, and Texie Watanabe, Sportsmen, outfield.

The Lil' Yokums clinched the women's class A softball championship with an 11-7 victory over the Hi-Jinx behind the seven-hit pitching of Kimi Tani. With Tazu Omori hurling four-hit ball, the center girls' All-Stars thumped the Yokums, 9-5, for their first setback of the season. Mix-ups' shortstop Rayko Yabe clouded a roundtripper with two aboard in the fifth frame to win the game for the All-Stars.

The Skylarks were crowned champions of the class B girls' league, defeating the Alligator Pro aggregation, 6-3. Haru Tomita turned in a brilliant six-hit chukking job besides collecting two hits at the plate.

Climaxing the 1943 season, the All-Stars blanked the Lovell Merchants before 3,000 fans on the center diamond. Tosh Asano yielded but one hit and struck out 10 batters in the six innings he worked on the mound. Yosh Shimizu hurled the remainder of the game.

As fans greeted the 1944 season, new teams and a new spirit were in evidence. The season officially got underway on April 23 when the Sportsmen turned back the Royal Aces in the opening game.

As expected, the Sportsmen horsebitchers were headed for their second crown, but with the loss of some of their key players to the army, they withdrew from loop competition.

In the Shaughnessey playoff, the bat-powered JayBees upset Block 20's overconfident league leaders, 10-5, to be crowned 1944 titlists. Shuzo Sumit twirled steady ball for the winners, limiting the opponents to 7 blows.

In the B loop, the brother JayBees scored a 6-4 triumph over the Royal Dukes to emerge as champions of the B league.

Sachio Ikeda, Warehouse center-fielder, copped the senior circuit batting crown with a .533 mark. Aki Shiraiishi, JayBee first sacker, and Chi Akizuki, Warehouse outfielder, tied for second place honors with a .500 average.

The Skylark softballers copped

the class A women's title with a clean slate. Pitcher Yuri Kawachi and Catcher Midori Ishibashi formed the winning battery.

Undefeated in loop competition, the Block 1 Oldtimers claimed the undisputed championship of the Oldtimers' National league. Block 22 took the runner-up berth with four wins against one setback.

Club Honors Wounded Nisei

Two Japanese Americans from Hawaii, wounded while fighting the Germans in Italy, were among the six American soldiers from the army's Torney General hospital at Palm Springs who were honored by the Los Angeles Breakfast club.

They are Staff Sgt. Larry Y. Hirokawa and Cpl. Kenneth T. Muroshige.

Sergeant Hirokawa, 24, was inducted on Nov. 15, 1941, while a student at the University of Hawaii. His campaign ribbon stars represent nine terrific battles in Italy, the Los Angeles Times said, climaxed by the Fifth army's attempt to take Castle hill at Cassino. Hirokawa received a severe head wound from an exploding shell and was hit 15 minutes later by a sniper bullet.

The explosion ruptured his right eyeball and he now wears an artificial eye, the Times reported.

Corporal Muroshige, a Honolulu drug store worker before his induction on June 14, 1941, participated in the battles of Montemelia, Benevento, St. Angelo's d'Alife and Santa Maria Olivetto. Last Nov. 5 a German machine pistol ripped his leg.

The Japanese Americans were introduced by Lieut. Col. E. T. Thompson, executive officer of the hospital. Four other wounded soldiers, one of them a Mojave Indian, appeared with the Japanese Americans.

A picture of the wounded soldiers was published in the Los Angeles Times on June 8.

Nisei All-Star Candidate H. Yamamoto, star third baseman and outfielder for the Brigham City Peaches, was named as a candidate for the northern nine in the forthcoming Utah Industrial League all-star contest on Aug. 30.

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Relocation Is Most Vital Function of WRA

Long, Uncertain Process Now 'Streamlined' to Aid Evacuees Return to 'Life'

To the 110,000 evacuees, the word "relocation" is synonymous with the word "evacuation" for without one, there would not have been the others. Whatever interpretations others may have of the word "relocation," to the residents confined in WRA centers, it has meant seeking and making a new start in life in new communities under new circumstances.

The primary objective of the War Relocation Authority today is in the resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to the ten relocation centers from the West coast in 1942. The energy of nearly every department and of every member of the appointed personnel is directed toward aiding the program of resettling evacuees in all parts of the United States, except the West coast areas.

Since the resettlement program was an unprecedented event in American history, as was the evacuation, the procedures and outlook on relocation were, at first, a slow, uncertain, cautious process, filled with many headaches and errors. The program gained momentum only as the problems hindering the road to the "outside" were overcome.

Paralleling the growth and development of the relocation program has been the expansion of the relocation division in the centers, whose sole purpose is in processing the actual steps necessary for residents to relocate.

The initial spark of the relocation program came as a result of the clamor of farmers for labor to meet the manpower shortage. Consequently in Heart Mountain, the employment office was opened in the administration building in September, 1942, soon after the arrival of the first residents, under Guy Robertson, who was then the assistant project director, and eight evacuee assistants.

Leaving the center temporarily for farm and other types of employment during the fall of 1942 were 1300 residents, including scores of high school students. With this development, the WRA was encouraged to devise a permanent release program.

But in getting the program started, WRA officials soon found that it would not be an easy process. There arose a countless number of obstacles to be overcome, both in the centers and on the outside.

In the centers, the question was not only in getting the residents to go out but just what the correct procedures were to be used in releasing them from the project. On the outside, there were the questions of public acceptance, jobs, housing and other difficult matters to be settled before evacuees could be expected to begin life anew in various parts of the United States.

As one of the first steps in establishing a department to work strictly on relocation, the employment office was consolidated with the employment division in October, 1942, headed by Joe Carroll, employment and housing officer, and supervised by Ed Nakano. In November, complete realignment of WRA policy with emphasis on individual resettlement was announced. The importance of relocating before the end of the war was stressed.

Even then there remained much confusion since there were no uniform procedures, regulations or forms to be followed in the Washington WRA office or the center offices. How to cope with the problems not covered under the administrative instructions created hardships in all quarters. Often, in difficult cases, no action followed for long periods.

Nevertheless, the movement of the evacuees away from the centers did begin and by the end of December, 1942, approximately 180 Heart Mountain residents accepted private employment and left the center.

The year 1943 was the year in which the relocation program made its greatest stride. In January, regulations were announced in Washington covering the three

types of leaves which are still in effect, short term, seasonal and indefinite.

Following the registration of all residents in the relocation centers by the WRA and army in February and March, leave regulations were amended to allow the issuance of indefinite leave without Washington clearance, but with the project director's approval. This change immediately created a boost in the number of persons relocating, because one of the handicaps until then had been in receiving leave clearance for evacuees from the Washington WRA in a reasonable length of time.

In line with the growing number of relocates, the relocation office at Heart Mountain was remodeled twice and corresponding additions were made in personnel.

Realizing that evacuee education and participation was needed to hasten the relocation program, a relocation committee was organized here in July, 1943. Composed of a staff of four evacuees, headed by Yosh Kodama, relocation supervisor, the committee worked as a liaison between the center residents and the relocation office.

Fundamental changes in the WRA policy of returning evacuees to normal life were announced in November, 1943. As a result of the employment division and the relocation division here were separated and under the new setup, Joe Carroll assumed the position of relocation program officer, while Claud Gilmore, added to the staff in March as leaves officer, was advanced to assistant relocation program officer.

As part of the reorganization, the relocation planning commission was organized, replacing the relocation committee, with the idea of having evacuees take a more active part in promoting the relocation program. The commission was composed of various community and church leaders and it became their duty to make suggestions concerning changes in the relocation program.

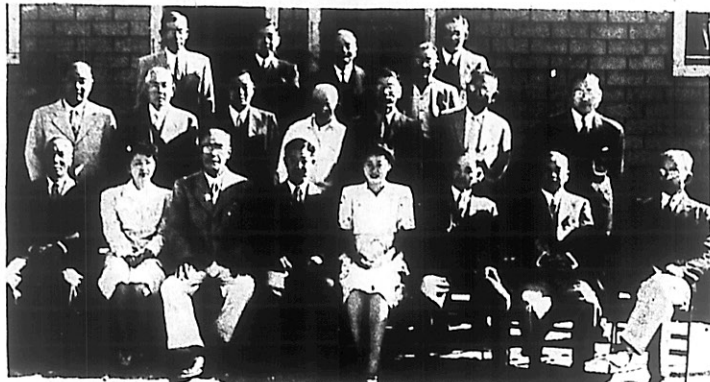
Heart Mountain's commission eventually gained the reputation of being the most constructive and well-planned as compared to other centers and was responsible for several improvements in the relocation procedure. Kodama headed the group as executive secretary until he relocated early this year.

While improvements in the relocation program continued throughout the rest of the year, the Heart Mountain relocation office was becoming more and more cramped for space as the work involved in clearing large numbers of residents daily became greater.

In February, 1944, the office was renovated and enlarged and a so-called "streamlined procedure" was instituted to simplify the various steps necessary for an evacuee to gain a release from the center. The process was reduced to five major steps.

Carroll still heads the division as relocation program officer with Gilmore as assistant, James L. Rush, relocation adviser, and Woodrow Newton, leaves officer.

Heart Mountain's Governing Groups



Members of the Community council, shown in the upper picture, have long and faithfully performed their services for the benefit of the residents, while the Block Managers, lower, are generally kept on the run doing their part to bring security and comfort to residents of their blocks. Lack of space prevents identifying the two large groups, but their names and faces are familiar to every resident of the center.

'Maybe There's Something Wrong But Tojo Can't Fix It,' GI Says

"Maybe there is something wrong in America," a legless Japanese American declared on the "Visiting Hour," national network radio show, recently as he told of discriminatory practices against Americans whose parents were born in Japan, "but it's nothing Tojo can fix."

Describing the radio program originating from the auditorium of Walter Reed General hospital in Washington, Bob Considine, syndicate sports columnist, declared that it was "one of the best on the air," and is the idea of Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the army.

"There was one boy on the program who startled even the legless, armless boys in the audience. He was (and is) a Japanese American, born in Honolulu," Considine wrote in his column, "On the Line," which appears in the Washington Post and other papers.

"His mother and father were born in Japan. His name is Wallace Y. Hisamoto. We asked him what was on his mind—one of the lively stock questions of the program," Considine related.

"Well," he said, "tomorrow is 'I Am an American' Day, and I'd like to say that despite the fact that both my parents were born in Japan, I'm an American, too."

"Wallace lost his leg in the battle that followed the crossing of the Volturno river in Italy. He served with the 100th infantry battalion of the 34th division, composed mainly of Japanese Americans.

isn't white. It doesn't make sense. "The inconsistency of it reminded him of his favorite athlete, Sgt. Joe Louis.

"Our people feel just as Louis does," he said. "When the heavy-weight champion landed in England, somebody said to him, 'Why are you so happy to be in uniform, your country isn't so nice to your people.' Joe looked at the man and said, 'Mister, I know that there are things wrong with my country, but it's nothing Hitler can fix.' We Americans whose parents were born in Japan feel the same way. Maybe there is something wrong in America, but it's nothing Tojo can fix either."



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Nisei Soldiers Are Serving on All Fronts

Confusion, Bitterness After Evacuation Held Many Loyal Americans in Centers

By KUNIO OTANI

In the barrack windows of the nine relocation centers in the United States hang thousands of service stars, each representing an American of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces of the United States. At Heart Mountain 474 residents are now in the services and hundreds more are in the process of being drafted.

However, the service stars in the barrack windows signify more than the fact that the nisei are in the war against the Axis powers along with other Americans. The service stars tell a story of the struggle of a group of citizens to find their rightful places in America.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were living peacefully and productively in scattered areas up and down the West coast. As the selective service program took effect, the nisei were drafted and trained with their fellow countrymen. There was no discrimination to speak of and no segregation.

But came December, 1941, and the picture swiftly began to change. Persons of Japanese descent became the target of mistrust and suspicion. Pressure groups, aided by war hysteria, advocated and were instrumental in the mass evacuation of those of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien, from the coast to inland relocation centers, set up under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority. The exodus was accomplished in the early summer of 1942.

The evacuation and detention was in itself a bitter blow to the nisei, but adding salt to the wound was their being barred from volunteering or being drafted into the fighting forces. They were classified 4-C, enemy alien, or 4-F, physically unfit, in the draft and it truly appeared then to many a nisei that their status as American citizens was lost.

At the outbreak of the war, there were approximately 5,000 nisei already in the uniform of the United States Army. They were serving in various branches of the army and a good many were stationed at camps situated on the coast.

After war came, military authorities transferred nisei soldiers training in the combat branches to non-combat groups. A large percentage was shifted to the medical corps. Subsequently, all nisei soldiers on the Pacific coast were transferred to camps in the Midwest and General John L. DeWitt, then commanding officer of the Western defense area, who had ordered the evacuation, proclaimed that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry would be barred from the coastal area. (The restriction was later lifted.)

From the temporary assembly centers and the relocation centers, the nisei sent hundreds of letters to the Secretary of War and even to the President asking that they be allowed to serve in the army. But the answer was always the same, "The War department does not at the present time contemplate taking nisei into the armed forces of the country." So, in the routine life of the centers, and as months passed, the nisei became apathetic, lost and confused in a world all their own. Some even became bitter and resentful, laying the groundwork for troubled days ahead.

In such environment, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Jan. 28, 1943, suddenly proclaimed:

"Plans have been completed for a nation-wide voluntary induction of American-born Japanese now in the ten relocation centers and elsewhere in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry will compose a special unit in the United States Army. This action was taken following study by the War department of many earnest requests by loyal American citizens of Japanese extraction for the organization of a special unit of the army in which they could have their share in the fight against the nation's enemies.

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency consideration, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt commented on the plan with these encouraging words:

"The proposal of the War department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval. The new combat team will add to the nearly 5,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country.

"This is a natural and logical step toward the reinstatement of the selective service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by the evacuation from the West coast. 'No racial citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principal on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.'"

While a few of the loyal citizens in the centers and to give them a chance to volunteer for the army, an army registration team was sent to each project with a selective service questionnaire to be answered by each male nisei of military age.

While a few of the more far-sighted individuals hailed the formation of the combat team and the registration as an initial step in the gradual restoration of all rights to the evacuees, others reacted to the announcement with confusion, failing to see for a time that their reactions would be of the utmost gravity to their future. There was at first considerable agitation against registration.

Factors which helped to create misunderstandings during that period included the confusion of the evacuation and what followed. The nisei were hesitant and doubtful, wondering whether it would lead again to another pitfall. Another reason causing trouble was that the WRA decided to register all residents, male and female, over 17 years of age at the same time. Hastily worded questions for the issei had to be changed during the registration and the registration as a whole at times appeared to be a badly handled affair.

And yet for the nisei, there was really no one answer. Yes they were loyal regardless of past injustices. America was still their country and some 1,200 of the stronger spirited young men volunteered from the relocation centers for the combat team.

Heart Mountain also encountered some difficulty during the registration which began in early February and lasted through March. Nevertheless, over 90 per cent of the male residents were registered before the deadline and nearly 60 residents volunteered for the combat team. From the number volunteering, 46 passed their physical examinations, which were said to be more rigid than the ones given to draftees.

The volunteers adopted a credo which explains clearly why they offered their services to the United States. It read:

"We believe in democracy and dedicate ourselves to the furtherance of its principles.

"To uphold these principles, we must destroy every form of tyr-

ny, oppression, and violation of human rights.

"We place our faith in America and base our hopes in the future on that faith.

"Therefore, we believe that our volunteering in the armed forces of this country is a step towards the realization of these ends, and a positive manifestation of our loyalty to the United States."

Along with those from other projects, the 46 Heart Mountain volunteers left for training at Camp Shelby, Miss., early last summer, where already the volunteers from Hawaii were in training.

The story of the nisei and the armed forces will not be complete without an account of the volunteers from Hawaii.

Reaching Camp Shelby before the draft group, the 100th Battalion composed of approximately 1,300 Hawaiian nisei, most of whom were former members of the national guards, concluded their training and went overseas in August, 1943. They joined the 34th Infantry division in time to participate in the attack on the now-famed Salerno beachhead in Italy.

They are still in the midst of the drive up the Italian peninsula, and with each battle they are winning eternal honors for their country, for themselves, and for all nisei. They have won the respect of their fellow soldiers, officers, and of the world for their fighting ability.

To date, the battalion has been awarded 11 Distinguished Service Crosses, 30 Bronze Stars, 38 Silver Stars, and 1,000 Purple Hearts in addition to a War department citation. In all approximately 4,000 nisei in Hawaii volunteered and were accepted for the combat team.

While the 100th was in combat in Italy and the remaining volunteers were going through their rugged training at Camp Shelby, another important step in the lives of the loyal nisei was being taken in the relocation centers. For in the fall of 1943, the segregation program was put into effect by the WRA with the purpose of segregating the so-called "disloyal" elements of the population from the loyal.

Although it was not apparent at the time, the segregation program was undoubtedly a step further in the program to restore to the evacuated people their rights as citizens and law abiding citizens, and for the nisei the restoration of selective service.

It was only a short while later, on Jan. 21, 1944, nearly a year to the day since the announcement of the formation of the combat unit, that the War department reinstated the draft for Japanese Americans.

His announcement, the War department stated:

"Japanese Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their selective service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

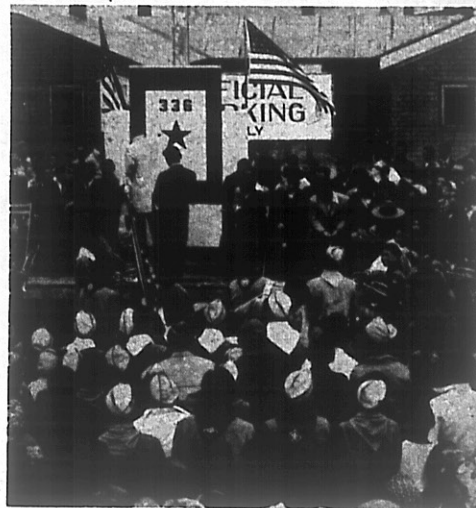
"The excellent showing which the combat team has made in training, and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Infantry Battalion now fighting in Italy were major factors in the adoption of the present plans."

Unlike the registration, the reopening of the selective service was a well-planned move. Soon after the announcement, a list of questions and answers was issued in which various problems which confronted the nisei men were answered. One important question was, "Where in the army will the Japanese Americans serve?" The answer was, "They will serve wherever the United States sends them; however, it is anticipated that after basic training the majority would be assigned for service with the 100th Battalion or the 442nd

"OH, MAKE THE MOST OF WHAT YE YET MAY SPEND"

Life is an artichoke—
Each passing day
Is a leaf barely nibbled
Before cast away.
Myuki Aowama

Honoring the Warriors



A typical crowd gathered at the administration flag pole to honor the inductees into the U.S. Army. Since the picture was taken the number inducted into service is well above 500 and mounting continuously. The famous Heart Mountain Boy Scout Drum and Bugle corps always plays a prominent part in the ceremony.

combat team." So, whether the nisei liked it or not, their work in the army was cut out.

The news of the reopening of the draft was taken in stride by the majority of the nisei as a step which would aid all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Here, for the first time since the evacuation was a real indication that the American government recognized beyond a doubt the loyalty of the nisei.

It was an announcement which had a far reaching effect on the outlook of the evacuees toward a future in America. Since being removed from their coast homes, there had previously been no assurance that they would ever be able to regain their places in the normal stream of American life as long as the citizens of Japanese descent were exempt from military service. But now, it became a different picture.

Those in the centers, the majority of whom had lost their goal in life and were living a purposeless day-by-day existence, suddenly found that the situation had changed. The nisei men, as citizens, realized that they had an important obligation to fulfill. The issei and those staying behind, on the other hand, became aware of a new responsibility in doing their share on the "home-front" despite additional hardships.

To many evacuees who had taken the road outside and had resettled, the reinstatement of the draft was a thing for which they had long been waiting.

To facilitate the selective service procedure at Heart Mountain, the draft office was transferred from the relocation office to the office of the chief registrar under one of the assistant project directors. Soon afterwards, residents began receiving their re-classification and preinduction physical examination notices.

On Feb. 27, 1944, the first group of 18 residents left for their physical examinations at Fort Warren in Cheyenne. Since then, an average of over 100 residents per month have been called in the draft. The contingents in the past few months have been reporting to the army induction center in Denver for their examinations.

To date, 689 Heart Mountain men have been ordered to report for their preinduction physical examinations. From this group, 458 reported, 54 were excused, 231 were accepted, 206 rejected, and 21 were undetermined or held over. One hundred and forty-nine residents have been inducted, and 80 of them have been called for active duty.

Those passing their physicals have been called for induction into the army at Ft. Logan, Colo., after which they are placed in the en-

listed reserve corps for a short period. When called for active duty, the men again report to Ft. Logan for processing before being sent to either Camp Blanding, Fla., or Camp Shelby, Miss., for training. To honor the Heart Mountain men who report for induction a send-off program is held for each group.

At some centers, there were individuals who did not report when called by selective service. In Heart Mountain, 63 evacuees failed to report for their preinduction physical examinations in the first four months.

These men were arrested by U. S. marshals and in a mass trial held in the federal district court of Cheyenne early in June, they were convicted on charges of violating the selective service act and were sentenced to three years each in the federal penitentiary.

The evacuees learned early in June that the 442nd combat team had landed in Italy. In mid-July, it was reported in news dispatches that the "442nd regimental combat team composed of American soldiers of Japanese origin is participating in the Fifth Army's attacks along the west coast sector of Italy toward the port of Livorno."

Then when the inevitable notices of the casualties began to arrive, the war was brought closer than ever to home. At Heart Mountain, in the final week of July, two families were notified that their sons had been killed in action, while 15 to 18 other local soldiers serving in Italy were unofficially reported as wounded.

This news brought to all evacuees a final realization that persons of Japanese ancestry in America were in the war in its fullest meaning.

As the war draws day by day to its climactic conclusion, the story of the nisei's participation in the war effort is beginning to unfold, with many chapters left to be told till after the victory is won. One of these yet untold tales will deal with the work being accomplished by nisei graduates of the Camp Savage, Minn., school, who are in the Pacific theater of war as translators and interpreters.

Little publicized and unheralded to date, these men, several of whom are from Heart Mountain, have been reported in Alaska, Australia, India, New Guinea and other islands of the South Pacific engaged in vital and dangerous tasks.

A few short months ago there appeared to be no way out, but the loyal citizens and aliens of Japanese descent now find that they are able to look ahead for a place in America which will be permanent; a place which no one can ever question or take away; a place earned by heartaches, tears, courage, and above all, faith.

Strongly Backs Loyal Japanese

Walter A. Lum, an American of Chinese ancestry, in a letter published in the Sacramento Bee, came strongly to the defense of loyal American Japanese.

Replying to a letter that had protested against allowing evacuees to travel outside of the centers, Lum wrote: "Supposing some American Japanese are loyal and honestly are hating their fatherland for what it did at Pearl Harbor. Should they be denied the right to express that feeling in action?"

"I feel confident that if these American Japanese were given a chance, they would like to point the muzzles of any standard guns toward their honorable ancestors and fire away."

Lum also declared: "In order to make the future strong, we must base our attitudes on truth, not hysterical emotions. The democratic principles are the best principles, as they assure liberty and justice to all. But a few of us are trying to modify them with hasty decisions. I ask you to judge people for what they are, not for what they look like."

In Gotham:

Dancing with the famous Graham group this season is Yuriko Amemiya, talented nisei modern dancer, formerly of Hollywood. She has roles in "Primitive Mysteries" and "American Document." She was recently interviewed by the newspaper PM. She's terrific. . . Minor notice: New York-born Terada sisters, Suki, 9, and Ailyn, 13, danced in Mozart's "Les Petits Riens," with the Anita Zahn Dancers at a Duncan Dance Guild recital at Carnegie hall. Suki and Ailyn are amsel daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Terada. . . Also musical: Bob Lee, or Bob Kinoshita, "the slant-eyed swoonstar," sang at the Park Casino, Sinatra's old stomping grounds. He did Maiziti Dots and other classics in Mandarin. Bob was also M.C. at the recent Red Cross dance.

Race-Batters Rebuked

Answering race-minded California groups seeking to revoke the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Rev. Allan A. Hunter of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational church declared in a radio program that such disfranchisement would be a "triumph for Hitlerism" and "a body blow against our constitution."

Makes Plea for Nisei

From somewhere in Africa, where he is part of the huge Allied forces actively engaged in trying to win democracy for the world, an American sailor, Steve Anderson, recently found time to send a plea for democracy in America in the treatment of Japanese Americans.

The Director's Uneasy Chair

Meyer Bravely Faces Adverse Critics

By JOHN KITASAKO
Dillon S. Meyer, WRA director, sits in a green leather chair in his spacious but unpretentious office in room 822 on the eighth floor of Washington's Barr building. Of modern contour and moderate upholstery, it is a comfortable looking chair.

But for the man who has sat in it for these past 26 months directing the welfare of over 100,000 outcasts of Japanese descent, it has been far from a comfortable chair. At times, as various anti-WRA elements connived to oust him from that chair, it became a veritable "hot seat."

The Dies committee, for instance, was making things extremely torrid for Meyer and the WRA last summer, as it pursued behind-the-belt tactics and violated all concepts of decency and democracy to smear Meyer and the WRA.

Today, a year later, the Dies outfit is practically on its last legs, but that man is still on the green chair, sitting there with the firmness and confidence of one whose convictions and principles emerged triumphant and unscathed from the heat of a terrific battle.

The worm has definitely turned, and in some ways the dissipation of opposition from the Dies committee is indicative of the favorable trend in the WRA program during the past year, says Meyer.

What about relocation? Has the program moved ahead as well as you hoped? Meyer swings his green chair to face the wide window. His eyes narrow as he gazes at the bright sunlight. It's a warm day, and he is dressed in light striped trousers, a gray shirt with tie to match, white socks and white shoes.

"Well, relocation has not progressed as much as I had hoped, but it is satisfactory, considering all circumstances." He takes a folder from his drawer and says, "About 1,500 to 2,000 evacuees are relocating each month. That is more than double the previous year's rate. And there is promise for the future. Many new communities are opening up; good community sentiment is being established; new field offices are being opened. With procedures being clarified, with the program being laid out with more under-

standing in the centers and on the outside, and with more trained people to handle the program, relocation is moving ahead well.

"Community acceptance is much better than I had expected. Among the thousands of evacuees who relocated, there have been only 12 or 15 unpleasant incidents of any real importance. That is a small percentage.

"For the most part, these incidents have been turned to our advantage. They have aroused interest in and sympathy for the relocation program among fair-minded people, and have resulted in many Caucasians inviting relocatees to their community.

"Community sentiment gets better rather than worse. We endeavor to avoid incidents by getting in ahead and explaining. In view of the emotions of war and the general lack of understanding, the relocation program is making a good showing. People are afraid if they don't know, but relocatees as exhibits A, B and C can allay much of the fear and suspicion.

"Another helpful factor in relocation," says Meyer, "has been the splendid support given by the press. Harper's, Time, Life, Fortune and other magazines have given valuable and effective aid. The newspapers, outside of the Hearst press and a few others, have contributed sound editorial support and honest reporting.

"The formation of the nisei combat unit and its resultant publicity and the reinstatement of selective service for nisei have had a salutary effect on public relations and relocation," states Meyer.

"In my judgment, there has been a general change for the better in attitudes and relations in the Pacific coastal areas," says Meyer. "I attribute a great deal of this to the reinstatement of selective service. It has taken the drive out of the opponents of the evacuees and the

WRA. They find they are just not able to attack anyone who is fighting for this country and for democratic principles. Visits by nisei servicemen to military areas on the Pacific coast are focussing favorable attention on the part nisei are playing in America's war. At the same time, all of this has resulted in giving the friends of the WRA more confidence to speak out.

"The favorable change in the military situation in the Pacific has eased the minds of many people who were fearful. The removal of the threat of a Japanese invasion and reassuring statements by military authorities have allayed apprehension generally."

Meyer notes that the general progress in center administration through cooperation of evacuees and appointed personnel has been smooth with the development of a more widespread understanding of the basic rules of administration. There are less unfortunate incidents coming out of the centers, and this is an important factor in public relations. The tendency by the press, at the same time, is to treat the normal type of incident the same as any news story; they are not blown up as they used to be—even those happening at Tule Lake.

As we approached the end of the half hour interview, we reiterated the confidence evacuees and relocatees place in his leadership. "I appreciate that," said Meyer. "I appreciate the support and understanding the residents in the centers and relocatees have given to our whole program. All our policies are linked to sound American and Christian principles, and every policy that we formulate is made in the light of those principles."

Yes, the welfare and destiny of over 100,000 Japanese Americans and loyal Japanese aliens are in competent hands so long as Dillon S. Meyer occupies the green leather chair in Room 822.

Nine Evacuees Now Working At 'Boys Town'

Nine former evacuees are working in "Boys Town," the colony immortalized by Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy in two films, according to the News Letter, published by the Kansas City area relocation office of the WRA.

The Japanese Americans are engaged in all phases of operation from administrative to farm work, and according to Father Flanagan, head of the famed colony, they are doing work of vital necessity in the development of the project.

Among the nisei are Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Okura, formerly of Los Angeles.

* Proud of Her Son
In the little town of Leonia, N. J., at 122 Coover street, lives an elderly lady, proud of her son's achievement in the army. She has a right to be proud, for her son is Major Kahn Ueyama, one of the highest ranking nisei officers in the U. S. army. The elderly lady, Mrs. T. Ueyama is residing at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nakayama.

* Oves Life Blood Donors
Ikuro Oyama, Issel scholar and research associate in the political science department at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., owes his life to six pretty Caucasian girls, students at the university, who donated blood to save his life after a serious abdominal operation.



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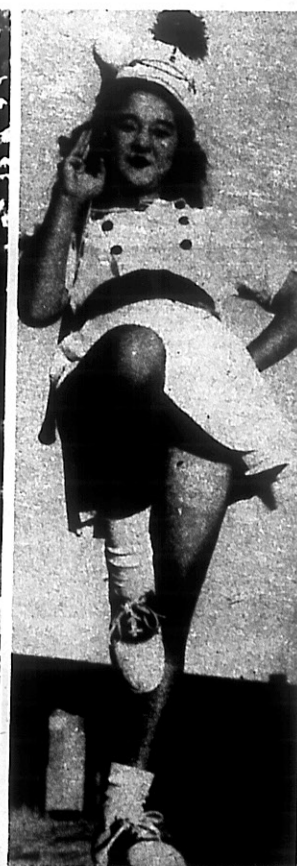


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Heart Mountain People at Work and Play



GRACY AT WORK



The upper panels show what happens when one's mind is made up to relocate. Bob, Ann and Junior Kodama made up their minds they'd like to try Detroit, so these are the various steps they had to go through before they could board the bus. Bob is now employed by the McCall publishing company and thinks it's "swell outside." Leisure time at Heart Mountain is spent in various ways from practicing being a drum majorette to wood carving, attending night school (which is the first opportunity a good many oldsters have had for many years) to playing goh, a form of chess. A couple of the "slick chicks" are shown chopping at a stunted tree which served last winter to decorate the home during the holidays. The lower picture is a small view of the victory gardens where many long and satisfying hours are spent during the summer.



ハートマウンテン センチネル

Japanese Edition of Heart Mountain Sentinel (第九十五號) August 12, 1944

先週嘗所來訪の加州
 バサデナニコルソン
 牧師の談によると西
 部沿岸に於て過渡來
 徒頭しつゝある日系
 人加州歸還説は昨令
 漸く好轉の傾向にあ
 り、此際所内在住
 者諸氏は加州の前居
 住地に於ける知合の
 米人に手紙を認め、
 その人からスチムン
 ン陸軍長官、同次官
 マクロイ氏、築港プ
 レンデオ兵營内ボン
 ステイル陸軍少將或
 はマイヤー轉住局長
 等に宛て、日系人加
 州歸還の一日も早く
 實現されん事を望む
 と云ふ趣旨を傳達し
 て頂きたい。目下の
 場合此の種の運動は
 最も有効なる案因を

日系人加州歸還一般輿論好轉
 米人に依頼し當局へ呼びかけよ

爲すものと思惟する
 故、聊か煩悩の嫌は
 あるが左にその趣旨
 を列記する。
 一 日系人が戻つて來
 れば臨時又は永久
 的の住宅と仕事を
 與へる事。
 一 同地方の日系人に
 對する一破輿論が
 如何に許容すべき
 傾向にあるか等。
 前記の通り今や加州
 の輿論は既に軍事的
 に日系人を擁護して
 置くの必要がないと
 日系人に對し好轉の
 傾向明瞭に認められ
 るが、陸軍省として
 も何か具體的左證を
 得なければ、違かに
 立退令を撤回する
 にも行かぬと言ふに
 種々の運動を起すに

つた所以である。猶
 所内居住者で都合上
 斯かる運輸の發信を
 購する人はそれら
 友人の氏名住所を三
 十區の鳥海牧師迄通
 知される様望まれて
 る。
 ハート山壯丁三十一
 名入營
 日曜朝壯行式
 ハート山壯丁三十一
 名が十三日(日)朝、
 ガン兵營へ入營する
 事になつたが、同朝
 八時半管理部前に於
 て壯行式が舉行され
 る。司會者は山崎ト
 ーマス氏、壯行の辭
 はカーター教育部長
 及び住民代表坂上
 榮一氏區支那人會
 長と決定した。因に
 入營兵士は左の諸氏
 である。淺野ワレ
 ン、藤田フランク、
 藤野實、藤田ジヨウ

ジ、藤本ジヨン、井
 上光雄、岩崎直美、井
 井筋清、市川庄二、
 岸レイモンド、川本
 道、川本福、望月タ
 ム、澤田光良、前田
 ジヨン、中會浪道、
 永淵澄人、大須賀ジ
 ヨセフ、奥地正、酒
 谷友巳、下山勲、坂
 本ヨサイ、清水深、
 小西レイ、清川守、
 海本トミ、山浪ジ
 ミ、吉田實、青永
 ジヨウジ、山本リオ
 吉田ビル。因に當日
 の入營者を加へると
 ハート山關係兵士は
 五百名を突破するこ
 とになる。
 用禮禮も悲し
 嚴肅な追悼式

五百名、中木氏司會
 の下に中央祭壇に金
 星の華公旗を掲げ、
 各國代表から獻花
 開使の贈還、牧師
 の祈禱に次ぎ、兵隊
 長、所長及び參事會
 區支那人會代表の弔
 辭追悼ランパ、憲兵
 隊の弔禮砲で式を閉
 ぢたが嚴肅を極めた
 追悼式であつた。
 檢査に懸せぬ
 六壯丁を拘引
 被兵檢査に應ぜな
 つた理由で去る九日
 左の六名が拘引され
 シヤイエン郡刑務所
 に抑留されたが、保
 釋金は各自二千弗を
 申渡された。大隅徹
 吉田教、藤井二郎、
 廣瀬和善、川原勝
 瀧口公雄。
 △故日下キミ子夫人
 の葬儀は十二日午
 後二時十七區佛教會

老人組軟球戦

覇權一區軍へ
廿九區を敗り



老人組軟球リーグの争鬪戦... 九區軍の第二回戦は去る五日夕廿九區野球場に於て行はれた。観衆無慮二千以上、第一回戦に敗れた廿九區は必勝を期し赤黄の小旗を手にする。應援團を組織し陣容も往年中加野球界で名投手と謳はれた迫秀雄を最初から投手臺に立て、強敵一區軍に對沅戰端を開いたが、一區軍は得意の健棒を振ひ、最初のインニングに四點を先取し氣勢を揚げ次いで廿九區一區軍の投手は、屢々満塁の好機に恵まれ善戦したるも一區軍の名投手加藤の遠球に對

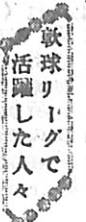
ぜられ、安打少く得點するに至らず遂に九對一で再び一區軍の勝利となり、茲に第一回リーグ戦の覇權は一區軍の獲得するところとなつた。尚りリーグ開始以來八戦八勝の記録を作つた一區軍の陣容は左の如し。
支配人 將口富平
投手(主將) 加藤三郎
捕手 村上男
一壘手 實吉五號

二壘手 林明
三壘手 安井定一
遊撃手 村上正雄
左翼手 松井菊治
中堅手 月足龜藏
右翼手 植野博藏
後方遊撃手 田喜平太
補缺 春田良一
補缺 山村静人
因にアメリカンリーグに六勝し一區軍との争鬪戦で惜しくも二敗し選手權の長蛇を逸した廿九區軍の陣容左の如し。

支配人 新谷達次郎
投手 迫秀雄
捕手 池田克己
一壘手 常長芳
二壘手 谷良
三壘手 清水晉吉
遊撃手 濱田伴
左翼手 新谷達次郎
中堅手 奥村結
右翼手 山本實夫
後方遊撃手 和田芳房
補缺 駒場讓次
補缺 出石惠男
補缺 下山熊吉
補缺 井上久彦

補缺 日下一郎
二區婦人會の
手藝品展覽會
二區婦人會主催の下に二十(五十三)日の兩日、同區廿五ホールの於て手藝品展覽會を開催する事になつたが、出品物は何れもキャンブ内で作つた人形、ペー開場時細工その他から午間は午前九時から午後九時迄、一般多數

の來觀を望むと。
◎赤十字支部報告
七月中に赤十字社を通じて所内住民から日本へ發信した數は五十八通、日本より安否問合せが十五件あつたとのことで、又軍人家族補助の申込み五十二家族の手續きを取扱つた旨支部長育木夫人から發表した。因に所内赤十字社事務所は廿三區六にある。



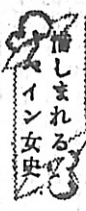
軟球リーグで活躍した人々
最近センチター内の人氣に投じたもので一番大きなのは先づ老人組軟球リーグであらう。一週二回、六七ヶ所で試合があり平均觀衆二百人と見ても千二三百人の老若男女がエンジョイ

した事になる。一區と廿九區の決勝戦二回の觀衆を先づ三千五百名と見れば如何に人氣を呼んだか判る。此の老人組軟球戦は団体活動部成人係の原氏と入氏が本紙編輯部へ來て部員と雜談から花が咲き、遂に運動部の手で實現したので先づ

生みの親は原さんと入さん、それに本紙編輯部の野球狂が助産婦の役をしたわけである。聯盟終り思ひ出の二三を拾つて見る。一區軍の優勝は實力から見て當然である。投手加藤はかつて布哇の野球園選手であつた人、捕手村上兄、遊撃の村

上弟は三壘の安井と共に不老林時代の野球選手、他の選手にも若い日に球を握つた人が多い。廿九區軍のピカーは往年中加野球界の花形投手として鳴らした迫秀雄である。しかし流石の迫も現在のチームでは補佐が充分でなく、獨りて悪戦苦

闘した模様であつた。リーグ中で一番の老武者五十九歳の濱田捕手が本壘と三壘で活躍振りは觀衆を喜ばせた。成績概しからず中途脱退のチームも二三あつたが敗け乍ら最後迄頑張つた二區と廿一區兩軍のスポーツ精神に敬意を表する。



情しまれるイン女史

過去二ケ年間社會部長として活動したベイン女史は今回クリンランドに本部を有する同方面五州の専任事務局副監督に榮得する事になり土曜朝出發するが、同

本社 ハート山轉住所開設二周年記念として本社では所内居住者の人名録日本字調書の計登ある事は臨時版で既報の如くであるが、正確を期するたゆ本社では既に調査員伊藤勝三氏を各區に派遣し、戸別訪問の上、氏名、住所及び出身府縣や立退前の住所等を調査中である。

女史は眞剣に居住者の懇話のため努力し最も真き居住者の相談相手となつて進した人々ので、一般住民から深くその専任を惜しまれてゐる。出説に先だち感涙深い面持ちで左の如く語つた。過去二ケ年のハート山に於ける

ハート山轉住所開設二周年記念に所内居住者人名録調書

ある。一 調査住者の理解ある協力を得て着々と調査を進んでゐるので九月中には調査完成の豫定であり、右の人名録にはハート山略史を初め所内調書その他記念號に相懸しい特撰記事も加へられる事になつてゐる。

三 轉身も君戦死

存続は私の一生を通して最も大きなものと思ひます。在職中少しでも皆様の爲に盡したとしたら皆様の理解ある御協力の賜物だと思ひます。皆様とお別れに際し慰撫無量、惜別の情に堪えないのであります。が今後も引續き

下バス發元王府在住三隅宮次郎氏息タム君廿歳は伊太利戰線で戦死した旨陸軍省から所内家族の許に通知があつた。

運搬車で惨死

鶴嶺通る六日四該の男兒が石炭運搬トラックの下敷きとなり無惨にも即死した事件が突發した。被害者は元布市居住中田清夫氏息長美君四歳で現場を目撃した

轉任局の一員としてセントル内外の皆様のため多少でも御手簿ひ出来る事を思ふと當地を去つても、依然皆様と共に動くわけはこの結倫快に思ひます。去るに臨んで皆様の御健康と御多幸とお祈り致しますと。

人は無いがツラツクは石炭を下すため約五哩の速力で除行中の出家事であり、檢屍官は運轉手に責任をなすと判定した。

◎日連宗施餓鬼法要を十三日(日)午後二時から十七區九〇熊代氏で營むと。

◎生長の家 日曜一時半十二區廿六ホーで集會。

◎結婚 廿七區難波ナオミ嬢はトバズの矢木フランク氏と先

過ビリングスに於て結婚した。謙而婚約中であつた廿九區森下恭氏と西村秀子嬢は去る廿四日ビリングスに於て結婚式を挙げた。

◎手調品展延期 本紙二面及び臨時版で發表した二區婦人會主催の手調品展は区内に不幸があり十九日廿日に延期し、會場も同區廿六東に變更したと。

◎基督教會横井牧師はモンタナ州ヘレナに於て開催された基督會義の講師として小生事入院中は度々御見舞を悉ふし奉深謝候。御座様にて退院仕儀間此段乍略儀紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候。

廿四區十八 武田 正雄

招請され、夫人同伴去る月曜出席して討駢に参加。致四の辨演をしたと。

告別御挨拶 私共滞在中は公私共に御厚敷を蒙り且つ今同轉任に際しては御配慮御見送りを御よし有り難く以紙上御禮申上候。

元六區十九 A 伊川ジロウジ ナミ子 全

- 故三郎常五郎葬送の節は難々御會葬被下御託慮に預り以紙上厚く御禮申上候。
- 故人妻 三原ツネ
- 喪主長男 三原時信
- 次男 全 秀子
- 長女 全 政代
- 親戚代表 官本芳枝
- 友人代表 井村坂之助
- 基督教會並に十七區

七ヶ區の選挙
参事員當選者

去る月曜に行はれた七ヶ區の参事員選挙は六區を除く他何れも無競争で左の人々が再選され、六區では横川氏が敗れて現参事員松重氏が再選された。

- 二區 殿岡ハリイ
- 六區 松重 浩
- 廿三區 角皆美之吉
- 廿七區 岡 廣三郎
- 廿八區 八文字久米藏
- 廿九區 片木 健一
- 廿九區 中木ヨウジ

きざらぎ會の
舞踊長唄大會

丸勢はま子夫人を中心とするきざらぎ會の舞踊長唄大會は十三日(月)午後七時から十五區廿七食堂にて開催されるが當夜は三曲長唄越後獅子、

舞踊五郎時宗その他特別助演として活辯漫談、提琴、尺八、浪曲及び寶川氏指揮の廿一區バンド伴奏に依る流行歌等盛り

上演する由なれば、一般同好者の多数來會を望むと。

義勇消防隊活動

去る日曜午後六時頃コーデー町から西方七哩のシダ山に山火事が突發したとの急報に接し、所内では義勇消防隊を募集し

たところ十八名の篤志家が申出たので消防部長カー氏引卒の下に現場へ急行、應援活動して一行は月曜早朝歸所した。

少女歌舞伎

素晴らしい好評を博

した少女歌舞伎一座は十二日(土)一區廿食堂に於て最終の公演をする事になつたと。

立退者の家財

立退者の家財中約百個に近いラデオ及び寫眞機が去る七月中太平洋沿岸より當所に取寄せられたが、更に引續き運動中なれば、近く多數到着の見込みである。尙家財一貨車が羅府より九月初旬に到着の豫定だと財産管理部より發表した。

學生轉住協會

全米學生轉住協會の井上フランク君は去る月曜來訪したが、六週間滞在して、學生で大學入學希望者の便宜を計る由なれば希望者は高校内リン女史事務所へ申込み

井上君との面會時間を定められたいと。◎日下家の不幸 廿九區和歌山嫁人日下一郎氏夫人キミ子さん廿二は婿嫁中急性腎臓炎に犯され人工分娩で女児出生したが不幸にも夫人は六日死去した。因に女児は無事との事であるが同家には八才を頭に五才三才の三兒とベビーが遺兒とな

り同情を案じてゐる。◎差督教會未廣牧師は十七日からシカゴで開催のホリネス派年會に出席のため十一日出發したが三週間の豫定で各地轉住状態を視察すると。

日曜の教會

◎アドベントスト教會 土曜朝九時安息日學校、十時四十分禮拜、午後二時青年

禮拜、午後三時成人默示錄研究。◎基督教會 早天祈禱六時南教會、日校九時九區十二區廿八區、禮拜九時半中央教會十時半西南教會聖公會聖堂式午前八時廿二區廿六。◎佛教會 日校九時

靜代儀入院中は度々御見舞を忝ふし深謝奉り候。御蔭様にて全快退院致候間此段乍略儀紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候。廿二區三A

夫 倉本 又市 入營御禮

長男晴雄儀今同入營に際しては懇々御見送り被下且つ多大の御配慮に預り誠に有難く乍略儀に紙上厚く御禮申上候。三十區二十三F 母 今泉タキ

八區十五區十七區廿二區廿三區廿九區、日曜說教午後二時各布教所、連演辯話水曜夜十七區。

會葬御禮 故長男善治陸軍歩兵伍長葬儀の節は懇々御會葬被下御懇情の段奉深謝候。乍略儀以紙上御禮申上候。二十五區五C

喪主母 青山 トキ 友人代表 宮崎 文浩 友人代表 島田 久太郎 全 梅子 告別御挨拶 私共滞在中は一方ならぬ御世話になりました。家事の都合でミネドカへ移住の節は御見送、御配慮に預り御禮申上げます。十二區八C 松田平助 全 光乃 松田メリ

日系人排斥はコーデーの恥辱だ
シニミツ博士から同市長へ忠告

ペンシルバニア州マノアの美以教會牧師シニミツ博士はコーデー町に於ける差別偏見の行爲に憤慨し同市長レイモンド氏に宛て現代コーデーは往時繁榮したコーデーを眞に代表するものでないと次の如き書翰を寄せた。余は約一ヶ月前ペンシルバニア市民協同委員代表者としてハイト山尊住所を訪問した。此の地は六年前新婚の旅をした所であり、西部に自由と眞實の模範的都市と認められたコーデーへの再訪問は嬉しいものと期待してゐた。過ぐる六年間に於ける町の推移！曾ふ迄もなく、往時旅客の

手な職人が居て僅か二十仙で立派に散髪してゐる。余は其處へ行くが米國內何處よりも好く待遇される。こんど状態であるから所内の日系人はコーデーへ行く必要はない。この貼札は床屋の主人が非民主主義者だと言ふことを表示するに過ぎない。若しこれが理髪店に限るなら左程でもないがセンタリーに戻つてみると、同様な貼札はアイマホテルにもあるとの事である。これには驚いた。何故なればその主人はコーデー一流の人物であるからだ。贅府に歸つて、二世夫婦がレンジヤ洋食店で斷られた話を

聞いた。誠に甚だしい侮辱である。ハイト山居住日系人中にはレンジヤ洋食店よりも遙かに立派な洋食店を經營した者多く、顧客に對して差別的待遇もせず侮辱も與へてゐない。これら偏見、差別的の精神は親しみあるコーデー町を代表せるものとは思はれない。コーデーを稱讃する多くの知人にこの事實を語る

如き不祥事より免かれんため或種の方法を講ぜられん事を切望するものである。生雜備別師養成學校東部地方に於て確實なる収入ある職業を修得せられよう。特別に若き男女の入学を歓迎致します。集照會は左記宛に願ひます。

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コーデー花園
電話一三二

◎タレトリ入り用ハイスクールで商科を修めた優秀生を望む。経験不用。アメリカン雜僱別協會
Lansdale, Pa.
お買上に從ひ
割引し支拂

團體 事業部
ハイト山在住
皆様の御店

編撰部壯丁の 發兵違反事件

（華府發兵湖嶺發兵 法違反者二十六名に 關するグッドマン聯 邦地方裁判所判事の 却下判決に對しマイ ヤー總住局長は左の 如き聲明を發表した。 余は未だ判決勝本を 入手しないが、新聞 の報道より考察する に判事は湖嶺湖が不 忠誠者の隔離所なる 事に宣託を置き判定 せるもので、上級裁 判所に於て覆されざ る限り今後とも同所 にては同様の判決が下 されるものと思はれ る。右の判決は他地 方の聯邦裁判所に於 ける同一裁判に對す る判事の一致せる意 見を拘束するもので はない。即ち他の第 一任所内の發兵忌避者

は國法に依り處罪せ られる。猶司法省で はグッドマン判事の 判決を不當として大 審院に控訴する模様 である。

前週の出所者

無期出所 二五
季節出所 一六
短期出所 六九
出所者總計 一〇六
無期 三、一五六
季節 七九〇
短期 二〇三
總人口八、六九四
野菜園の收穫
所内農園前週の收穫 は野菜園五萬九千百 斤であるが、内譯は レタス一萬五千八百 斤、ピーツ三千六百 斤、苜蓿菜六千八百 斤、ピー二萬一千六 百斤、赤大根千六百 斤、スピニチ七千斤 斤、スニップ二千五百

斤。又水菜、キヤベ ツ、青葱等は今週か ら收穫を開始、ピー は大半の收穫を終り その他の收穫も着々 進行してゐる旨坂上 農業部副主任より發 表した。

奈古夫裝送別會

近く賣府へ轉住する 奈古精一氏天妻の送 別會は十五日場所未 定男女スカウト聯合 主催の下に成大に開 信される。奈古氏は ボーイスカウト音楽 隊の創立者でスカウ ト指導のために活動 し、奈古夫人はガー ルスカウト創立者の 一人である。

坂東三春さん 歡迎舞踊大會

舞踊、長唄で知られ た坂東三春さん小茶 夫人は知友訪問のた

ゆ來訪、目下廿一區 十一Aに滞在し、多 数の舊弟子に稽古を つけてゐるが、近く 關係者及び有志主催 の下に歡迎舞踊大會 を開催の計畫がある。

坂東三春さんの家元 坂東三津五郎の名を 許され、坂東三津美 坂東三津之丞の許で 舞踊を、長唄家元芳 村伊十郎の許で長唄 を共に七年間の研鑽 を積み、芳村伊十郎 の名を許され、一九 四〇年歸米後羅府に 於て、多数の弟子を 養成してゐた舞踊、 長唄の師匠である。

◎お子様の大好きな アイスクリームを賣 店で毎日販賣す。 スチュワード クリーマリー 所然好評の オリエンタル 香油 御愛用を乞ふ ◎醫家の家庭で子守 婦人入用、高給文筆 健康診断書と雅屬狀 を與す。旅費支給。 H. Hiller 72 Sans Plaza Santa Fe, N.M.

◎スイツ、コート、ドレス、レイヨンスラ ツク、ブラウセス、スカート、パンツ、毛糸切原料、真の他ドレス用布地各種、並に縫造用品一切通信販賣致します。 IB WOLLEN & TRILING 530 S. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, 13, Calif.

◎賣店 永年經營の ベカリ一五千席で賣 りたし。住宅は店よ り半町、五室、浴室 裏所附 リース又は 賣りたし、照會左記 Mrs. Sei Nakajima 10 So. Claybrook Memphis 4, Tenn.

雜誌類の取次 何種でも親切に 取次ぎ致します。 Leo Alder Baker, Oregon

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