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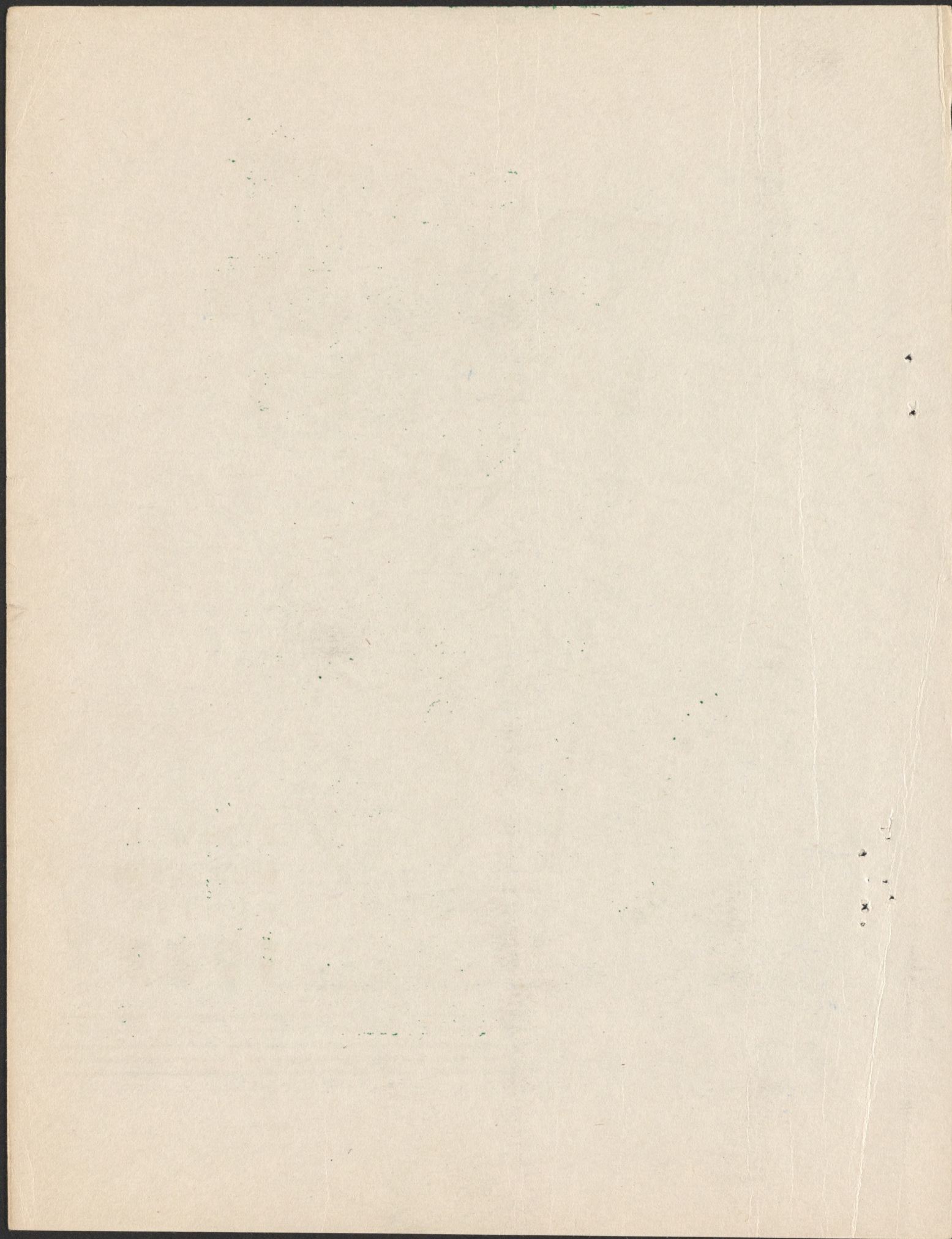
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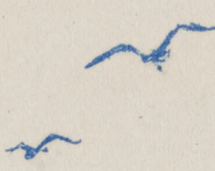
The **PEN**

... MIGHTIER ...
... THAN THE SWORD ...



ROHWER
RELOCATION
CENTER
1943





• FOREWORD

A TRANSITION

It was a little more than a year ago, on the fertile plains and the sun-glorified valleys of the Pacific coast, that a wonderful economy was being welded from the bosom of Mother Nature.

It was not easy work--the toiling in and the tilling of the sod, but the Americans of Japanese ancestry were willing to face the hardships of life and put forth every effort for the welfare of this nation. Today, though the constructive step of resettlement has taken many thousands out of the relocation centers, other thousands are still wards of the government. Today, the former domestic individuality of private homes has been replaced by the semi-dormant atmosphere of these barrack homes in which we have conceived a bond of closer kinship and, thereby, better harmony and satisfaction.

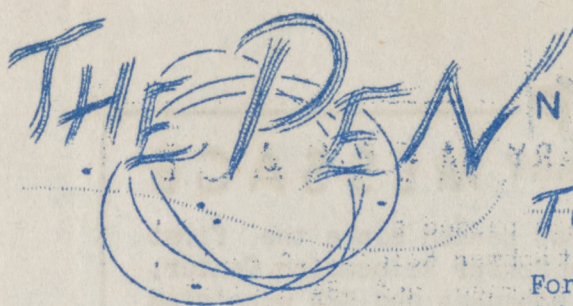
To the outside world, our transition has not even been felt. To the nation, the effect has touched only a few, but to us, the past year has been one of sorrow, of insecurity, of fear, of deliberation and finally, of renewed hope.

As Lincoln said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we did here," but in the minds of the evacuees, the year in Rohwer and at other centers will be retained as the turning point of our lives, where we undertook the transition from living in ghettoed communities to that of scattered dispersal throughout the United States.

The PEN is a result and a product of the past year, hastily edited and published to serve as an anniversary issue. Its rambling contents may not suit the aesthetic sense of the cultured readers but nevertheless, a decade hence, the Rohwer residents may recall their relocation days through these pages, proving that the

"Pen is mightier than the Sword."





NOVEMBER 6, 1943

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DEDICATION

• In dedicating this book, we would like to remember the spirited courage of the evacuees, the cooperation of the administration and the innumerable episodes that we have all experienced in this Center. The life of the evacuees in the other relocation centers is typical of life here but in some instances, their center conditions have been different from ours; therefore, the literary section of this magazine will have several guest writers.

PUBLISHED BY THE OUTPOST, ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER, RELOCATION, ARKANSAS.

★ JOHNSTON'S ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

Slightly more than one year has passed since the first train load of evacuees arrived at Rohwer Relocation Center. During that time all of us, both evacuees and WRA appointed personnel, have had many experiences which were entirely new to us. The way of living, working and playing has been different in most ways from the manner of living to which we had all been accustomed. It was quite natural, of course, that during the first few weeks of this experience there would be some friction, misunderstanding, lack of organization and lack of full cooperation. However, in the relatively short time of one year most of these difficulties have been ironed out and there have been many accomplishments which, in my opinion, justify a feeling of pride in all of us.

Almost 9,000 people (including the appointed personnel), the majority of whom were total strangers a year ago, have lived together as friends, and have operated a very abnormal community in an excellent spirit of cooperation and understanding. As a result, the problems, of human behavior and community government have been relatively few. Most of the services and activities normally available in the average community or city have been made available here. Excellent religious, educational and recreational programs have been developed, in addition to everyday services such as utilities, property maintenance, food distribution and preparation, information service, health and sanitation and many other facilities which call for organization and continuous operation.

The splendid work and cooperation of the Block Managers, temporary Council Members, permanent Council Members, and many other organized groups have made the work of the WRA appointed personnel a pleasure in most respects and have played a large part in the success of the Center. We acknowledge and appreciate equally as much the efforts of individuals who have faithfully performed their appointed tasks with no thought of special recognition for their jobs.

With the past year's experience to guide us I am looking forward to still greater success and harmony during the coming months.

Ray D. Johnston
Project Director

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Ray D. Johnston



Slightly bald, friendly and sympathetic Project Director Ray D. Johnston became an addition to the population of Cushman, Arkansas on the tenth day of June, 1898.

He received all of his elementary and secondary schooling near that town. Upon completion of his high school education, he attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville where he obtained his BSA degree. His training did not end there; for, he next took up post-graduate work at Ames, Iowa to earn his M.S. degree at the Iowa State college. His extensive studies covered the field of administrative agriculture thoroughly.

Director Johnston served in several counties throughout the state as county agent and was employed by the Farm Security administration as the community manager of the Dyess farms previous to his present position. At another time, he was the assistant state director for the FSA.

"My greatest ambition is for this relocation center to be the best in the United States," he stated just a year ago and his record here shows that he has successfully moved toward that goal.

He is a family man and has two boys and a girl, aged 6, 4 and 9, respectively.

• THE PROJECT DIRECTOR'S DUTIES

August 18, 1942 is a red letter day for the Rohwer center because on that eventful day, Project Director Ray D. Johnston assumed his duty as the head of this WRA center. Since then, the director has carried through his program for the Project with sincerity and understanding.

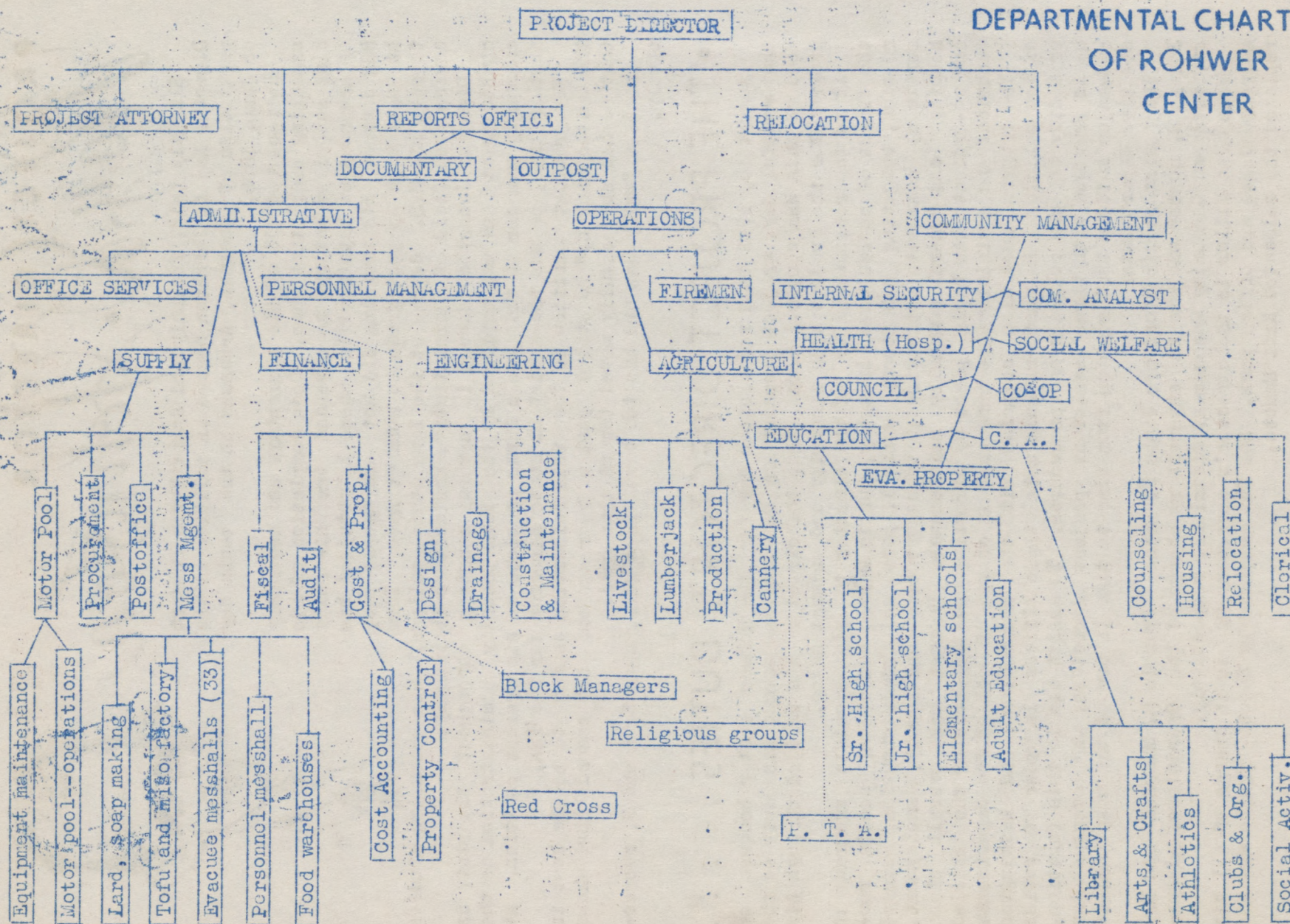
It is the responsibility of the director to plan specific programs in the fields of agriculture, industry, public works, education, health, recreation, budgeting and fiscal control, personnel administration, social services, community enterprises, transportation and supply, employment, housing and general community maintenance. He must make overall plans and co-ordinate the basic plans by directing and supervising the skilled technical and administrative personnel in charge of each of the departments.

The program must also coincide with the WRA regional and Washington office policies. He must consult with those offices in order to revise or modify the WRA policies and procedures. To assist him in this function, he is provided with three assistant project directors, who oversee the non-major matters that come up from time to time in any of the many administrative departments.

The assistant directors are James F. Rains, Francis R. Mangham and Dr. Joseph B. Hunter who are in supervisory charge of the Operations, Administrative and Community Management divisions, respectively.

Miss Edna Miller is the director's secretary who is in charge of all his correspondence and office work. She is assisted by Sadako Tanino who has replaced the relocated Kimi Nemoto.

DEPARTMENTAL CHART OF ROHWER CENTER



COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Ass't Project Director J.B. Hunter

Assistant Project Director Joseph B. Hunter was originally assigned to the WRA regional office at Little Rock in August, 1942, and was later transferred to Rohwer to become the chief of the Community Services division. He arrived here just in time to greet the first volunteer group reaching here from Stockton on September 17, 1942.

About three months ago, the reorganization of the Center's administrative structure resulted in the change-over of the Community Services division to the Community Management division. Thus in July, Dr. Hunter became one of the three assistant project directors, who are in charge of the three largest divisions.

Hunter's principal activities revolve around the supervision of the many sections in his division such as health, schools, internal security, social welfare, business enterprises, social analysis, evacuee property and community government. Besides these sections, he assumes the responsibility of handling personal problems that come up from time to time. These include marriage arrangements, religious services, funeral preparations and aid to internees' families. He has also spent much time making speech tours to acquaint the surrounding communities with the WRA resettlement program.

Stating that his primary interest is to see the people in the center relocate, Hunter is sure that the Japanese-Americans can make good on the 'outside' whether it be in getting jobs or making friends. He feels that resettlement will be the best thing for the nisei now because they will have a better chance of establishing themselves economically and socially.

Two secretaries, Masako Tabuchi and Yoshiko Shirolshi, help in the handling of all office work for his division, while Eiko Kimura acts as the timekeeper and supply clerk for the Community Management sections.

COMMUNITY ANALYST SECTION

The Community Analyst section was set up at Rohwer upon the arrival of the analyst, Charles Wisdom on August 2 of this year. Wisdom was assisted by Ted Ohashi until the latter's departure from the center in September. Others on his staff include two evacuee clerk-typists, Sally Yamashita and Sakaye Shiraga.

The work of this section is to determine the opinions and attitudes prevailing at all times in the center, to evaluate these opinions and attitudes and to report on them. The section is interested in knowing what the evacuees are thinking on all subjects and is concerned with assisting them in presenting these views, opinions and grievances to the WRA.

Thus, the section operates to present the evacuee cases to those in charge of the WRA policies, both here and in Washington. In order to do this, it takes samples of opinion on topics as they come up from time to time.

One of its recently inaugurated projects was a statistical survey for information covering such diverse topics as former assembly centers, knowledge of languages, religious affiliations, degrees of race mixture, educational backgrounds, occupation before evacuation, present employment, pre-evacuation environment, number of relatives in the armed forces and number of relocated family members.

INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

By day or by night for the past year, the strong arms and plodding feet of the law have kept the Rohwer center free of the destructive forces of crime. The brilliant record of this department can be substantiated by the low percentage of arrests made.

The department was officially organized under Chief Lindsay Hatchett in the latter part of October with Bert Clayton as his assistant. However, in June of this year, Chief Hatchett departed for service in the armed forces and was succeeded by Clayton as chief of the Rohwer Internal Security section. At the same time, R. G. Matlock and M. C. Bowles became his assistant chiefs--both are Desha County residents with police experience.

In late July, the relocation of Albert Kawasaki, the head of the evacuee officers until that time, resulted in a reorganization of the police department. In the new set-up, Karl Kawasaki was appointed the captain of the evacuee personnel with Eddie Nagayama as lieutenant; Eddie Omori, field sergeant; Bill Yoshioka, desk sergeant; Jack Tabata, investigator; and T. Iwatsuru, inspector. Rosalie Nishima is the secretary.

The Rohwer police force averages 35-40 years in age, weighs approximately 175 pounds, and stands five feet, eight inches in height. The patrolmen are required to understand and speak both English and Japanese. These men must have references and recommendations from the block managers in whose district they work. Their records must show that they are respected by the people they are in contact with. Finally, they must have good clean character and preferably, families.

The duties of the IS are listed as the patrolling of the 12 police districts in the center in two shifts between 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. (each patrol consisting of two men), special assignments to cover payrolls, hospital and warehouse guard duties and special night patrols of the entire project grounds. The police is also responsible for checking in and out all people entering or leaving the Rohwer project.

Equipment regularly assigned and used by the officers consists of regulation khaki uniforms, helmets, badges, identification insignia (stars on left sleeve), whistles, flashlights, nightsticks as well as woolen khaki jackets, raincoats and galoshes for use during rainstorms and winter.

Normally staffed by 54 men, the force is at the moment short of men.

Sadao F. Aoki	Walter T. Atsuni	Roy Koyama	Heisaku Sugii
Toyokazu Aoki	Shigetaro Fuimoto	Jihachi Kubota	Hajime Sumi
Gunji Asawa	Charles Hirohara	Tomo Masuda	Toshio Takechi
Kamejiro Hamano	Shoichi Ishimaru	Frank Morishige	Minoru Tanaka
Shoju Hashimura	Koichi Matsumoto	Tahei Nagaoka	Tamotsu Tanaka
Yoshio Hamasaki	Moichiro Nakamura	Ben T. Nozawa	Sakan Yorimitsu
George Hisaka	Tokujiro Nishimura	Takeichi Oda	George Yoshioka
Shigeo Hombo	Kazuichi Numamoto	Ryotaro Ono	Tokutara Goto
Henry Ishii	Matsukichi Seino	Kumataro Oga	Keigo Miura
Richard Kimura	Eddie Takahashi	Mitsuhei Oishi	Hanzo Takuma
Masajiro Kotake	Kiyosuke Yanagidate	Seiji Inose	(T. Usui, H. Saito- rel.)

COMMUNITY WELFARE SECTION

Organized on October 15, 1942, the Community Welfare section began with Kay Kato and Ted Hamada as the first staff workers. On October 20, they instituted a survey of people in the center to learn who was in need of fi-

nancial help or special service. On this basis, a few public assistance grants were made in December.

Several clerical workers were added to the staff during December to establish service necessary to make clothing allowance payments. The first of these payments were made in January for the month of October. Additions were also made to the Counseling staff during December and January.

In January, Ira Holland was loaned half time to the section by the Education section to help with service on transfers between centers.

Thus, the programs of public assistance, transfers and clothing allowances proceeded under the direction of Dr. J. B. Hunter and his assistants until the appointment of the head counselor, Wilma Van Dusseldorp in April.

The Welfare section is now composed of four units: Family and Individual Counseling unit, Housing unit, Relocation unit and Clerical unit.

The Family and Individual Counseling unit is under the supervision of the associate counselor, Miss Willard Cargile who joined the staff June 15, 1943. Service in behalf of the inter-Center transfers is also given by this unit, in addition to service to applicants and recipients of public assistance, guidance and direct help as needed to families of people interned, and services which help people to meet personal problems. The six counseling aides are: Welborne T. Kataoka, Kay S. Kato, Helen S. Nakashima, Masako Sumida, Kameju Yasuda and James M. Hamano.

The Housing unit, organized in the Welfare section during August, is directed by Mrs. Lou Alice Stearns, who came to the staff, August 30. This unit assigns quarters to residents and visitors, keeps record of current population changes for the Center, issues population reports daily to the Mess Management, observes special housing problems and the needs with regard to housing which people present for maintaining and developing physical and social health in the Center. It works closely with the Housing committee of the Block Managers in developing standards of service and facilities which meet the needs of residents as far as resources permit. The members of the Housing committee are: Yasumichi Umezuka, Frank Date, George Yoshii, Masakuni Iguchi and Harry Itaya. The staff includes two additional members who serve as counseling aides: Einosuke Akiyama and George M. Hishiyama.

The Relocation unit staff is composed of two counseling aides: Tom Tsutsumi and Edward H. Fujimoto. They help people leaving on seasonal or indefinite leaves to work, in reviewing needs of the members of the family remaining in the Center, the continuing responsibilities to be assumed by the relocating members of the family, and they prepare applications for subsistence and travel grants according to the needs of people leaving and the provisions established. They also discuss any special problems arising as a result of relocation and guide people to sources of help within or outside of the Welfare section.

Fujimoto, a former insurance man, upon requests from residents, also consults with people about possible adjustments with regard to delinquent or very expensive life insurance policies.

The Clerical unit is directed by Seiki Yamamoto, who has been on the Welfare section staff since December 10, 1942. Its fourteen clerical workers give a wide variety of service by maintaining records in behalf of public assistance, housing, clothing allowances, vital statistics and service histories. The workers in this unit are: Marie Gomi, Terumi Haruta, Nagao Hamada, Yoneko Ichiki, Stella Kamidori, Sonoye Morotami, Hanaye Matsushita, Tosa Nakashima, Alice Nishimoto, Fujiye Ota, Chiyoko Oyama, Nellie Otsuka, Lerayne Sugimoto and Elso Ito.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL SECTION

In accordance with Article 8, Section 4 and Article 1, Section 2 of the constitution of the Community council of this Center, Project Director Ray D. Johnston ruled that all blocks would hold their first community election for the offices of councilmen on June 1, 1943. With the exception that the date of election was delayed, all conditions as set forth under Section 2 was fulfilled.

The first regular meeting was announced to be held on June 8, 1943. At the first regular meeting of the Rohwer Community council, Project Director Ray D. Johnston presided with Dr. Joseph B. Hunter, chief of community management division and Jack Curtis, project attorney, also present.

Since that day, the council has carried out a variety of programs ranging from settling judicial problems to preparing for the segregation movements, with Chairman Shigemori Tamaki, Vice-chairman George Tominaga (on leave), Secretary-treasurer Atsushi Matsuzawa and Chairman (block managers) Jerry Uchiyama as the Executive committee members.

The Community council members and the blocks that they represent as well as the various committee members are as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1). Toshimitsu Omote | (12). Hiroshi Naramura | (26). Joe Kuwabara |
| (2). Y. Yasuda | (13). John Hatanaka | (27). George Tominaga |
| (3). Teizo Ihara | (14). Sadazo Uematsu | (28). Yoshio Ogawa |
| (4). Yoshikata Kimura | (15). Kichinosuke Ikezoe | (29). Kiyoshi Miwa |
| (5). Shigemori Tamaki | (16). Atsushi Matsuzawa | (32). Takeshi Takasugi |
| (6). Takekuna Takei | (17). Tominosuke Fujita | (33). Mitsuo Nakamura |
| (7). Akiye Yasuda | (19). Taro Tsutsui | (34). Dr. K. Onizuka |
| (8). Frank Nishikawa | (20). Tsuzuku Mine | (38). Suketaro Toda |
| (9). John Shimakawa | (23). Toyotsuchi Otani | (39). Raymond Suzuki |
| (10). Kumakichi Kagawa | (24). Shokichi Ishimaru | (40). Juzo Shiga |
| (11). Shiro Kunitsugu | (25). Kazuo Sakata | (41). Kozo Hattori |

JUDICIAL COMMISSION: Kwanzo Ohashi (chrnm.), Kazuo Ikebasu (sec't.), Shokichi Ishimaru, Yasushi Kawaguchi, Katsuichi Kazahaya, James Nakamura, Teruzo Nishimoto, Tamotsu Nozawa, Torajiro Shimizu and Washiro Sudo. Drafting committee for Judicial commission: K. Ikebasu, J. Nakamura, K. Ohashi and Executive committee,

FOOD AND FUEL COMMITTEE: John Hatanaka (chrnm.-food), Shintaro Ito (sec't) Kozo Hattori (chrnm.-fuel), Sokichi Ogawa (sec't.), Watara Dobashi, Satoru Furuoka, Yoshiji Inouye, Tetsuzo Kanamaru, Kwanichiro Kokufu, Roy Kurihara, John Maruki, F. Nishikawa, Jerry Nishiura, T. Otani, Urajiro Tsujimura.

RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE: Saburo Muraoka (chrnm.), Rev. S. Hata, Mitsushi Kawanaga, Katsuto Nagai, Magosuke Nakamura, Paul Sato.

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Lloyd Shingu (chrnm.), Mitsuo Nakamura (sec't.), Mrs. Furuya, Mrs. Hirahara, T. Ihara, T. Mine, K. Sakakura, R. Suzuki, Y. Umezuka.

BOARD OF HEALTH: Yosaku Miyake (chrnm.), Kazuo Sakata (sec't.), Yukichi Ikeda, K. Kagawa, Dr. K. Onizuka, J. Shimakawa.

LABOR RELATIONS BOARD: Kyoichi Aoki (chrnm.), Imao Naito (sec't.), K. Ikezoe, Sokichi Koyama, Y. Ogawa, J. Shiga, Hoichi Yamaguchi.

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD: George Yoshii (chrnm.), H. Naramura (sec't.), Juichi Ejumori, Kaname Iwahashi, Tsutomu Kataoka, Sadao Kato, Kanow Oshita, Bill Saito.

SOCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Teruji Endo (chrnm.), Y. Yasuda (sec't.), Takenosuke Harada, K. Miwa, Chiyokichi Ouchida, Taro Tsuchii.

SEGREGATION COMMITTEE: Shino Kawamura (chrnm.), Hiroyuki Taketaya (vice-)

chrn.), Imao Naito (sec't.), Sasuke Fujiwara, Yukichi Ikeda, Kaei Kamiya, Sueichi Kawayaya, Ben T. Kumagaye, Kenow Ushita, Tomojiro Shigetomi, Yoshinobu Takiguchi, Takekuma Takei, Isamu Uyeda.

EDUCATION SECTION

A definite education program for Rohwer Relocation Center began to take shape August 18, 1942 when the Superintendent of Education J. A. Trice entered on duty. He began work with WRA Administrative Instruction No. 23 (the Education Instruction) and a set of blueprints for a proposed school plant as his only guides, knowing that some kind of organization must be ready to function within a month when the first trainload of evacuees would arrive.

By November 2, 1942, thirty seven appointed teachers were on duty and evacuee teachers were being recruited. A conference and planning period for teachers began on November 3 and continued through November 7. Schools opened November 9 in two blocks built for living quarters without supplies, equipment, high school textbooks, and without enough teachers. The elementary school had the Arkansas adopted textbooks. There were 878 pupils enrolled in the elementary school, while the secondary enrolled 1138. The pupils sat on crude benches built here to meet the emergency. Since there were no desks or tables, they often sat on the floor using the benches as desks. They showed much patience in working under difficulties. Furnishings and supplies have gradually been received until we have adequate equipment. The barracks have been altered to suit the various needs. An auditorium-gymnasium, a home economics building, a High School shop, and 2 grade school assembly halls are under construction.

The fact that our school system is in a relocation center implies that it must be organized in such a way as to allow a pupil to continue the work he began before evacuation and prepare him to enter some other school at whatever time he leaves this Center. The curriculum is related as closely as possible to social living. The children have been taught the organization of this community and its development. They have also been given opportunities to contribute to the improvement of the life in the Center.

The most conspicuous problem has been the language difficulty found throughout the school. The pupils are weakest in reading, speech, and written composition. A program of reading instruction is being built throughout the twelve grades and emphasis is being placed on training in speech. Special classes have been organized in the secondary school for those whose knowledge of English is so limited that they cannot continue with the regular classes.

So far as equipment and staff permit, emphasis is given to training for vocations. The secondary school offers such vocational courses as home economics, bookkeeping, typewriting, vocational shop, mechanical drawing, industrial arts, agriculture, salesmanship, commercial law, and stenography. A total of 40 standard High School units of accredited work is being offered.

Much of the vocational training which high school pupils receive should come from actual work-experience on Center jobs. Under the direction of the Vocational Adviser a program of part-time work for high school pupils has been developed in which twenty-three types of work have been included. A total of 194 pupils have participated in this program.

Starting with limited facilities the Rohwer Community Library has developed from a collection of about 200 books and many old periodicals until at present it contains 6500 books and subscribes to five daily newspapers

and twenty-five magazines. All books received, whether for the schools or the community, are placed in a central collection called the Community Library. Each school block has a library station to which books from the Community Library are transferred. Both school and community receive maximum use of all books in the central collection.

The Rohwer Center Schools appear in the 1942-1943 list of Arkansas accredited schools. Dr. M. R. Owens, State High School Supervisor, inspected the secondary school June 1, 1943. On the basis of his inspection and the Annual Report, the school was given a class "A" rating, the highest rating given by the Arkansas State Department of Education. Mr. W. F. Hall, State Elementary School Supervisor, granted the elementary school an "A" rating on the basis of the Annual Report, and an inspection of the school on July 13. Both supervisors commented favorably on the ingenuity and adaptability of both the teachers and the pupils.

A total of 206 pupils have graduated from the High School, 53 being graduated at the close of the first semester and 153 at the close of the second. The first Commencement was traditional in type, while the second was vitalized.

One of the major problems concerning the operation of the school has been the turn-over in personnel. Ten of the appointed teachers have resigned, while 88 of the evacuee teachers have relocated or gone to other jobs in the Center. At the present time the staff consists of the following teachers:

General Administrative:

John A. Trice, Superintendent	Helen Frasier, Curriculum Development
N. R. Griswold, Adult Education	Mildred Silver, Supervisor of
Alice Alger, Librarian	Student Teachers

Secondary:

William M. Beasley, Principal	John T. Bledsoe, Assistant Principal
Opal Albright, Vocational Adviser	

Teachers:

Francis Amis	David L. Cook	Mattie Lou Leflar
Essie Avery	Ellene Wilson Cooper	Toshiko Morita
Mary Ballard	Marcelle Cox	Leola Price
Reba Banks	Helena Griswold	Ben Ramsdell
Martha Baxter	Martha Gublo	Mattielean Ramsdell
Louis Beasley	Frances Henderson	Elaine Simpson
Pearl Bristow	Mildred Howell	Helen Trawick
Guy Brown	Pearl Reed Jackson	Hiroshi Uyehara
Lena Mae Campster	Mabel Jamison	Edna Ziegler
Alton Cole	Josephine Lawrence	

Assistant Teachers:

Masae Gohata	Shizuka Eya	Ryozo Ogura	Kiyoko Akutagawa
James Kamita	Roy Hattori	Henry Okimoto	Chisato Nishioka
Kiyoko Kumamoto	Junichi Imada	Mary Mitsueda	Ted Kamibayashi
Hideo Nakagawa	Sumio Nakamoto	Fumiko Seki	George Matsui
Mary Nakao	Akemi Terashita	Masako Tomioka	Sam Ichiba, Ruth Nia

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Merril H. Ziegler, principal

Teachers

Erma Harris	Thelma Keith	Elizabeth McGowan
Lila Harrison	Lola Laubon	Florence McLaughlin
Reba Hayes	Virginia Magruder	Margaret Morrissey
Christina Howe	Edwina Porter	Martha Patterson
Katie Karnes	Lily Nanimoto	Elizabeth Fyzick

Assistant teachers.

Frances Arakawa	Masako Fujita	Hanao Kakehashi	Sumiyo Utsumi
Irene Fukushima	Mary Kidaka	Bernice Matsumoto	Mary Wakai
Yuriko Miyamoto	Fred Hiramoto	Fumiye Miyamoto	Emiko Yamagata
Asayo Morishige	Miyo Ige	Kathlyn Nomura	Jane Yamaguchi
Richard Doi	Masako Izumi	Kiyoyo Takahashi	Marie Mitsuda
Dorothy Eshima	Kiyoko Kajita	Kayo Tsutsumi	

The office workers, who keep the records and maintain the elaborate files necessary for the functioning of the school, are composed of the following:
GENERAL OFFICE: Mrs. Dorothy Tanaka, Mary Nishikawa, Isami Inouye, Mrs. Isami Moriya, Masataro Tabuchi.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS: Mary Shimidzu, Kikue Toyota, George Akimoto, Teruko Oga, Mary Matsuzawa, Moriko Arao.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: Midori Yokoi, Kay Aochi.

LIBRARY: Tsuruko Hatataka, Masako Fujita, Mary Oshima, Alice Watanabe, Sanji Fukuyama.

Besides the teachers and the office personnel, a large crew of efficient janitors are employed. These men keep the rooms free of dust, build the fires in the stoves and clear the school grounds of debris.

JANITORS: Yataro Yasuda (head), Goichi Doi (head), S. Hojo, E. Sugi, T. Iida, M. Kawato, M. Saika, E. Kawaguchi, K. Tanji, M. Nishinaka, R. Mitsuhata, H. Endo, S. Fujitani, T. Sano, M. Goto, S. Higuchi, S. Sumizawa, H. Watanabe, K. Shiroma, H. Mayoda, S. Murakami, T. Nozuka, S. Fukuda, M. Egawa.

On March 18, the school held its first Open House at which time the pupils' work was displayed. After visiting the exhibits, the patrons of each school met and organized four parent-Teacher groups. Another open house was held on July 9 with many guests from neighboring communities in attendance as well as several thousand residents of the Center.

ADULT EDUCATION

The story of Adult Education may be put in a phrase: from long-term general education to brief specific aids to resettlement. Beginning in November, 1942, with 256 enrollees in English for adults, this department reached its peak enrollment of 1754 in May, 1943. Enrollment in vocational classes moved from 378 to 620 in July. In addition the daily attendance on the newscast for older people reached the high of 607 during August.

To date, a total of 45 evacuees and 28 appointed persons have taught. From July to November the following constituted the staff: Mrs. Y. Fujimori, M. Miura, I. Okawa, C. Sakamoto, T. Tasugi, R. Sano, S. Yasui, K. Yamanouchi, M. Ramsdell, T. Iwataki, Misses M. Hiramoto, Holden, A. Ishii, P. Jackson, M. Kennedy, M. Kimura, L. Morrow, F. McLaughlin, K. Nemoto, T. Seki and P. Hayashino, secretary; Messrs. G. Iwase, Y. Yoshioka, T. Furuya, K. Hiroshige, N. Kabashima, A. Murakami, M. Sakaue, H. Mino, M. Nakamura, S. Yasuda, C. Sumida, S. Murakami, M. Inouye, A. Matsuzawa, S. Iida, K. Kato, G. Kaneko, G. Teer, Lloyd Shingu, assistant director, and Nat R. Griswold, director. Much effective work has been done by supervisors of certain administrative departments, notably health, fire, arts and crafts and mess.

From now activities are to be tested by their relation to resettlement. They will include a program for apprentices on the project, intensive mechanical and agricultural courses, training for stenographers and seamstresses, brief orientations to the outside, continuous exposition of American ways and learning useful languages.

GENERAL OUTLOOK

In spite of the many problems and frustrations, it is felt that the Education section at Rohwer has definitely accomplished a number of desir-

able things. In the beginning there was doubt in the minds of both parents and pupils that the education program would be a very serious and acceptable undertaking. The first problem was to establish a real school in the thinking of the people. It is felt that this has been done. Attendance has been exceptionally good, averaging about 98% for the secondary school and about 94% for the elementary school. Teachers' reports and the work of the pupils themselves indicate a strong interest in the school. Discipline is not a major problem at this Center. There has been little or no criticism of the school and the program offered, by the Center residents. Even though the schools are still housed in unsuitable quarters and supplies and equipment are still inadequate, school morale is high. It is felt that the education program has been, by far, the most stabilizing influence in the community. The administration is not necessarily interested in experimentation, but it is concerned with offering a sound program which will prepare boys and girls for other schools and work outside. Efforts this year will be directed toward perfecting and strengthening the school that has been established.

EVACUEE PROPERTY SECTION

The creation of the Evacuee Property section was authorized in the early part of February because of the great need for such a section to be located in each of the WRA centers. The plan called for the recruiting of such officers from the Pacific coast, the former home of the evacuees.

Until October, the function of this particular office was handled by Supply Chief C. V. Updegraff, pending the arrival of Irving B. Conner, the evacuee property officer, who will be permanently attached to the Rohwer administrative personnel.

Primarily, the work of this section is to assist the evacuees in the handling of their personal and commercial property as well as real estate that have been left in California in either the WRA or private storages. Selling, transferring, shipping, inspecting, leasing and advising services are available to all evacuees who must fill out request forms.

Information from the West coast have indicated that during the past months, much of the privately stored goods have been tampered with. The evacuee property office is interested in taking most of the 70% of evacuee property still in places of private nature out of these private hands and into the government warehouses.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

It was September 24th of last year that the Canteen was opened, and it was on December 8th that the Organization committee and the Board of Trustees were selected.

Ray D. Johnston, project director of the Rohwer Relocation center, picked out six nisei from the temporary Community council and appointed them as the Organization committee and added Masuo Hamada and Masao Shimazaki as the Arrangement committee. The latter two were working under the direction of Dr. Hunter in the Community Services division. The six nisei were; Ko Kiyomura, Frank Nishikawa, Sam Funamura, Hideo Ito, Gary Nagai, and Tom Hayakawa. This Organization committee recommended to Johnston, six elderly Isseis who possessed business experiences as their advisors.

Thus, the total number of the Organization committee became twelve including the following issei: Hideo Muto, Yoichi Agari, Juichi Fujimori,

Zensuke Kanegaye, Kichinosuke Ikezoe, and Zenjiro Nishio.

From these twelve members, Johnston picked out six men and appointed them as trustees and entrusted all the property and business management with them. The following six men bore the burden of the whole responsibility of managing the Rohwer Co-op and took an active part until May 8th of this year when the Cooperative was organized as a benevolent corporation: Kiyomura, Funamura, Muto, Agari, Fujimori, and Nagai. The first chairman of the Board of Trustees was Kiyomura, who was succeeded by Funamura. However, after these two men left the Center one after the other, Muto became the third chairman as well as the General Manager, on March 17th. During his management, Muto held trustees' meeting every week and tried to avoid the purchase of expensive machineries and equipment and the keeping of dead stock of merchandise.

Thus the Rohwer Co-op has a very small amount of liabilities and fixed assets--a record incomparable to any other Center co-ops.

ORIGINAL CAPITAL:

Mr. Johnston borrowed the sum of \$150.00 from the McGehee Bank in behalf of the Co-op to start business. To it, he added \$100 from his own pocket. Thus, the total amount of the original capital of the Rohwer Co-op was \$250.00. Since then 10 months have elapsed, and one year since the establishment of the Canteen.

The financial statement at the end of one fiscal year is not available at the time of this writing, but the statement of (August 31st) shows the total assets of \$61,872.00, liabilities of \$14,479.00 and net worth of \$47,393.00. The stock of merchandise at that time was estimated at \$43,844.00.

INCORPORATION:

The Rohwer Co-op was incorporated on May 8, 1943, under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Board of Trustees transferred all the property and business in their trust in the presence of Mr. Johnston. This means that the property and business of the Rohwer Co-operative which hitherto were on a temporary existence, neither belong to the residents nor belonging to the War Relocation Authority, became, for the first time, the possession of all the members of the Rohwer Co-op.

THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS:

When the membership was subscribed in the latter part of January, 1943, the number of application was 3868. This was temporarily reduced to approximately 3500 due to the resettlement program of the WRA and the recent segregation program to Tule Lake. But the Rohwer Co-op is going to distribute approximately \$12,000 cash out of one year's profit as patronage refunds in late November, and it is predicted that a large number of non-members will apply for membership. As a result, the members may increase to 4,000.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

The standing committees are the assisting organs for both the Board of Directors and the general manager. Its members consist of the directors. The present officers of each committee are as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE: S. Toda (chmn.), T. Iwamiya (vice-chmn.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Z. Kanegaye (chmn.)

AUDITING COMMITTEE: T. Fujito (chmn.)

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE: Y. Kawaguchi (chmn.), Y. Miyake (vice-chmn.)

MERCHANDISING COMMITTEE: K. Oshima (chmn.), Y. Ota (vice-chmn.)

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE: S. Muraoka (chmn.), K. Kagawa (vice-chmn.)

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE: C. Ouchida (chmn.), H. Fukunaga (vice-chmn.)

NEW ENTERPRISES COMMITTEE: K. Kazahaya (chmn.), M. Iguchi (vice-chmn.)

The president of the Board of Directors, Yoichiro Okuyama, is the ex-official

committeeman for all committees.

MANAGEMENT OFFICE:

Under the direction of the Co-op superintendent, R. C. Ellen, and the general manager, Hideo Muto, the Community Enterprises section has the following employees in its various departments. (Z. Kanegaye is the treasurer for the section but receives no salary.)

ACCOUNTING: Shigeo Antow (res.) BANKING: Kenji Sakakura (M. Shimasaki-rel.)

ADMINISTRATIVE: Hideo Muto (mgr.), Tamotsu Gomi (maintenance mgr.), Edward Kamita, Grayce Oura, Yoichiro Okuyama.

BARBER SHOP: Itsutaro Oyama CARPENTER: Saburo Oshita (I. Kawajiri-rel.)

BEAUTY PARLOR: Tomiko Ikeda (mgr.), Chizuko Aishioka, Kimi Shimakawa, Mitsu Nemoto, Chidato Kamemoto, Yoshiko Nishimoto.

CANTEEN: Takeshi Tachibana (ass't mgr.), Shinkichi Goto, Kenneth Higaki, T. Uesugi, Yukiko Ota, Yukiyo Ota, Keiko Kamiyama, Akiyo Tanikawa, Chiyeo Masaoaka, Hideo Ito (resigned).

COUPON SALES: Yuriko Oura, Chiyeo Hattori, Mitsuko Hattori, Yuki Nakami-ohi, Kiyoko Yoshino, Mary Sakata, Teruko Kobayashi.

DRY GOODS: Umejiro Okamoto (mgr.), Shizuye Ishino, Tadashi Uchimoto, Dorothy Yonesawa, Mary H. Yasuhiro, Kiyoko Ozaki, Helen Nakao, Michiko Higashi, Nettie H. Mitsuda.

MAIL ORDER: Tom M. Hamada (mgr.), Jerry J. Ohara, Hoshiko S. Akaba, Tomoe Sagata, Katsumi Shimono, Hisayo Shimada, Frank Moriuchi, Mutsuko Hisaka, Violet Muramoto.

MOTION PICTURES: Ted Mirikitani (mgr.), Hagi Hayashi, Hatsumi Kishi, Tom Taniguchi, Susumu Naoe, Terry Shiroishi, Harry Uchida, Marie Yoshikawa, Iwao Mihara, Tsukasa Uyeno, Paul Kawasaki (ass't mgr.), Tsunetaro Kobayashi.

NEWS AND MAGAZINES: James Sasaki (mgr.), George Shimada, Setsuko Kobayashi, Lily Ono.

PHOTO STUDIO: Yoshitaro Sakai (mgr.), Fred Yamaguchi, Toshiaki Hagio, Roland Hagio, Shigeo Arima.

PUBLICITY: Tomio Tomishige (mgr.-now in Newell, Calif.), Mary E. Yoshimoto.

SHOE REPAIR: Muneji Oshidari (mgr.), Tsunenosuke Endo, Senbei Honda, Hyoemon Masaoka, Kaneihi Nakamura, Moichi Nemoto, Seiji Noda, Shinkichi Okinaga, Minoru Ota, Kiyoshi Saiki, Masaru Saiki, Shigeo Masamoto, Bukichi Tanabe.

SHOE SALES: Yutaka Akaba.

TREASURY: Jimmy Yasuhiro, Sadako Tanino, Midori Shimura, Lillie Ansai.

WAREHOUSE: Fred Akaba (mgr.), Scott Takahashi, Bessie Igarashi, George Ogata.

HEALTH (HOSPITAL) SECTION

When the first trainload of evacuees, the volunteer group from Stockton Assembly center, pulled into the siding in Rohwer on September 17, 1942, the group was accompanied by Dr. George Sasaki, Dr. Kenji Oshidari and Nurse Chitose Aihara. The Center was then in the final phase of construction--Blk. 27, the first of the completed blocks, having been equipped with kitchen ranges and an emergency boiler just before the train's arrival.

The hospital being unfinished at that time, the volunteer staff together with the aid of Dr. M. Yayoshi opened a temporary clinic in Blk. 27-12-A to handle all medical cases. In early November, the clinic was transferred to the hospital building and a few of the wards were opened; however, for a short time, all surgical cases were sent to Dermott and Dumas where necessary equipment was available. By late January, the hospital was furnished with all the wiring and heating systems and general office fixtures.

With the acquisition of substantial dental equipment in mid-February, dental care was expanded to meet the needs of all residents. The hospital facilities were in full operating condition by late February.

The first chief medical officer was Dr. A. T. Torrance who was succeeded in order by Dr. L. M. Neher, Dr. W. T. Carstarphon and Dr. A. G. DeLoach. Several months ago, Dr. DeLoach was transferred to Minidoka and Dr. Wayne S. Ramsey, who is the present head of the Health section, took charge.

The 17 unit hospital provides medical and dental care for approximately 6700 residents. Despite the shortage of doctors, an average of 1800 medical and 900 dental cases are treated every month, excluding the hospitalized patients.

The present staff include three medical doctors, four dentists, a doctor of Osteopathy, an optometrist and nine nurses, eight of whom are members of the appointed personnel, Dan. B. Langford, chief sanifarian in charge of malaria control, and Miss Virginia Bayless, medical social worker, divide their time between the Rohwer and the Jerome centers. Miss Virginia Turner is the hospital's dietician.

DOCTORS

Hajime Kanagawa	M.D.		
Roy S. Morimoto	D.D.S.	Kenji Oshidari	D.D.S.
Wallace T. Nagata	Ostec.	George Sasaki	M.D.
James Nakamura	D.D.S.	Katsuto Takei	Opt.
Ketsujiro Onizuka	D.D.S.	Kensuko Uchida	M.D.

NURSE

Mrs. Ellen Webber, Chief Nurse	Donna B. Holton, Asst. Chief Nurse
Mrs. Odessa Pearson, Principal Nurse	Thelma McBride, principal Nurse
Fumi Gohata, Head Nurse	Lucille Endres, Principal Nurse
Mrs. Nellie Holland, Senior Graduate	Teresa Ettl, Senior Graduate
Mrs. Flo Edmundson, Senior Graduate	Florine Mauderback, Senior Nurse
Dorothy Brown, Senior Graduate	

PHARMACISTS

Fred Y. Koyama	Mrs. B. Takei	Paul Matsumoto
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OFFICE

RECEPTIONISTS: Satsuko Fujita, Mitsuko Hagio, Yukiko Kimura, Michiko Kobata, Toshio Kumamoto, Kiyo Matsumoto, Sakaye Nakatsuru, Hisa Yakahi.

SECRETARY: Mrs. J. Doi, Sueko L. Kuramoto, Kiyoyo Shimura, Grayce Kanoda, Yumi Sato.

TELEKEEPER: Suzuyo Ihara, Hiromu Mikawa.

TYPIST CLERK: Kayoko Inouye, Yonoko Tashiro, Sakaye Fujiwara.

SENIOR COST ACCOUNTANT: Harold H. Hirose.

COST CLERK: Fumio Narasaki.

HOSPITAL AIDES

NURSES AIDES: Chiyoko Endo, Haruye Gohata, Mitsuko Hattori, Suwako Higashi, Yoshie Higashi, Chiyeko Ihara, Tokiko Ihara, Yoshiko Ihara, Mitsuye Ito, Hatsumi Jinde, Shizue G. Kazuyama, Mitsuo Kikawa, Kimiye M. Kuramoto, Chizuko Matsumoto, Miwako Mimaki, Marian T. Miyamoto, Mary Morishita, Alice N. Nakamura, Misako G. Nakamura, Yoshiko Nakamura, Shizuko Nakashita, Miyoko Nakatsuka, Toshiko Ohata, Mary M. Sagata, Mitsue Sugii, Hatsuko Sugita, Hajime Uyeda, Masaye Uyeda, Sadami Yada, Marian Yakahi, Sumiye S. Yasutake, Dorothy T. Ogata, Tayeko Maruno.

DENTISTS AIDES: Mrs. S. Chikaraishi, Yukiye Doi, Margaret T. Kamifuji.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS: Shig Fukuchi, Takeshi Hattori.

NURSE'S AIDE PUBLIC HEALTH: Grace Furushima, Mae T. Honda, Namiye Ono.

ORDERLIES: Kanamatsu Kimoto, Chikara Muramoto, George Murosaki, Hiroshi Nishinaka, Jitsuke Oga.

DIETICIAN'S AIDES (Block): Fusako Kawai, Masako Yanokawa, Monoko Ihara, Yoshiko Mayekawa, Katsuko Yokoyama, Ura Nogami, Tsuna Sanada, Neva Mori, Hanako Ike, Tetsuko Kuwabara, Helen Nishikawa, Emiko Ito, June Shimizu, Reiko Shimizu, Mrs. Y. Natsuyoshi, Mary Fujimura, Yoshiye Okura, Mrs. M. Fujimoto, Helen S. Yoshioka, Mrs. M. Nishiura, Mrs. H. Takahashi, Sumiye Yujihira, Helen F. Funamura, Teruko Yanase, Elsie A. Hayashi, Mary K. Omura, Bessie Takeuchi, Ina F. Ishida, Hisako Kaba, Take Mori, S'ki Takei, Umeko Kawaguchi, Mitsuye Nishimura, Mrs. F. Kimura, Mineye Yamashita, Matsuye Kihara, Yoshiko Hatashita (hospital).

MESS HALL

POTWASHER: Niisaburo Ban, Miyakichi Kumamoto, Kiukichi Toyama, Kyojiro Yanagihara, Ceisuke Kakuta (supervisor).

DISHWASHER: N. Doi, E. Fujimura, M. Mori, T. Nakaiishi, H. Nakatsuka, Y. Nishi, M. Suyetaka, F. Watanabe, U. Tanaka.

COOK: S. Hatanaka, S. Yoshimoto, Y. Momonoi (chef), K. Okazaki (chef), S. Yoshimoto, M. Kobata, B. Ohata (cook's helper).

TRAY GIRLS: K. Harada, H. Kawahata, H. Mitsueda, M. Murakami, H. Nakamura, M. Sakamoto, N. Seki, K. Uyeda.

JANITOR & JANITRESS: N. Hirabayashi, N. Imada, C. Izawa, S. Sawada.

WAITRESSES: Tomi Iwata, Tonye Omokawa, Shizuno Sato.

VEGETABLE CLEANER: Nobutaro Kawataka, Sahci Nishimura.

ASSISTANT STEWARD: Kenzo Sakai.

STOREROOM CLERK: Takokuma Takei.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMBULANCE DRIVERS: A. Hojo, T. Koyanagi, T. Kitagawa, K. Miyamoto, S. Saito, S. Takahashi, A. Tanaka, M. Yukihiro.

BOILERMAN: S. Fukumoto, H. Hamano, M. Kamifuji, S. Kodama, S. Miyazaki, K. Shimakawa, S. Tanaka, T. Tanaka, S. Toyofuku, E. Watsuki, M. Hattori, C. Moriyama, T. Yoshiyama.

DIETICIAN: Yoshio Konzo.

LAUNDRY: E. Abo, Mrs. N. Fujita, T. Fukuchi, M. Hamasaki, A. Ishii, Mrs. S. Kakita, C. Nagai, K. Oka, N. Ouchida, O. Shibata, Y. Tanino, A. Tokunaga, K. Tokunaga, Mrs. S. Tokunaga, R. Yamaguchi, S. Yamaguchi, H. Yamasaki, T. Yamasaki.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER: K. Igo, B. Kakimoto, T. Kanada, R. Namomoto.

SUPERVISOR OF BUILDING & GROUND: Tokuichi Fujita.

JANITOR: T. Kamachi, Y. Kanomoto, M. Kimura, C. Maruki, N. Matsunaga, J. Nishima, N. Tatsukawa, K. Minamiguchi.

JANITRESS: Mrs. S. Fujita, Mrs. Y. Hanzawa, Mrs. S. Ito, Mrs. T. Matsuda, Mrs. K. Matsuzawa, Masano Oki, Yoshika Oki, Toku Togo, Kiku Tomura, Mrs. N. Wakai.

SANITARY INSPECTORS: Gary Y. Hagio, Masao Hagio.

SEAMSTRESS: Harue Ishida.

WAREHOUSE: Takeshi A. Fujioka, Frank M. Eya.

PART-TIME WORKERS: K. Arata, Y. Hattori, H. Hashimoto, H. Kamiyama, O. Kawahata, G. Nishikawa, S. Shishida, Y. Taruta, Y. Tsushima, J. Yamanaka, A. Ike, H. Wilken.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Community Activities section of the Rohwer Relocation center was pioneered by four volunteer recreation leaders who came in from Stockton assembly center on September 19, 1942. Temporary supervision of this recreation department was taken up by the principal of the Elementary schools,

Merrill Zeigler, and two WRA appointed youth activities leaders, Miss Adelene Lee, who later headed the Arts and Crafts department and who is at present working out of this Center, and Miss Irene Young whose work, after her departure, was taken up by Miss Margaret Sorenson.

With the subsequent appointment of Mr. C. B. Price as director, the recreation department was officially opened for organization...known as the Community Activities section. With understanding and patience, Mr. Price led the CA through eventful and fruitful months, bringing the two sectional groups together on a cooperative basis as the Stocktonians and Santa Anita's oriented themselves and adjusted their lives to a strange new camp. Doing much public relation work with the outside, he succeeded in winning the confidence of all his fellow workers. His departure in May was deeply felt by all. Jack Kiba was the head of the evacuee personnel.

Miss Margaret Sorenson, former youth activities leader, filled the position of acting director and kept the Community Activities and the center residents busily occupied with morale-building, Americanization programs. She left this Center in August to work for the American Red Cross in Foreign Service and her loss is still fresh on the minds of those with whom she worked...Girl Reserves and Scouts, YWCA, church choir and Book Review club.

The Administrative staff office is located at Public Service hall 32, with the departments of Clubs and Organizations, Community Entertainment and Athletics situated there also. Besides overseeing the general supervision of the sub-departments, this staff takes care of many miscellaneous duties: keeping the schedule of the requests P. A. systems and transporting the equipment to the place requested (two P.A. systems and 1 small unit are available for use by the center residents); seeing that the other departments are supplied with office materials; making weekly and monthly reports; and carrying out other office work.

Although under the Community Activities section, the departments of Arts and Crafts, Churches and Community Library function somewhat independently from the CA Administrative office. The CA is not financed by the WRA, however, it has the privilege to requisition for needed office supplies and other equipment as desks, chairs and typewriters.

There was an original allotment of \$600 by the WRA for recreational equipment. A decrease of this allotment has made it necessary to raise ample funds to carry on further activities for the benefit of the Center.

The following composed the volunteer group of people who started the ball rolling for a recreation department: Mr. M. Zeigler, temporary head; Misses Adelene Lee and Irene Young, youth activities leaders; Agnes Uyesugi, Paul Shimada, Tom Uyeda, Jimmy Hamasaki, volunteers from Stockton.

The second "era" in the Community Activities history, headed by Margaret Sorenson, had on its staff the following, which is the personnel as of September, 1943: Director's office; Kaz Ikebasu, Mary Yamaseki, Lillian Nakashima, Minoru Takasugi, Ray Koyama, Daisuke Yenari. Arts and Crafts; Dorothy Kimura, Dorothy Sugita, Masae Kobayashi, Ikuyo Ogasawara, George T. Iwase, Sentaro Shibata. Athletics; George "Pop" Suzuki, Henry Sato, Yone Dobashi, Mildred Ikezoe, Kimi Miyao, Choichi Kasai, Kyoichi Horibei, Shiro Mizufuka, Ted Shironaka, Shago Muraoka, Masayo Horikiri, Grace Hagio, Pabs Inamasu, Satoru Furuoka, Tak Horita, Minoru Okubo, Nibei Kawasaki, Yoshinobu Yakeguchi. Clubs and Organizations; Kats Nagai, Grace Sumida, Mas Kitada, Mary Tomoda, Florence Muraoka, Mable Saito. Library; Ken Hasegawa, Edith Chikaraishi, Bessie Ouye, Sue Omokawa, Senkichi Arai and Mitsutaro. Social Activities; Dick K. Mori, Kyuji Hozaki, Isamu Sugimoto, Kengo Omi, Harry J. Abe, Yuriko Uematsu, Paul S. Yakura, T. Fujii, M. Hiramatsu, Ma-

rian Yamamoto, Eizo Tokunaga, Fuashi Takaki.

Now headed under the leadership of Kaz Ikebasu, the work is prepared closely in hand with the Community Management head, Dr. Joseph B. Hunter. The following is a brief description of each of the sub-departments and their activities:

ARTS AND CRAFTS: Beautiful works of art and ingenious products of labor have identified this department. With limited equipment and facilities, the classes in weaving (looms obtained from WRA-NYA warehouses), millinery, artificial flower making, tailoring, woodcarving, drawing and pottery have helped to keep the adult residents busy with their hands. Several classes have already had their graduation ceremonies--last April, the drafting and sewing classes sponsored a graduation Fashion Show at the high school hall, featuring the latest styles in suits, slacks, and daytime frocks. Many of the woodcarving and "kobu" products have been sent to St. Louis YMCA and Russell Sage Foundation, New York, for exhibition. Also exhibits have been held in the Center. These classes have been especially fortunate because of the abundance of beautiful and different sized and shaped cypress knees which the surrounding Arkansas woods offer to these enthusiasts. At present, this division functions without a supervisor. Some of the instructors who have taught classes are Harry G. Koizumi and T. Iwase.

ATHLETICS: Through the co-ordination by George "Pop" Suzuki, athletic director, this department has been instrumental in providing facilities for the physical fitness of residents living within the Center. The men and women, both young and old, have entered into well-rounded programs of baseball, volleyball, basketball, judo, table tennis and horseshoes; the vigorous youths--hiking, football, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling, chinning bars and other sports. It has brought close relationship with Jerome center through inter-center activities, and the enthusiasm of the elderly men for baseball have resulted in games with the Old Timers League of Jerome. Judo, boxing, weightlifting and kendo groups gave exhibition matches at McClellan high, Little Rock YMCA and Rohwer high school. The Army nisei teams have also entered into contests with the Rohwer All-Star team. Trophy awards, whose purchases were made possible by the generous donation of the Royal Dukes club, and awards in forms of certificates have been given to the athletes of the Center.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS: Kats Nagai, with a very limited staff, headed this department which indirectly or directly has charge of YMCA*YWCA activities. Model building is a part of this department's activities. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts are carrying out their good work of service both within and out of the Project. Board of Review, overnight joint camping with 'outside' Troops, Court of honor, community services, leadership and Den Chief training courses and other events keep the Boy Scouts on active duty, while voluntary cotton-picking excursions, troop meetings, rallies and handicraft projects are some of the interests occupying the Girl Scouts. The following figures represent the active existing national and local clubs existing in Rohwer: 3 Junior Girl Reserves, 6 Girl Reserves, a Business Girls' club, a YWCA board, a YMCA board, Hi-Y, 9 Girl Scout Troops (3 Brownies and 6 Intermediates), 4 Boy Scout Troops, 4 Cub Packs, and about 30 independent clubs, which is one-third of the original number, because of relocation. The YWCA have furnished a cozy Y club room where bunking parties, teas, socials and other activities may be held in home-like atmosphere. Another worthwhile branch of the Clubs and Organizations department is the "home" of the tots--the "Toyland." Opened on April 28 with a dedication ceremony, the Toyland has been a boon to the mothers in

keeping children out of mischief while helping them learn to cooperate with others in the use of toys and games, many of which were contributed by thoughtful Caucasian friends outside.

Religious groups: (See Religious groups.)

Community Library: A temporary library was set up with the help of Ken Hasegawa and his staff. Books were brought in from the Stockton Assembly center and additions were made through purchases and donations. Though still in the process of growing, the Center library at Public Service hall 19 offers much reading material and draws a large crowd. With the departure of Mrs. Matilda Rens, former head librarian, Miss Alice Alger is now the supervisor of the library in Rohwer.

Community Entertainment: This department was formerly called Social Activities and divided into two sections--the Young People's section which was supervised by John Ty Saito and the Adult division headed by Kenji Murakami. Approximately six months ago, these two sections were merged and titled Community Entertainment. It is headed by Kunio Kikuchi Mori. Various programs such as block socials, district dances, community sings, talent shows, classic hours, piano and tap dancing and social dancing classes have kept the youths of the Center occupied, while the ever-popular Engei-kai's have entertained the older, as well as the younger people. Also, the entertainers and performers have benefited with many appearances on the stage, acquiring self-assurance and confidence with experience. Other leisure time activities include go, shogi, mah jong, gidayu kai, karuta, record hours, ~~rani~~-wabushi, shigin, biwa and odori classes. Recently, the department took charge of the showing of Visual Education movies, with the cooperation of the Rohwer Cooperative Enterprises, Inc. The films, appropriated from the Office of War Information and the YMCA Motion Picture bureau, are up to date in every way, helping to keep the Center in contact with war-time America and providing educational entertainment.

Signs and Posters; This section, under the Maintenance department, has done a considerable amount of work in painting posters and signs for the publicity of dances, forums, church meetings and relocation meetings. Their work has graced the bulletin boards about the Project.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

THE BUDDHISTS

With more than half of the Rohwer residents professing belief in the Buddhist religion, the necessity of organizing a Buddhist church here was urgently felt in the latter part of October. However, the group was handicapped because there were only two ministers available.

Nevertheless, the formation of the Buddhist board in late October laid the way for the expansion of activities with the Reverends Enryo Unno and Seikaku Mizutani as the religious leaders. In late November, the Rohwer Young Buddhist association was organized in order to maintain an adequate degree of religious background for the youths. Later, the Shoyukai or the club for the 25-40 age group came into existence.

Closely following its program of initiating fellowship and maintaining a high standard for the Japanese Americans, the YBA, headed by President Barry Saiki and aided by Executive Secretary Shizuo Nakashita, interested itself in varied programs of discussions, get-togethers, hymn practices and socials; thereby, bringing the two California groups into closer contact. By January, the group had over 300 registered members.

Church services for the Buddhists were first held in P.S. hall 27 but was later transferred to P.S. hall 28. Still later, the facilities of the church was expanded and P.S. hall 23 also became a meeting place to handle the large number of adherents. Regular Sunday school services and classes started and is now being held for the children every week in both recreation halls from 9 a.m., while the YBA services are held in P.S. 23 from 10:15 a.m. Religious meetings for the adults were held at 7 p.m. every Sunday in both churches during the summer but is now being held at 2 p.m. Since the transfer of the Rev. Unno to Newell, California, last month, the services for the adults are held alternately in one of the two halls.

To promote and co-ordinate religious activities of the neighboring-Jerome center with those of Rohwer, a frequent exchange of leaders and speakers has been arranged, including the services of reverends. One of the recent visitors to the Project from the Denson center was The Rev. Gyodo Kono, who has been substituting for the convalescing Rev. Mizutani.

Among the major YBA and Buddhist activities for the year were the sponsorship of the All-Center Oratorical contest, the institution of the Buddhist Basketball and Ping Pong tournaments, the formation of the mixed choir, the celebrations of the Hana-matsuri and O-bon holidays and the Keiryokai for the internees' families.

The most outstanding achievement was the undertaking of the Bon Odori which was held on August 14 and 15 on the Sr. high school field. Thousands of center people were enthusiastic spectators to the two-night affair.

The present cabinet of the young Buddhists is composed of the following: Masao Wakai, president; Elso Ito (women's) and James Kiriu--transferred, (men's), vice-presidents; Satomi Chikaraishi, secretary; George Kagawa, treasurer; Henry Hayashino, religious chmn.; Tak Kawagoe, social chmn.; Kenneth Saga, welfare chmn.; Ruby Yamanouchi--relocated, music chmn.; Shizuo Nakashita, publicity chmn.; Bob Mitsueda, historian; Aya Inamasu (women's) and Will Kagawa (men's), athletic chmn.; Mitzie Matsuhira and Eichi Nakagawa--relocated, Sunday school supervisors.

THE CATHOLICS

Father John F. Swift, a priest of Maryknoll, is the chaplain to the Catholic churches of both Jerome and Rohwer centers. The double duty assumed by the Father Swift necessitates a complicated schedule which he has satisfactorily worked out. Mass is held every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the Jerome center and he arrives in Rohwer in time to hold Mass in P.S. hall 11 at 10:30, the same morning.

On Sunday afternoons, catechism for the children is held at 1 p.m. which is followed by evening services for the adults. The adult services are conducted in both English and Japanese since he is proficient in both languages. During his stay here, he ministers to the needs of the Catholic group. On Wednesday mornings, he returns to the Jerome center where he continues his duties as chaplain until he has completed Mass on Sunday.

The number of Catholics in the Maryknoll church in Los Angeles numbered about 300 before evacuation. Most of these members were evacuated to the Manzanar center but between forty to fifty were transferred to the Rohwer and Jerome centers. Catholic members of the appointed personnel increases the congregation by another ten.

Of the three important religious days observed since March are the Easter duties consisting of the Confessions and the Communion, the Devotion to the Mother of Christ on August 15 and the feast of the All Saints on November 1.

The Maryknoll church was the last of the religious denominations to initiate church services in Rohwer, starting out on March 13 with the arrival of Father Swift.

THE R.F.C.C.'s

The Rohwer Federated Christian church was organized and the officers elected on December 2, 1942. The seven ministers representing the various denominations were recognized as co-pastors of the Federated church. Congregational, Rev. Joseph K. Fukushima; Rev. Sakae Hayakawa; Presbyterian, Dr. Shokichi Hata; Salvation Army, Adj. Takamaru Hirabara; Baptist, Rev. Masatsugu Kakiyama, Rev. K. Harper Sakae, Rev. Kiyoshi T. Shiraishi; Free Methodist, Rev. Yoshimatsu Oyama.

Although there is only one federated church in the Center, for practical purposes, the English and Japanese speaking divisions hold their services separately. In August of this year, the following denominations were represented in the church; Baptist, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Free Methodist, Friends, Holiness, Methodist, Presbyterian and the Salvation Army. There were 347 members representing 162 families at the time of the organization.

The first nisei church board members included: Tomoo Inouye, chairman; Hiroshi Uyehara, vice-chmn.; Ren Kimura, treasurer; Grayce Kaneda, corr. secy.; Kimi Nemoto, rec. sec y. The elected officers and appointed committee chairman comprise the cabinet which holds office for six months.

MINISTER' COUNCIL: With Rev. Fukushima as chairman and Rev. Shiraishi and Rev. Sakae acting as Japanese and English secretaries respectively, the council, composed of the seven co-pastors, meet every Monday. Their work has been greatly aided by Dr. Hunter and Dr. Nat R. Griswold.

ACTIVITIES: Aiding the church as full-time workers are Miss Anna Bell Williams, a former Methodist Missionary to Japan, and Miss Bette Ishibashi, a baptist graduate from a Missionary training school. The church services for the young people is at 10:15 a.m. every Sunday with the "Happiness Hour" and Bible study and prayer hours scheduled on Wednesday evenings. The president of the YP Christian Fellowship, which meets every Sunday evening, was Walter Saito but he was succeeded in December by Fred Koyama. The choir of the group have been formed under the leadership of C. B. Price, Lincoln Shimidzu, Mrs. Price and Margaret Sorenson.

SUNDAY SCHOOL: Sunday school is held in six scattered halls under the direction of Dr. Shokichi Hata, general superintendent. Among those who have been on the teaching staff are Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Zeigler, Miss Williams, Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Bledsoe, Betty Lou Hunter, Dr. Mildred Silver.

The highlight of the 1943 RFCC activities was the Rohwer Christian Mission held from May 16-21. Members of this preaching mission included: Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Dr. Harold W. Tribble, Dr. John Smith, Dr. Jesse M. Bader and Mrs. L. N. D. Wells.

The church publishes two church papers every Sunday. The Japanese bulletin is edited by the Revs. Oyama and Shiraishi while the English church calendar is the work of Hiroshi Uyehara. "The Transmitter", a literary issue is published monthly and obtains articles by nisei church members.

The Rohwer Inter-Faith Ministerial council to co-ordinate activities in behalf of handling problems of mutual concern involving the welfare of the Center--such as juvenile delinquency--was organized on March 22, 1943. The Rev. Enryo Umno as chairman, the Rev. Fukushima as vice-chairman and the Rev. Mizutani as secretary. The council includes Father Swift and all of the RFCC ministers.

RELOCATION PROGRAM

DIVISION

Relocation Officer E.B. Moulton

Relocation Officer E. B. Moulton heads the Relocation Program Division. Moulton first entered the WRA regional office at Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 8, as an acting personnel officer. On Sept. 23, he was transferred to Rohwer to head the Employment division, which he headed until mid-October of this year when the division was reorganized and renamed.

As Employment officer, Moulton's function was to plan and supervise the employment policies and procedures necessary for the Project's operations. The supervision of the planning and procedures for relocation of residents to the outside communities was his other major task. Besides this, the supervision of all placement and individual records of the evacuees was under his jurisdiction thus, he supervised both the Leave and Place section.

However, the readjustment made last month in the administrative organization brought about the suspension of the Employment division and the creation of the Relocation Program division which is designed to place its emphasis entirely on the resettlement program. In short, the new division is no longer responsible for both inside and outside employment but is concerned purely with the external aspects of employment.

The Relocation officer feels that as soon as all clearances are completed by the WRA, a material increase in relocation can be expected. "There is a growing realization that resettlement opportunities must be provided for family groups and as soon as suitable employment for family heads come in, the impetus toward resettlement should increase," stated Moulton. "The WRA offices are trying their best and our office here is looking forward to that time," he added.

A relocation library has been set up at the Rohwer Sr. high school in Blk. 35 to acquaint the students with all phases of the WRA resettlement program. Necessary material for the special room has been obtained for Miss Mabel Rose Jamison, who is in charge, by the Relocation Officer.

LEAVE SECTION (Activated)

Are you planning to relocate? Well, the first thing that you'll have to do is to go to Ad. building 2 and talk things over with the Relocation office personnel. As of October 20, roughly 1600 persons have gone through the WRA leave procedures and have gone out of the Center on all types of leaves. Of these, 1205 were given indefinite leaves; 42, short-term leaves (not counting those who have returned); and 306, seasonal leaves.

The former Leave section, which was incorporated into the Relocation division in October of this year, was officially organized in October, 1942 with E. B. Moulton, chief of the then-existing Employment division, as its head. In February, Herschel Abbott was transferred from the Placement section to take charge of the Leave section. About the same time, the emphasis on outside movement began to hit a high pitch and the evacuee personnel was increased. In October, the functions of the section was taken over by the newly-formed Relocation division, with Moulton as the head and Abbott as assistant.

In general, the activity of this important section was to handle all types of leaves and to obtain information on outside employment. The office

is also given the responsibility of selecting qualified applicants to fill the job offers that are sent in. Though the leaves were issued from this section, all permits were required to go through the WRA clearance procedures and receive the approval of the project director.

Since the inception of travel grants in April, the number of persons obtaining indefinite leaves has increased. Abbott feels that the relocation program has been progressing satisfactorily, because less than five percent of those who went out on indefinites have become dissatisfied with the conditions on the outside.

The personnel for the department include: Chester Fujino, ass't leave officer; Jean Fujimori, May Kurihara, Mary Shimotsukasa, clerk-typists; Nagiko Tanabe, Masae Shimasaki, clerk-stenographers; Mary Tamura, Haruko Harada, Etsuko Onizuka, clerks.

PLACEMENT AND RECORDS (Transferred)

Rohwer has had as many as 8464 residents living in the tar-papered barrack homes, according to the Placement and Records section. From this all-time high on February 1, 1943, the number has gradually declined through the effects of the segregation and relocation movements until the latest available figure shows a tabulation of 6706 evacuees.

Headed by Placement Officer Joe Coleman and assisted by Registrar Ed Bethune and Sr. Statistical Clerk Lillian Morrow, this section was responsible for the placement of all evacuee employees on center jobs and for the maintenance of accurate individual records to serve as a source of information for this section and the Employment division. However, the section was dismantled in October and its function was assumed by the Personnel Management section. (See Administrative division).

The rapid turnover of workers due to relocation greatly increased the section's task but replacement of workers have been efficiently made. The statistics and individual records include such data as religious backgrounds, educational levels, age groups, citizenship, marital status, leave information, housing information and population figures. These statistics and records were made available to all departments.

Miss Morrow is now the relocation advisor for Relocation Officer E. B. Moulton's Relocation division.

The personnel consists of the following: PLACEMENT--Bob K. Sumida, clerk; Marilyn Fujinaka, clerk-typist; Yukio Hojo, messenger; PLACEMENT RECORDS--Fred Masuoka, Sr. clerk; Kiyo Hasegawa, clerk; Mae Doi, Ruth Suzuki, file clerks; Toshiko Nakagawa, clerk-typist; INDIVIDUAL RECORDS--Raymond Osugi, Sr. clerk; Lillian Sameshima, Satomi Chikaraishi, clerks; Mary Honda, clerk-typist; STATISTICS--Fumiko Yoshino, Kimiko Yabumoto, Toshiko Murakami, clerks; and Mary Shimada, clerk-typist.

W.R.A. RELOCATION OFFICE

EDITORIAL NOTE: No issue of the Center magazine will be complete without the list of relocation offices established by the WRA to aid in the work of resettling the Japanese Americans throughout the length and breadth of the United States. We are printing the location of the offices and the names of the officials to serve as a guide for all residents who are contemplating leave. If further information is desired about the particular locality that you desire to move to, write to these relocation officers for further details.

SALT LAKE AREA

Ottis Peterson
Act. Rel. Supervisor
234 Atlas Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Murray E. Stebbins
Relocation Officer
Hill Co. State Bank Bldg.
Havre, Montana

John K. Robertson
Relocation Officer
Room 1, Federal Bldg.
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Chester L. Mink
Relocation Officer
14 Fidelity Bank Bldg.
Twin Falls, Idaho

Frank M. Regan
Relocation Officer
203 Idaho Bldg.
Boise, Idaho

James Jennings
Relocation Officer
30 Main St.
Richfield, Utah

Relocation Officer
Clay-Peters Bldg.
Reno, Nevada

Edward Berman
Relocation Officer,
c/o U.S.E.S.
Pocatello, Idaho

Frank A. Brown
Relocation Officer
515 Realty Bldg.
Spokane, Washington

Ray B. Haight
Relocation Officer
Placer Hotel Bldg.
Helena, Montana

DENVER AREA

Harold S. Choate
Relocation Supervisor
Midland Savings Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

James W. Fennel
Relocation Officer
432 Colorado Bldg.
Pueblo, Colorado

Harold M. Routh
Relocation Officer
17 Reed Bldg.
Grand Junction, Colorado

O. Leon Anderson
Relocation Officer
328 Stapleton Bldg.
Billings, Montana

C. Fred Lane
Relocation Officer
Room 5, McCreary Bldg.
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Harold N. Mandell
Relocation Officer
403 Paloma St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Cecil Morgan
Relocation Officer
14 Dickey Bldg.
North Platte, Nebraska

Emery Fast
Relocation Officer
Co. Public Welfare Bldg.
Belle Fourche, S. Dakota

Warren R. Bennisen
Relocation Officer
216 Park Place Bldg.
Greeley, Colorado

CHICAGO AREA

Elmer L. Shirrell
Relocation Supervisor
226 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Illinois

Kendall Smith
Relocation Officer
503E Rockford Trust Bldg.
Rockford, Illinois

Milton Guether
Relocation Officer
1127 Alliance Life Bldg.
Peoria, Illinois

Elmer B. Isaksen
Relocation Officer
Delendrecie Bldg.
Fargo, N. Dakota

Herbert Keno
Relocation Officer
634 Circle Tower Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

E. E. Ketchpaw
Relocation Officer
7083 Plankinton Bldg.
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

John H. Putz
Relocation Officer
315 Washington Bldg.
Madison, Wisconsin

Harold M. Mann
Relocation Officer
245 Midland Band Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

BOSTON

Roger Clapp
Relocation Officer
1700 Federal P.O. Bldg.
Boston 9, Massachusetts

ST. LOUIS AREA

Vernon R. Kennedy
Relocation Supervisor
1509 Fidelity Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Missouri

E. G. Kennedy
Relocation Officer
727 Paul Brown Bldg.
St. Louis, Missouri
(Continued on Page 27)

KANSAS CITY

Walter N. Parmeter
Relocation Officer
City National Bank Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

Myrle White
Relocation Officer
1605 Van Dorn
Lincoln, Nebraska

Frank Gibbs
Relocation Officer
520 Liberty Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

E. H. Leker
Relocation Officer
Extension Annex, 3 Flr.
Manhattan, Kansas

LITTLE ROCK AREA

E. B. Whitaker
Relocation Supervisor
Pyramid Bldg.
Little Rock, Arkansas

NEW YORK AREA

Robert M. Cullum
Relocation Supervisor
5305, 350 Fifth Ave.
New York 1, New York

Robert Dolins
Relocation Officer
Barr Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Henry C. Patterson
Relocation Officer
902 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Robert C. Cronin
Relocation Officer
1322 O'Sullivan Bldg.
Baltimore 2, Maryland.

CLEVELAND AREA

Harold S. Fistere
Relocation Supervisor
960 Union Commerce Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

E. L. Dakan
Relocation Officer
3320 A.I.U. Bldg.
Columbus, Ohio

G. Raymond Booth
Relocation Officer
1607-8 Union Trust Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Carl Spicer
Relocation Officer
841 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

William Fluke
Relocation Officer
515 Ohio Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio

PROJECT ATTORNEY'S DIVISION

Project Attorney Jack Curtis

All matters of legal nature concerning the administration of the evacuees are handled through this office, headed by Project Attorney Jack C. Curtis. His office personnel include Secretary Wanda J. Hyde and Clerk-typist Alice Wakabayashi.

In early October a year ago, the attorney's office was formally opened for business and since then, it has handled an average of 350-400 cases per month. Until sometime in April, Curtis was assisted by Bill Mambu, a former lawyer who later relocated.

Among other legal matters, the papers for the organization of the Co-op were taken care of by the attorney. His office also has the responsibility of handling all applications for repatriation and expatriation. The legal end of evacuee property cases, insurance problems, tax and probate questions and even divorce matters are taken care of by Curtis.

In general, most of the cases have been satisfactorily and successfully settled although the evacuee property cases, in some instances, have proven to be very complicated. Curtis is ready to assist any person with any of the above-mentioned problems. His office is located at the northeastern corner of Ad. building 2.

REPORTS DIVISION OFFICE

Reports Officer Austin Smith, Jr.

Directed by the affable Reports Officer Austin Smith, the Reports office functions as a division responsible for four major tasks. Briefly speaking, they constitute the following.

Rohwer OUTPOST: The supervision of the center newspaper which publishes all information from the administration concerning project rules, regulations and operations in general as well as local and outside news articles of special interest to the evacuees is the first of his important duties. The paper is printed in both English and Japanese--the Japanese part being a translation of the English section.

Though handicapped by lack of experienced newspaper men, the problem of having a well-rounded staff has been made worse by the rapidity of personnel relocation. The English alone lost a total of 29 employees for a record of 200% labor turnover during the past year.

The present employees of the semi-weekly mimeographed paper which also takes care of office mimeographing are the following:

ENGLISH: Ed Sanada, Vicky Konman, Harry Oshira, Chieko Kikuchi, Kazuye Koro, Kiyoko Nagai, Tonie Honda, Eiko Arao, Florence Terada, Elsie Sato, Helen Takahashi, Ren Yamada and Barry Saiki. Art Takel, Keyozo Toyofuku and Susie Sakata are part-time workers while R. Honda replaces Kinjiro Doguchi as janitor.

JAPANESE: Shoichi Komuro (editor), Kwanzo Ohashi, Ray Suzuki, Kingo Tasugi, Shizuko Tanaka and Yukio Kuroishi.

REPORTS: Each week, the reports officer prepares an administrative report describing the most important events during that period. These are checked each month when the monthly reports from each section and division are brought to the Reports division. In addition to these regular reports, special reports are prepared on various project operations. These are in narrative form and usually include a detailed description of various activities from the time the project started. Special reports are also made on such current events as registration, segregation, as well as special reports on routine project operations including such subjects as agriculture, adult education, religious activities, and community enterprises.

DOCUMENTATION: To date, documentation has consisted principally of the collection of reports and other types of information from the different divisions and sections. Also included in this work is the photographing of various project activities, and this is under the supervision of this division. These photographs cover such events as segregation and activities such as farming operations, social events, construction work, and many other phases of project operations. Naoye Kagoshima serves as a research worker while Yoshitaro Sakai and Fred Yamaguchi are official photographers.

PRESS RELATIONS: Relations with outside newspapers are maintained through this division. The chief activity in this line was Press Day which was held the last day of June and the first day of July with satisfactory results. Eighteen newspaper and radio men representing newspapers and radio stations in Arkansas and three adjoining states were guests at the Project at this time.

The office work for the Reports officer is handled by Secretary Ruth Isoda, while James Nakamura was a research man prior to relocation.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

DIVISION

Ass't. Project Director F.R. Mangham

Probably better known to Rohwer residents as the tall, smiling shortstop for the Administration softball team than as the head of the Administrative division, Assistant Project Director Francis R. Mangham is as well acquainted with the field of administration as with the baseball field.

To qualify him for his present position as the director and co-ordinator of administrative management, his previous service record in many branches of government service may be presented. From 1934 to the October of 1942, when he took over his new duties, Mangham was connected with the Department of Agriculture as an administrative management officer. He has served in four states in various branches of Civil Service.

It is his duty here to plan, direct and co-ordinate all aspects of the administrative division and to recommend major organizational or policy changes required by operational problems in his division to the project director or to the Washington office. He also supervises the Supply, Office Services, Finance and Personnel Management sections which include such vital units as postal service, mess management and transportation.

In commenting on the year that he had spent in Rohwer, Mangham stated, "I've enjoyed my work here very much. I've come across some of the best clerical workers among the evacuees, even though relocation has taken some of them out." He feels that the Midwest or the East offers the best areas for resettlement and that public sentiment in those sections would be very favorable.

Mrs. Leda Camp is the secretary for the assistant project director.

FINANCE SECTION

Credited with being the first section office to start operations, the department under Cost Accountant Ralph E. Estes, who is now also the acting Finance Officer, began operation at the front end of Dormitory 1. Since then, the section has been moved into the more commodious quarters in Ad. Building 1.

Assigned with the responsibility of making up all cost account sheets for the entire Project, the section also has the unenviable job of making up the payroll lists for the evacuee personnel, which is then turned over to the Fiscal unit for actual payment. Estes' workers must make daily and monthly accounts of all expenses for each of the Center's many operating departments; thereby, keeping an accurate tab on all budgeted costs. The cost accounting involves a tremendous job for a community this size.

Besides keeping the record of the accounts, Estes is also in supervisory charge of the 22 property warehouses where he is assisted by Neil N. Snyder on property control and S. Leo Davis and E. P. Govan on warehousing. The other appointed personnel men who work under him are Harry Burgess, cost accounting, Frank King and James McKenzie, property.

The Evacuee personnel consists of the following: WAREHOUSE: Kenzo Fujimori (Sr. Clerk), Kiyoshi Fujimoto, James Hattori, Bill Ikemoto, Ayako Inamasu, George Iseri, Toshiko Iwamiya, Toyomaro Kajimoto, Raymond Kondo, Yonebo Kuwabara, George Mitsuda, Teruo Nakamura, Julius Nishimoto, Warren Nitta, Joey Noma, Tom Noma, Kenichi Morioka, Frank Morita, Megumi Usa,

Fumio Ozaki, Noboru Sakuda, Mary Shigetomi, Yuki Shinoda, Masao Shiota, Coolidge Tanino, Tsukasa Uyeno. (Continued on Page 33)

FISCAL AND AUDIT UNITS:

Principal Fiscal Accountant A. J. Walls, Jr., supervises the Audit unit of the Finance section while Olen Lane, fiscal accountant heads the Fiscal unit. The Audit unit is concerned primarily with the auditing of all Project accounts and works closely in conjunction with the Fiscal unit which has physical control of the Project funds. All expenses for the Center must go through these two finance sub-divisions. Thus, the evacuee payroll lists made up by the Cost Account and Property Control unit comes to the Fiscal unit for eventual payment of employee wages.

Other employees in the units are John L. Peters, junior fiscal accountant, Stacey L. Toole, junior fiscal accountant; Anita J. Vetrano, audit clerk; Powell A. Morgan, fiscal accountant (on detail to the unit).

The evacuee employees are Chiye Numamoto, Mitsue Morishige, Tom Fukuya, audit clerks; May Yasuda, jr.-clerk typist; Joe Kurihara, Eugene Kobata, Katsumi Tamura, accounting clerks; Kimi Yabuki, clerk-typist, and Walter F. Okawa, sr. fiscal account clerk.

BLOCK MANAGERS

The history of the Block Manager group has been one of the most colorful episodes in Rohwer Relocation Center. In the early days, bi-weekly meetings were held in Block 20, and a term of six months was established under the supervision of Dr. J. B. Hunter, then in charge of Community Services division.

The selection and appointment of block managers for each block were important, since his duties were not merely to follow the instructions issued from the administration, but to assist his block residents, under adverse conditions, in establishing their new homes here with the few belongings that they had brought from the assembly centers. He technically and, in many cases, actually became the leader of the block people.

Under these precarious situations the first chairman of the Block Managers was selected as James Nakamura--hence, began the functioning of the newly organized body in early October. Later Nakamura was succeeded by Jerry Uchiyama as chairman, while Paul Sato was appointed vice-chairman. Sato was later succeeded by Mike Miyake.

From last fall until the present permanent Council body was established in June, the managers have handled and executed various functions concerning the evacuees, such as interpreting and presenting to the residents the many administrative instructions and regulations of varying magnitude. Other regulatory duties were assumed by the group since the temporary council was not in a position to perform its actual duties during the early months of adjustment.

In spite of contributing difficulties that made the performance of efficient work hazardous, the group aided in solving many of the center problems for the interest and welfare of the residents. Conscientious members of the various committees, such as the fuel committee under Nakamura, block manager of 33, and the interests of all block managers, have made life livable for all.

The block Managers group feel that the evacuees, with good temper and remarkable endurance, have been able to readjust themselves to this strange and unfavorable environment. Mitzi Gohata served as the secretary until her relocation.

Blk.	First Term	Second Term	Secretary
1	Mitsuzo Yamada	Toshiyuki Baba	June Ishii
2	George Yoshii	George Yoshii	Shigeo Yanokawa
3	Dick Shibuya	Kanao Oshita	Jane Fujimoto
4	Takeo Yoshino	Takeo Yoshino	Masako Adachi
5	Ray Kunishima	Iwao Kobayashi	Frances Hikida
6	Frank O. Date	Frank O. Date	Mutoko Yui
7	Yasumichi Umezuka	Yasumichi Umezuka	Haruko Migaki
8	Karl Kawasaki	Tamotsu Nozawa	Archie Miyamoto
9	Tom Iwahashi	Tom Iwahashi	
10	George Hisaka	Mitsushi Mizushima	Agnes Tsutsumi
11	Kosaku Koro	Kosaku Koro	Miyoko Koro
12	Kiyochi Aoki	Kiyochi Aoki	Miyuki Fujiwara
13	Bill Saito	Bill Saito	Margaret Kobayashi
14	Charles Uehara	Masato Hirasuna	Shizuye Okura
15	Sam Sano	Sam Sano	Haruko Sano
16	Victor Yoshimoto	George Kaneshiro	Bessie Matsuzawa
17	Jerry Uchiyama	Jerry Uchiyama	Ruby Uchiyama
19	Kazuo Fukumoto	Kazuo Fukumoto	Yukiko Hattori
20	Susumu Nabara	Takana Tomiyama	
23	Seitaro Tsusaki	Kanematsu Higashi	Yoriko Ogata
24	Ted Oseto	Teruichi Nishimoto	
25	Takeo Iwamiya	Takeo Iwamiya	Mieko Takehiro
26	Masakuni Iguchi	Masakuni Iguchi	Moriko Yamagata
27	Yutsuma Fujimoto	Yutsuma Fujimoto	Shoye Goto
28	Edward Uyesugi	Saichi Ogata	Grace Funamura
29	Fred Nishio	Yoshio Ota	Lillian Matsumoto
32	Yosaku Miyake	Yosaku Miyake	Hajime Yenari
33	Roland Fujito	Roland Fujito	Alyce Tanabe
34	Harry Itaya	Harry Itaya	
38	George Kaneko	George Kaneko	Masako Kaneko
39	Yutaka Akimoto	Yutaka Akimoto	Charles Wakai
40	Shintaro Ito	Shintaro Ito	Mayko Shiga
41	George Kawaguchi	George Kawaguchi	Shigeharu Urabe

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The former Personnel section of this division are concerned with the selecting, journalizing and training of administrative personnel and also takes the responsibility of conferring with and assisting the division heads on matters of personnel needs.

All members of the appointed personnel is taken from the Civil Service list; staff at the present totals 166. Personnel Officer Mrs. Eloise Hays must stay in close touch with the Civil Service commission and must be familiar with all the rules and regulations of that commission. All Civil Service rules are stringently carried out. The teachers in the center schools are Civil Service employees.

The personnel officer and her two assistants, Personnel Clerk Anita Vetrano and Secretary Alice Ishii take care of payroll lists for the administrative members, payroll deductions, leave records, retirement records and bonds. Reports on personnel matters are also made at regular periods to the Civil Service commission and the WRA offices in Little Rock and Washington.

Last month the Personnel section was enlarged to take in the Placement

and Records section and was renamed the Personnel Management section. The new section is under the Acting Personnel officer Joseph S. Coleman with Ed. Bethune as assistant. Miss Steed's present position is personnel advisor.

Under the new setup, the section will be responsible for all placements of evacuee and appointed personnel, and will keep the individual records.

OFFICE SERVICES SECTION

Receiving of all incoming mail and the dispatching of all outgoing mail of official nature could be considered the major task of this section under Office Manager Emma O. Steed. Assistant Clerk Beatrice M. Ivy acts as the filing clerk, with Sam Iida and Harry Nakamura as messengers.

A record of all official mail, such as reports, are kept in the filing unit for reference, and the section also supervises the telephone (PBX) and teletype units. Mrs. K. C. Ellen, Miss Marie Jackson, Mrs. K. O. Wilkins and Mrs. Beatrice Carpenter are the telephone operators, while Mrs. Leda May Camp and Kimi Nemoto (rel.) are teletype and telegraph operators.

Distribution of office supplies to various other sections and units under the Administrative division is an added duty vested to the section.

An average of 900-1200 pieces of mail are received, read, filed and distributed to proper administrative personnel members during a normal week-day, with the outgoing mail numbering only about 150-200 pieces.

SUPPLY SECTION

The largest of the sections under the Administrative division and possibly the most important is the Supply section under the supervision of C. V. Updegraff, supply chief. This section oversees the Postal Service, Mess Management, Procurement and Motor Transport units, each of which is an integral part of the Center's numerous departments.

The duties of Supply Officer Updegraff is to co-ordinate the activities of these units and maintain an efficient degree of service. He is responsible for seeing that the individual units operate in such a way as to guarantee a maximum of benefits with the minimum of losses.

Updegraff was also charged with the work of handling evacuee property prior to the arrival of Evacuee Property Officer Irving Conner last month. In that capacity he made arrangements for property transfers and supplied information concerning property removals and transactions. Several carloads of goods have already come into the Center in the last few months.

Evacuee employees in his section are Harriet Arao, Hisako Kittaka, sr. Clerks; Ruth Yonemoto, sr. statistical clerk; Mary Kawamura, typist-clerk; and Nellie M. Hatada, cost clerk.

POST OFFICE UNIT

Starting inauspiciously in one of the barrack units in Blk. 20, the Center's postoffice was transferred last October to the newly built Post Office building just south of the Ad. buildings. With B. W. Spears as the postmaster until he was replaced by C. R. Bricker several months ago, the Relocation branch of the McGehee post office has compiled over a year of efficient service.

The local office offers services for money orders, parcel post and COD,

as well as twice-per-day delivery and pickup service. A daily average of about 3000 incoming and 2000 outgoing pieces of mail has been maintained while a monthly figure of \$30,000 in stamps and money order is issued. Mrs. Ruth Pierce, Mrs. Elsie Simpson and Mrs. Clara Cloud are the three postal employees assisting Superintendent Bricker.

Arthur Shimidzu is the supervisor for the evacuee personnel which is composed of the following members: Jane Sakoda (rel.), May Fujita, Kaz Ito, Seichi Jinde, Bill Sugimoto (rel.), Hatsuye Kasa, Mitsuko Kimura, Kinji Matsuhira, Sanai Matsumoto, Hatsuno Okine, Ken Saito, Tatsuo Yoshizaki, postal clerks; Toshi Ida, Jim Nakatsuka (rel.), Ray Miyamoto, Joe Sawasaki, Kiyoto Takata, mail truck men; and Sam Kishi, janitor.

PROCUREMENT UNIT

Purchasing and acquiring everything from 'soup' to 'nuts' is the work of Procurement Officer J. C. Moody's unit--soup for the Mess Management unit and nuts and bolts for the garage. Assisting him in this function is C. B. McGowan, while Don Ito serves as the evacuee supervisor for the unit.

Henry Ogata, procurement clerk; Sadako Hayashida, priority clerk; Elsie Suzuki, secretary; and Toyomi Omokawa and Grace Wada, clerk typists, are other employees of Moody's department.

Generally speaking, Procurement is responsible for the acquisition and purchase of all materials, equipment and supplies used and consumed on the project except materials or supplies produced on the project.

In volume purchases, mess operations and subsistence supplies comprise the heaviest item, but the largest single transaction made by the unit involved the awarding of the drainage contract. Other major activities revolve around the ordering of medical supplies, automotive equipment and parts, surplus machine, office forms and supplies and construction and maintenance materials.

The scope covered by the unit can best be illustrated by stating that materials have been purchased in 27 different states plus the District of Columbia and that everything for the Education system from school texts to office furniture was obtained through Procurement. Though limited by inadequate priority during the first six months, much of the equipment was obtained through personal contacts made by the procurement officer. Furthermore, our fully-equipped garage and repair unit, which is now acknowledged as one of the best departments among all WRA centers, was tooled through the work of this section.

MESS MANAGEMENT UNIT

Faced with the problem of feeding as many as 25,000 meals to 8464 persons per day, the Mess Management unit of the Supply section has been supervised by Chief Steward L. S. May from the time that the initial volunteer group arrived in Rohwer on September 17, 1942.

Aside from the fact that the numbers involved is comparable to a medium sized army camp or a sizable town, the unit was required to observe the WRA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30)

A make-up error caused the omission of the following names from the Finance section staff. PROPERTY CONTROL: Walter F. Okawa, Teruko Akutagawa, Peggy Eya, Yoshiko Nagata, Bette Ouye, Michiko Sakae, Kazuko Yoshino. COST ACCOUNTING: Betty Kanegaye, Annie Kunii, Shizuye Nakagawa, Mitsuko Yabumoto, Sally Okada, Dorothy Yamamoto.

regulations limiting the cost of meals to 45¢ per day per person. Rationing restrictions placed on the outside public was also fastidiously carried out.

However, unlike army camps, there has been and is the problem of securing a balanced diet for a group ranging from infants to the aged and infirmed individuals. Then again, the difference in seasoning or the taste of the residents became a factor that could not be overlooked.

Despite these many facets of the feeding problem, the unit has succeeded not only in keeping within the budget requirements but has satisfactorily maintained a fairly good diet of nourishing meals, though the rising cost of food is increasingly becoming apparent.

Besides the 33 evacuee messhalls and the personnel mess, May and his assistant, Charles Woodruff, supervise the food warehouses and the newly-constructed tofu factory which will commence operation in a short time. A lard-soap factory is also contemplated.

The job layoff in June affected all departments but the Mess Management unit was hardest hit because of its tremendous number of employees. The personnel for May's unit is as follows: (the employees of 30 evacuee messes are left out since their numbers are too large to publish; however, the OUTPOST extends them the best of wishes and its sincerest regret).

OFFICE

STEWARDS' AIDES: Takamitsu Nakazawa (Sr. Steward); Robert Sato, Yoshiye Shigehiro, Agnes Uyesugi (Sr. Clerks); Takeshi Takasugi (Sr. Timekeeper).
 TYPIST CLERKS: Yukiye Hiramoto, Fumi Iwata, Setsuko Nakagawa, Mary Ota, Chikako Oyama.

CLERKS: Tadashi Akaba, Hatsuye Fujitani, Toyo Ijuin, Grace Kagawa.

LABORER-FACTORY: Masayuki Okumura, Shiro Takeda.

LABORER-CANWASHERS: Tsunetaro Mayeda, Naoyuki Nakashima.

CARETAKER: Yonetaro Umino.

TIMEKEEPERS: Katsuchi Kazahaya, Montaro Kobayakawa, Itaru Miyanishi.

STEWARDS (Evacuee Messes): Giichi Miyano (Miso Factory Foreman), Jujiro Yamaguchi (Tofu Factory Foreman), K. Horita, G. Okusu, K. Nakamura, C. Fu-kuoka, S. Araki, R. Doi, H. Fukunaga, H. Yakushiji, M. Sakurai, K. Ichiki, J. Takaki, J. Tsujimoto, J. Hatanaka, N. Uyehara, S. Okamoto, K. Nishiura, I. Tanji, Y. Tanaka, M. Takemoto, M. Funamura, K. Tamura, S. Kosaka, K. Yamashita, B. Horiye, J. Iwamura, R. Fujii, P. Dobashi, E. Ono, F. Kanamaru, S. Fukuzawa, M. Wakai, K. Oshima, H. Taketaya.

MESS 42: Hanzo Takuma (Chef); H. Shishida, Y. Minamoto, J. Nakashima, S. Yaguchi (Cook's Helpers).

WAREHOUSE

OFFICE: Richard Kusumoto, Tom Ogino (Supervisors), John Maruki (Sr. Store-keeper), Sam Takeda (Chief Butcher).

CLERKS: George Kagawa, Yoichi Yoshitake, Tsugio Fujimoto, Fred Nakamura.

LABORERS: M. Fujimo, J. Hatada, R. Kawano, S. Oka, S. Fujimura, E. Awaya, I. Hamada, U. Hamasaki, S. Hashiba, C. Horiguchi, T. Kabashima, Y. Kameyama, H. Kayasuga, T. Kitano, S. Muranaka, P. Nakagawa, T. Nakao, H. Naramura, T. Ohara, H. Okura, G. Omori, F. Takashiba, Y. Tanigawa, N. Watanabe, S. Wozumi, Y. Yonemoto, M. Egi, H. Fukushima, S. K. Ishida, S. Sakieka, T. Yoshioka, T. Hiromoto, H. Usui, H. G. Uyeda, J. Tanaka, I. Sagara.

BUTCHERS: Steve Kagawa, Akira Mikasa, Masakatsu Morikawa, William Sakasegawa.

ICE SWAMPERS: George Hamasaka, Fred Iwamoto, George Kiyota, Roy Kitano, Roy Kasuyama.

PART TIME: Harry Ishii, Susumu Miyakawa, Kiyoshi Hojo, Masato Yamaoka.

Mess 34 was the winner of the first sanitation and efficiency contest held from March to June. During that three-month period the crew of this evacuee messhall maintained a high sanitation record and was awarded the first efficiency pennant to be given. The steward for the block is Fred Kanemaru. The mess did not compete in the second contest.

Chefs: G. Sano, Y. Nakaya; cooks: K. Nakamoto, T. Yoshida, H. Honda, J. Tanaka, J. Watanabe, E. Yano, Mrs. G. Saiki, Mrs. G. Fujimoto; waitresses: Miyuki Oshita, Yoshiko Doi, Misao Yamasaki, Mrs. T. Oshika, Agnes Hayashino; dishwasher: Mrs. Nishimura, Mrs. Nishimura, Mrs. Nagai, Mrs. Shinoda, Mrs. Komuro, Mrs. Honda, Mrs. Takara; janitress: Mrs. Tanaka, Mrs. Hattori, Mrs. Honda, Mrs. Kimura; firemen: G. Doi, S. Hattori; potwashers: Y. Honda, Mrs. Arata; vegetable: K. Tanaka; stock clerk: Kay Yamaguchi.

During the second mess contest, Mess 26 which had won second place kept up its fine record under Steward Katsuso Yamashita and won the right to be awarded the June-August efficiency pennant; thereby, it is now the only mess to have two pennants.

Chefs: Soichi Tanbara, Noboru Yoneshige; cooks: E. Sasaki, M. Yamagata, Mrs. S. Okuyama, M. Yanagi (rel.), H. Sakai, S. Kamita, T. Iwamiya, S. Nakamura, Florence Tsurumoto (rel.); waitress: Mary Kuwabara, S. Shimizu, B. Ito, K. Tanaka; dishwashers: Mitsuko Horita, Helen Baba, Mrs. S. Shimizu, Mrs. I. Igichi, Irene Minakata, Violet Minakata; potwashers: J. Fujimoto, S. Shimizu; firemen: K. Ishibashi, T. Komoto; vegetable man: D. Okuyama; stock clerk: Henry Horita; janitress: Mrs. K. Kamibayashi, Mrs. K. Horita, Mrs. H. Sakai.

The second place winner for the second efficiency pennant race was Mess 25, which is headed by Sanaye 'Pancho' Kosaka.

Chefs: Kiyoshi Nitta, Eihiro Kinoshita; cooks: E. Endo, Mrs. T. Kume, Mrs. N. Yanagi, M. Omura, Mrs. H. Iwamoto, Mrs. F. Kosaka, Mrs. M. Sugimoto, K. Morisato; waitress: Nellie Iwamiya, Mr. Y. Nobuse, Dorothy Masui, Sumiye Hiramoto; dishwashers: Rose Tsurumoto, Mrs. M. Eguchi, Mrs. K. Kosaka, K. Nitta, Mrs. Kume; potwashers: Mrs. and Mrs. Tanimoto; vegetable: Mrs. K. Sugimoto; janitress: Mrs. Matsuura, Mrs. H. Sakata, T. Kume; firemen: S. Ikeda, K. Eguchi; stock clerk: Fukuno Ikeda, Daisy Hiramoto, Fumiye Kishishita, Mr. C. Nishiyama, Mr. Takahashi, F. Sako, M. Takahashi, J. Takahashi, Mrs. Morioka, Mr. Matsukuma have transferred.

MOTOR TRANSPORT UNIT

The Motor Transport unit of the Supply section was headed by Tom Coleman, now head of the agricultural Tractor unit, when the Project first began operation. Since then, the facilities of the garage as well as the number of vehicles used for the Center's many activities have been increased until it is now one of the best units among the relocation centers. The unit is under the supervision of Supply Officer C. V. Updegraff with Harry F. Naff as the unit chief.

Naff is in direct charge of the Equipment Maintenance department while George R. Teer assists him in operating the Motor Pool department. Appointed personnel members in the Equipment Maintenance sub-division are Senior Mechanic Eugene Dobson and Junior Mechanic Joe R. Patrick. Homer Cummings and Cecil Simpson are working under Teer in the Motor Pool sub-unit.

Besides the administrative personnel, Naff has Senior Clerk Toshie Fukutomi and Clerk-typists Tomi Shingu and Yuki Sakioka on his clerical staff and the following trained evacuee employees:

MOTOR POOL

DISPATCHER'S OFFICE: Noriyoshi Omokawa (head), Henry Takeuchi, Kenneth Sakoda, Kanji Omokawa, Kazuo Oka, Frank Saiki (Timekeeper).

TRUCK DRIVERS: H. Funamura, G. Furuoka, M. Hayashi, F. Iwamoto, T. Kitano, J. Matsumoto, M. Miyamoto, T. Miyasaki, S. Nagata, S. Nagayama, M. Nakatsuka, H. Nunokawa, F. Okura, T. Omote, B. Sakai, G. Sakoda, T. Shinsako, R. Sugino, F. Takeuchi, K. Tamura, Y. Toyota, J. Tsurumoto, N. Watari, S. Wozumi, M. Yamamoto, H. Yabuki.

COAL CREW: Bob Shirahama, Kango Kunitzugu, Y. Fujikawa, T. Kataoka, H. Kayasuga, H. Kumamoto, H. Kunishima, H. Watanabe.

DRAGLINE: Kikuo Kitagawa.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

GARAGE: Ichiro Ogata (foreman), G. Baba, S. Hayashida, K. Matsuihiro, N. Sakakura, K. Sanuki, G. Shigehira, Y. Watanabe, G. Watanuki, (Mechanics); H. Kuge, T. Kikuchi (Assistants); G. Morisato (Steam Cleaner).

WAREHOUSE: Tak Kaba, Nao Shimamoto, (Sr. Storekeepers), F. Kamibayashi, G. Otsubo.

SERVICE STATION: R. Kurose, M. Horiguchi, L. Kakugawa, T. Ota.

AUTO BODY REPAIR AND BLACKSMITH SHOP: Bob Fujimoto (foreman), S. Kamibayashi, G. Kubota, A. Kume, S. Mizufuka, G. Hashiba, Z. Yasuda, A. Oye, M. Shintaku, G. Tanaka, G. Hickey, H. Yamada, I. Abe, T. Sakamoto.

TRACTOR REPAIR: K. Hamasaka, K. Iohara, K. Mamabe (Mechanics).

ROHWER RED CROSS CHAPTER

Organized on March 9, 1943, the Rohwer Red Cross chapter started with a membership campaign that lasted until April 1. The result of the drive was tabulated as \$3306.88 for the Red Cross unit and \$107.41 for the Junior Red Cross.

For the past seven months, the local organization has been operating through a committee composed of the following officers: Chairman, Sadazo Uematsu; vice-chairman, Fred Koyama; treasurer, Saburo Muraoka; secretary, Mrs. T. Yamauchi; auditor, Mr. Sueyasu; First Aid chairman, Kats Nagai; Water Safety and Disaster Preparedness chairman, John Shimakawa; Accident Prevention chairman, Art Hisaka; Junior Red Cross, Shizuka Iya; Home Nursing, Fumi Uchida; Home Service, Sadazo Uematsu; and publicity, Barry Saiki. Messrs. J. Fujimori, Sueyasu, Koyama, Muraoka and Uematsu plus Mrs. Yamauchi compose the Executive board of the local organization.

Briefly, the activities of the Center chapter included the initiation and the completion of a large number of First Aid classes, the distribution of First Aid kits to each block and to the divisions, and the aiding of the 54 persons who were returned from New York after they found that they could not get abroad the Gripsholm. (\$441.68 were spent to supply these baggageless people with immediate necessities.) Letters to Japan have also been handled by the Red Cross office--some 1700 notes have been sent to Japan while 300 replies have been received through this service.

Under the instruction of qualified teachers, over 300 students were given First Aid instruction by the following teachers: Kats Nagai (chairman), Fred Koyama, Art Hisaka, John Shimakawa, Grace Hagio, Kiyoko Hattori (Koi-zumi--Tule Lake), Shigeki Higashi, Ted Oseto.

Still in his first year of operation, the Rohwer chapter anticipates an even more active and vigorous program for the coming months.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Ass't Project Director James F. Rains

One of the most clear-cut personalities on the appointed personnel is Assistant Project Director James F. Rains who supervises the Operations division. Rains has many distinctions--he is the first of the administrative staff to be selected by the WRA to be a Rohwer Project officer; he is the acting chief of the important Agriculture section; and he has been an assistant project director since December 1, 1942.

Assistant Director Rains was appointed on July 8, 1942, by the WRA to take charge of the Agriculture section at Rohwer upon completion of the Project. However, since the Center was being constructed, he worked at the Little Rock regional office until he officially became a part of the Rohwer administration on September 1. In early December, he was made the assistant project director.

Tracing back his early life, we find that he was reared on a farm near Jonesboro, Arkansas where he attended the neighboring elementary and secondary schools. Aspiring for higher education, Rains next took up agricultural studies at the University of Arkansas and graduated with a B.S.A. degree. Later, he taught vocational agriculture and coached athletics at a high school in Weiner, Arkansas. (The latter gave him the speed and stamina to play first base for the Administration softball team this season.)

Then followed several years of work for the Agricultural Extension service as county agricultural agent for Desha county which he relinquished to become an agronomist for the State Extension office at Little Rock. While attached to that office, he successively held the positions of district agent and economist in land use planning. For a short period, he acted as a community manager for one of the FSA resettlement projects.

As the head of the Operations division, Rains plans and directs the activities of the Fire Protection, the Agriculture and the Engineering sections. Mrs. Grace Bayliss served as his secretary until her departure but two other secretaries, Aki Ishimaru and Frances Kakehashi, still are available to handle his clerical and stenographic work.

The assistant director feels that the sections under him have made a great deal of progress during the year though the handicaps in proper equipment, workable land, irrigation and drainage have been severe. "The cooperation of the evacuee personnel has been splendid and should be complimented" stated Rains.

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

Rohwer's celebrated Fire Protection section has maintained one of the best, if not the best record, in the WRA's ten relocation centers during the past year.

Started sometime in October of last year under the capable direction of Fire Protection Officer Hays Miller, the squad went through all the tribulations of 'growing pains' within the last twelve-month period. A stake truck, a 1000 feet of hose, a home-made nozzle and the feeling of responsibility were the only weapons that the crews had against the danger of fire. Through the uneasy first months, the Fire department managed to quell the many but small fires that broke out from time to time. In the course of a

several months, the arrival of two Mack fire trucks, each equipped with a 1000 feet of hose and a 150-gallon booster tank placed the section in a better condition to face the fire menace. Another factor that contributed to an unmarred record during the period of stake truck was the effective control of possible fire hazards by careful inspection.

In July, the retirement of Miller led to the appointment of Don W. Jones as the fire protection chief for the Center with John F. Mailes as his associate. The evacuee personnel numbered about 60 at that time but was cut to 40 to comply with the job lay-off rule.

The last two months have increased the problems of the section because the relocation and segregation movements have drastically reduced the evacuee personnel to the total of 18, who are now divided into three crews instead of four. To meet the problem, each crew of six men is now going on 24 hour shifts for ten days out of the month. The abnormal schedule is to be changed as soon as enough men are available.

In the near future, the firemen will be sporting regular uniforms for use during work and will also be provided with protective clothing.

The evacuee personnel for this department is headed by Fire Chief Nob Morimoto who is assisted by three captains and three lieutenants: Captains, Tosh Dote, Akira Hamamura, Shiro Morimoto; lieutenants, Morimitsu Nishimoto, Mino Dote, Satoru Ohara (rel.); Drivers, Masaru Sugii, Kazuo Nakamoto, George Morino, Robert Kazahaya; Firemen, Tosh Tominaga, Ryoki Tamura, Fred Misaki, Nob Haratani, Tatsumi Iwata, Takuzo Kikawa, George Yamauchi, Sho Yamada, Tai Kajimoto, Kay Kikawa; sr. foreman mechanic; Sam Takeuchi; inspectors; Kaei Kamiya, George Matsumoto, Bryan Koyanagi, Nobuo Yoshida; time-keeper; Jeanne Kishi; secretary, Eleanor Nishimura.

J. Hatanaka, A. Yonemura, I. Uyeda, T. Sakoi, N. Yamamoto, G. Nakahira, B. Kumagai have been transferred while Y. Imada has relocated since October.

ENGINEERING SECTION

Under James Rush Rhyne, the Engineering section was first organized on September 25, 1942. Senior Engineer Rhyne, a licensed civil engineer for 35 years, supervises the three important units in this section, the Construction and Maintenance, the Drainage and the Design units. Rhyne's long-standing record as an engineer and contractor qualifies him for his work. The activities of the departments under him are listed below:

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE: With the arrival of Superintendent Kenneth N. Cole on October 5, of last year and the receipt of priorities on October 8, the preparation for construction of the personnel barracks was immediately made but 100% labor turnover and other reasons delayed material progress. However, the arrival of necessary materials and the recruiting of four young evacuees with training in engineering, a permanent construction organization began to take place.

In the meantime, the unit expanded and became trained so that at the present, the morale of the group is excellent and their work efficient as can be evidenced the increasing rapidity of new construction and the well-kept maintenance of the buildings, grounds and streets.

This unit of the Engineering section has so far completed the 17 barrack personnel apartment group, the cannery, the garage addition, the icehouse and the additions to the Rohwer high school buildings. The center auditorium is progressing very rapidly and much of it should be finished by Christmas time.

DRAINAGE: Drainage Engineer O. M. Fairley heads this unit which is

now engaged working out designs for a practical drainage system that will make the 10,000 acre project land suitable for farming. A fifty-five mile drainage canal is already under construction with evacuee right-of-way crew cleaning the site.

DESIGN: This unit under Chief Designer Saburō Muraoka have the responsibility of making all blue prints for construction as well as revising original building plans. E. Yoshida, K. Adachi, H. Arao and T. Miura are the draftsman while Jon Fujita is the designing engineer.

CONSTRUCTION: H. Iwana (chief), M. Oshita, H. Higashio, S. Koizumi; MAINTENANCE: J. Masaoka; CABINET SHOP: W. Yamasaki, R. Fujiwara; ELECTRICIAN: J. Tamura, J. Shimakawa; CARPENTERS: S. Iwamiya, K. Kagawa, G. Misu; S. Okada, M. Shoda, F. Tsunekawa, M. Yano, O. Okazaki, A. Igarashi; PLUMBER: O. Matsuo, H. Wakabayashi; CEMENT MASON: K. Hamamura; PAINTER: I. Mukai; SAW MILL: K. Takemoto; WATER CONTROL AND PUMP: G. Oune; SURVEYOR: H. Nishi. OFFICE WORKERS: Nobuko Arao, Division Timekeeper; Elsie Fujimoto, Cost Clerk; Shizu Hishiyama, Cost Clerk; Horimoto, Timekeeper; Hisako Kosaka, Cost Clerk; Chiye Matsuda, Cost Clerk; Mayeda, Timekeeper; Yoshiye Miura, Stenographer; Kiniko Okumura, Timekeeper; Yoshi Onishi, Clerk Typist; Kikue Sasaki, Clerk Typist; Takamura, Sr. Property Clerk; Yuri Uyehara, Cost Clerk, Takai, Storekeeper; Kittaka, Warehouseman.

AGRICULTURE SECTION

To say that 54,000 bushels of food (100,000 pounds) worth 43,000 dollars was harvested from the Center farm in its first seven months of operation would be indicative of the success of the Agriculture which is directed by Assistant Project Director James F. Rains who is the acting chief.

Aiding him in the field work are Ben Reeves, who is in charge of the Production unit, and the following personnel members: J. H. Stroud, Thomas M. Howe, C. E. Snow and Isaac Jolly. Jensuke Kanegaye and Frank Nishikawa are the evacuee supervisors who are advised by the following men: Hanji Inouye, Uitsuro Hiramoto, Sakujiro Watanabe, Sokichi Ishimaru, Heichi Yamaguchi and Jisaku Kasa. Iwao Minamide is the tool foreman.

Starting out with the first spring planting in mid-February, the local farmers encountered major operational problems of every sort. There was the question of learning the new land, the problem of getting sufficient farm equipment (aid in this was received by Tom Coleman), the necessity of construction farm buildings and the work of reclaiming the forest and desert lands. Added to these were the tasks of setting up proper drainage and irrigation systems, but all of these were adequately met by the farm labor crews. Hog production and canning facilities are now available while the farm has produced more than a 100 bushels of these vegetables: radish, carrot, lettuce cucumber, corn, tomato, watermelon, eggplant, and diakon.

Listed below are the foremen of the various farm crews:

TIMBER WORKERS: Senkichi Fukuyama, Kentaro Akashi, Kiuchi Doi, Tomekichi Hayashi, Noriichi Miura, Iwakichi Sugimoto, Yoshimichi Suzuki, Tohei Morikado, Tomojior Sakata. Bill M. Furuoka and Kango Izumi. (Sr. Foremen)

LUMBER JACKS: Tsuyohiko Kikuchi, Terumitsu Akita, Tokuchi Shimonishi, George Mayeda. Kozo Hattori and Sokichi Koyama (Sr. Foremen)

FARM HAND: Tadashi Yuki, Y. Hiranaga, Tetsuo Ijuin, Teiichi Kamei, Seiji Matsuda, George Tomomori Yamamoto, Yonosuke Yanagi, Tosaburo Onotera, Kazuzaji Tanikawa, Masato Okuhara, Willy J. Nishimoto, Mitsuru Gotanda, Shotaro Otsubo, Keitaro Shiraga, Teruzo Tao, Kiwaji Kudari, George Kichitaro, Katsuzo Shiraishi, R. Tsujimura, H. Shiroishi, K. Saga, M. Chino.

OLIVE DRAB AND LUSTERLESS

by B. SAIKI

Olive drab and lusterless
The army trucks roll by,
Driven by our fighting men
They speed with gears in high.

Olive drab and lusterless
The planes that drone above,
Sharp-eyed eagles keeping watch
To defend the land we love.

They purr along in convoys
With men of army corps,
On asphalt ribboned highways
In twos, or tens or scores.

From early dawn to dark of dusk
Our aces on brownish wings,
Go soaring aloft in ceaseless droves
To rule the air as kings.

Olive drab and lusterless
The army men drive by,
Wherever it is that they may go
They'll beat the foe or die.

Olive drab and lusterless
The color of our tanks,
They lead the men in battle
O'er hills and dales and banks.

So when you see the army trucks
Go rolling on their way,
Wish them luck and everything
And even for them pray.

The caissons go a-rolling
The guns are spitting fire,
Our men will go a-marching
In the olive drab attire.

Olive drab and lusterless
The clothes upon our men,
Garbed to serve as camouflage
On fields and wooded glen.

Olive drab and lusterless
The symbol of our might,
It must move on courageously
To weed the wrong from right.

In distant camps or nearby forts
Wherever they may be,
Whether in a foreign land
They'll fight for liberty.

With guns on turrets flashing
Our tanks will blast a way,
And make the U. S. Army
The winner of the fray.

WHITE LIFE

by JUN AGARI

What heartened joy!
Discovery on a wintry morn,
The bleak and lifeless ground
In glistening whiteness drowned,
By night's heaven-fallen snow.

What enduring joy!
To find on a new-born day
This blood-scarred world of war,
Locked in snowy whiteness, for
An infinite eon of peace.

IDEOLOGIES AND THE NISEI: A CRUCIAL TEST CASE

by TOM
SHIBUTANI

During the past year, the nisei have undergone hardships and heartbreaks that even the most callous cannot overlook. Citizens were evacuated from their homes without trials and sent behind barbed wires. Now that those cleared by the government are being allowed to leave the centers, we find considerable opposition to the resettlement program of the W.R.A. There now seems to be in formation a concerted effort on the part of certain so-called "patriotic" groups to drive all nisei back to the centers for the duration--with a possible further objective of deportation after the war. And yet, there seems to be no antagonism against Germans and Italians--not even the aliens. Why, we might ask, are we treated like this? What have we done to deserve this treatment?

Many scientists and less profound thinkers often have attributed the entire matter of race antagonism to economic competition, but it seems that it is essentially a matter of identification. People of the same race compete with one another without similar conflicts. It seems that the crucial factor is the fact that the nisei or the Negro or any other colored individual can be identified and placed in a separate category in the mind of the dominant group. The nisei have contributed to the process by insisting on maintaining their own identity. Most of us can certainly remember the arguments presented by many nisei when the subject of inter-racial matters arose, "We cannot open our group to Caucasians because there are so many of them and we will lose our identity." The nisei may have maintained their identity largely because of external hostility, but partly because of a desire to do so. This maintenance of identity now has boomeranged. In the eye of the public, the nisei as a group have been errone-

ously identified with one of the most dangerous enemies that this nation has ever had. The group is so much in disfavor that anyone can attack the nisei with impunity. Few will have the nerve to speak up for the nisei. This is precisely what is happening. The nisei have become a political football and are being kicked around by everyone who feels like doing so.

It becomes obvious, however, that the entire nation is not trying to persecute the nisei, when we contrast the understanding policy of the governmental agencies and of the U.S. Army with those rantings of the renegades posing under the cloak of "Americanism" and spreading the suspicion and hatred which are as much a part of Hitler's war machine as the Nazi armies. Among the groups attacking the rights of the nisei are small-time politicians using the New Deal's liberal policy toward racial minorities as an excuse to attack the Roosevelt administration. There are those status-seekers who are so obsessed with their own inferiority that they must compensate by stepping on some other group who is more in disfavor--the nisei. There are the ignorant individuals who mean well but who are unwittingly contributing to an Axis victory. Finally, there is the most dangerous group of sincere racialists, who honestly believe that the colored peoples are a threat to human civilization and must be eliminated.

All these individuals are obviously not interested in what happens to 70,000 people. They are all attacking the nisei because of something else. It is important, therefore, that we view this entire problem from a wider perspective. It is no longer a problem of a few thousand citizens of Oriental origin; it has become a prob-

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lar of "ways of thinking"--of ideology--and of the future of all mankind.

The issues have been confused by the reactionary press, but it is important that we recognize what is happening. Millions of men are now in armed conflict; perhaps partly for territorial or economic opportunity, but also for ideologies. There are (1) those who scorn the intelligence of the common man and who believe in oppression and the destiny of master races, fighting against (2) those who believe in the intrinsic moral worth of each individual and in the right of all persons regardless of race, color, or creed. Unfortunately the carriers of the fascist disease are not confined to the Axis nations alone; there are many here in the United States posing as super-patriots and fanning the flame of hatred that not only slows down war production but may eventually split the nation to such an extent that a concerted effort toward final victory may be impossible.

One of the essential elements in fascist ideology is racialism. Race prejudice is quite common among Americans who unwittingly take over attitudes dominant in the areas in which they live, and certainly the nisei are not free from it. How often we have heard nisei cursing the Filipinos, the Chinese, and the Negroes! Very few can see, however, how dangerous race prejudice can actually be. In modern racialism there are two fundamental assumptions of utmost importance. On the one hand, there is the assumption that heredity is all important. There is the assumption that an individual inherits biologically from his parent not only his physical form but also certain mental characteristics; such as slinkiness, cruelty, and treachery. Many feel further that the colored peoples lack the mental qualities necessary to build great civilizations and that therefore, the light-skinned peoples must take the lead. Modern science shows that these notions are ludicrous, but the assumptions continue to exist in the popu-

lar mind.

Another assumption made by the racialists is with reference to the struggle for existence. They believe that living is a matter of each individual or group looking after its own interest and not worry about the welfare of anyone else. The idea is: "Kill him or he might kill you." Such a notion may be held comfortably by those who may be temporarily in power, but these ideas actually set up a system of destruction. If it is a matter of each one for himself without any concern for others, there will be a constant struggle and those on top today may be smashed tomorrow--and will likewise receive no mercy. Such a system is not conducive to cooperative living and cannot last without strife.

We see, therefore, that the entire attack on the status of the nisei is a part of a larger struggle of ideologies. There are on the one hand, those who believe in the democratic ideology who are doing everything possible to give the nisei an equal opportunity. On the other hand, there are those exponents of racial hatred who are trying to spread the fascist gospel of racial superiority here in America and at the same time trying to undermine the unity of the nation. The treatment of the nisei, then, is the crucial test case which may determine whether or not America is to accept a democratic ideology.

What, then, is the role of the nisei, and what does the future hold for us? It seems that the only salvation for the nisei or for anyone in a racial minority is to throw off the narrow interest in local and personal problems and to join in the larger battle for a better world. The nisei must try to lose their identity (which they seem unwilling to do) and must take part in a united effort with people of other racial extractions to defeat Fascism and to reconstruct the world along lines that are more conducive to peaceful and cooperative living. Before this is possible, all

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WE MUST TRY FOR FREEDOM

by E. AGARI

Here

The mingled, muffled sounds of plunk-plunks,
Falling raindrops, outside the windows,
Monotonous to the daily ear,
Rumbling trucks, softly padding near,
On the streets, yet with sprawling drums.

All this

Makes you want to shout in anguished cries,
You're stifled, choked, you're tired
Of books, of all living things,
Of trash, of tragic happenings,
Of practical deeds, minor in your eyes.

Escape

The vision of open greenness of fields benign,
The scenting grass, the restful trees,
The jaded branches, waving in the breeze,
The feel of rolling desire for these,
Dreams of your childhood days, pour like wine.

Then

In reality or thoughts you pack, goodbye to monotony,
I am free--as the soft wind, you say,
Rustling about me--free, without pretenses,
You whisper softly, calming all your senses,
Trying to recapture olden joys, warm in memory.

But

Are you truly free? Surely, not all free,
Not free in the soul, of other things,
For who can boast that they are really free,
Body from soul, the soul floating as if on sea,
Long lost cloud, a drifting argosy?

Alas

The essence of the mind cannot float,
Or steal away completely, compactly,
From the essence of the flesh, you sadly know,
The sound of trucks, of voices, of dancing toes,
Of jazzy-crazed figures; again they haunt.

For

Nobler men before you, left the skies untouched, trying,
Commoners like you, have begun trying,
And thinkers after you, will pause and try,
In some far-off time, they still will try,
Yet, we must try--for eternal freedom,

Else we be dying.

IDEOLOGIES AND THE NISEI: A CRUCIAL TEST CASE

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of us must join not only in defending our rights on the battlefields, but also in eliminating the Fascistic way of thinking--not only abroad, but also here at home. It might be well for all of us to begin in our own backyards by getting rid of our own prejudices against people of other races and creeds. By being prejudiced against the Negroes, Jews, Chinese, and Filipinos the Nisei are contributing to their own self-destruction. We cannot take part in a sincere all-out drive for democracy if we are ourselves to foster any part of Fascistic ideol-

ogy.

Admittedly, this is not an easy task, and we have many enemies. As Thomas Paine once wrote, "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered." As difficult as it may be, we cannot give in. The fate of all Nisei, of all racial minorities, in fact, of all humanity, rests in the ultimate triumph of a democratic ideology. Let us not be misled by over-zealous super-patriots who pay lip service to "Democracy" and who actually do everything to weaken or destroy it. Let us actively support those who are sincerely working for a free world--a world free not only for the master race but for all. We must win the test case--for mankind--lest all our sacrifices be made in vain.

NIGHT AND A MOOD

Oh, an inspiration for a poem,
On a warm and summer night,
Barefoot, the center's track, I roam
In childish glee, and joy delight.

A gentle breeze wafts through my hair,
The cool dust trickles through my toes,
My lungs drink in the fresh, clean air,
And a feeling of warmth within me glows.

Through coral clouds like a windswept dune
And silhouetting the eastern hills,
Rises a shimmering, golden harvest moon,
A nocturnal scene that thrills.

I see amid the starry, speckled sky
The Milky Way, a heaven's bridge aglow,
Where angels play and watch from high
Over all the darkened world below.

Suddenly, a brilliant meteor high, afar
Bursts to blaze across the celestial sky,
And a wish I make on my shooting star,
That wars are no more, true peace be nigh.

To walk barefooted was of naught
For I had failed to feel a poem,
The nightly scenes had only brought
A lonesome mood, and thoughts of home!

EFFECTS OF EVACUATION

by JOHN AKI

Under any circumstances 110,000 people cannot be uprooted from their homes and crowded into ten virtual concentration camps without leaving scars upon a large number of them. If the evacuation was a mistake then, the relocation center was a tragedy for the Japanese; the more so because it was meant to be as humanitarian as possible. The WRA took over a job of trying to rehabilitate a mass of men, women and children, one third of them aliens, who had lost their homes. The WRA quickly realized that it was a mistake to keep these people living in adverse and unnatural communities, which breded discontent and made it impossible to bring up good American citizens. In the fall of 1942, several months after the evacuees had been moved from temporary assembly centers to the more permanent relocation centers, a wholesale program of resettlement was put into effect to make it possible for them to live in normal American communities in the Middle West. But a large number of Japanese were reluctant to leave the protection of the barbed wire fence, and what was hoped would be temporary, was taking on a permanent aspect. What had happened to this group of industrious people to make them stagnant and also fearful of a normal life on the outside?

Some evacuees saw their plight as the result of an inevitable stroke of Fate, something they should accept without too much complaint. Others were thankful for an opportunity to take life easier, to gain new experience, to make new friends, still others, however, held resentment toward the American public and government for the loss of property and home. This resentment was greatly increased by the fact that evacuation had taken place on a racial basis, the Japanese alone having been forced to move. It came as a culmination of years of discrimination and segregation directed against Orientals

on the Pacific Coast, and for many, it added just more load on the burden of humility they had borne for years unconsciously or subconsciously. This feeling of resentment was directed indiscriminately by this group of people against the American public, the Army, the Government. The sympathetic people on the outside trying to help the evacuees usually received as much condemnation as the reactionary elements who were more responsible for the evacuation and who were still whipping up prejudice against the Japanese people. So strong was this sense of resentment toward all Caucasians, it was almost useless for the more level-headed to point out that there were sympathizers among the Hakujins.

The brunt of the resentment of the evacuees was borne by the WRA since other Caucasians were effectively kept at a distance by barbed wire fences. The fact that the WRA officials lived on a much higher standard of living than the evacuees only served to increase their sense of unfairness. For the same work evacuee doctors, teachers, secretaries received only a fraction of the wage that Caucasians were receiving. Many members of the administrative personnel maintained a condescending air toward "evacuees" or "colonists" and strongly frowned upon fraternizing between Caucasians and Japanese on equal social terms, such as eating in the same mess hall, living in the same quarters, or even inviting each other for social occasions. The evacuees were dependent upon the administration for practically all of their major needs--food, shelter, clothing allowance, medical care--a helplessness which did not increase their desire to maintain self-respect and independence. These conditions resulted in sporadic outbreaks of indignation, of sullenness, of uncooperativeness on the part of evacuees, which the level-headed could do very

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little to avert. These outbreaks were increased by the fact that the administrative personnel often did not understand the feeling of the evacuees, and sometimes resorted to bullying the evacuees into subordination, rather than being sympathetic with them.

A great deal of resentment was also showered upon those who professed to be loyal to America--and hence to Hakulins. This was especially true of patriotic leaders, some of whom were suspected of having "turned in" fellow Japanese. They were accused of having kowtowed to the Hakulins by favoring evacuation. Some were beaten up, while still others had to leave the centers for their own safety. Those who worked closely with the WRA administration were often suspected of being "informers" and "stooges."

The American public which might have coerced or persuaded many Japanese into being better Americans were effectively kept at arm's length by the barbed wire fence. The trend toward greater and greater Americanization and assimilation which was taking place prior to evacuation with the coming of age of a large number of nisei, was abruptly brought to a stand still by events following it. Nisei of age who could not stand this state of affairs began to leave the centers.

The thinking of the people in the relocation centers, especially the older folks, was characterized by a great deal of phantasy. The loss of the fruit of 30 or 40 years of hard labor, dependence and helplessness of life in a relocation center, and for many the lack of a promising future all combined to stimulate escape into unrealistic thoughts. The prevalence of, and belief in, rumors was one of these. Another was the popularity of such things as the Ouija board, on which some relied for forecast of the future. Some issei and nisei thought that there was no future for them in America as long as racial discrimination persisted. A great many people were ready to believe almost anything,

and they did believe it if their fears, their frustrations, and their knowing desires were soothed.

But the thing that characterized the people the most was fear. The successful farmer was willing to go out and take another crack at it. The trained nisei was eager to go out and look for the type of job that he always wanted to do. In general, the nisei, largely single and without great responsibilities, were willing to take the chance of venturing out the "fence".

However, for a large number of old people and some young persons, there was the fear of taking the risk of stepping out of the relative security of a relocation center. This was especially true of those with young children. They feared that they would again be discriminated against, humiliated and their lives endangered. They feared that they would be without adequate protection against want, physical violence. They feared that they were too old to make a living, to support their family, to get a job. They dreaded the day when they would have to leave the center or be thrown out, when they ceased to be cared for by the WRA, when they were once again independent, when they had to manage the family budget once more and make both ends meet. They had lost so much with the consummation of the evacuation and had so little that they could call their own in the center that this fear made many evacuees unwilling to leave even the shallow security of the center

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THE FALLING STAR bs.

I saw a falling star this night,
It fell far in the southern sky.
A brilliant flash, for a moment bright,
Then it was gone, too soon to die.
A query passed right through my mind,
What should my wish be for this sight?
A silvery crown, or a golden hind,
Or just a kingdom with lordly might.
But no, the wish I made was this,
I hoped that life for me would be
A normal one that will not miss,
All simple things in the world to see.

WE ARE BUT REFUGEES

We are but refugees
in the land of the free,
We're not from overseas,
this is our own country.
We were born and bred here,
our parents, Japanese.
Yet, within our nation dear,
we still are refugees.

America, we ask you why,
you leave us high and dry?
America, what is our sin?
On you, our hopes we pin.

Must we beg for liberty?
Must we live in poverty,
Poverty of a sterile life,
Victims of internal strife?
Must we seek another land,
where as free men, we can stand!

Give us your answer, America!
the time for it is now.
Give us the truth, America!
the fate that you endow.

Our loyalty to the nation
cannot be a realization,
Until wrongs are somewhat righted
and rights are reinstated.

Tomorrow may be a little late;
for, time may change our hearts.
Today, we want to know our fate,
before our faith departs.

Don't let color lines be drawn;
for, evil will be the spawn,
and victory for democracy
will lead to an autocracy....
The rule of class, of wealth and race,
The rule of guns, and bombs and mace;
And endless years of constant wars
And dying men, by countless scores.

Without a single thought of hate,
a hundred thousand strong, we wait,
Waiting for the call to sound
saying -- freedom has won its round.

January, 1943
M. S.

EFFECTS OF EVACUATION

(Continued from Page 46.)

ter, and the fear was strong.

The evacuees, whom the WRA adopted, were neurotic children. They resented their new parent, and often refused to cooperate with him, even for their own good. They went into tantrums over small issues when their demands were not met. When the parent suggested that it was about time that they left home, many of them clung desperately to him. On the one hand, they wanted to be independent, to make money, to be released from the narrow camp life they lead. On the other hand, they wanted the security of knowing where their next meal was coming from, that friends who would look after them who sympathized with them,

who spoke the same language, surrounded them. If they were going to be asked to leave camp, they wanted to return to their homes on the Coast, and all they lost returned to them. If they were to go, they wanted to take the security of the WRA camp with them. Having lost their former home, they now clung to their new one, which nevertheless meant friends, relatives, community activities, safety. They were tired of moving from place to place, and frightened to imagine that they might lose what little security they now enjoyed. In the process of evacuation they had not only lost their physical possessions, but also their independence. They had lost the spirit which had made them brave an ocean journey and which made them pioneers among strange people in a strange land called "America".

REMINISCENCE

Sometimes in midst of sleepless nights

My thoughts would drift back to yesterday.

Back to those peaceful and grandeur sights

Of the joyous folks in their carefree way.



Life was so grand with its cheerful song

As we laughed and danced so merrily.

With our friends about we would trip along

Through the pathway of life so happily.

How often we dreamt of our cherished hopes

And built our castle of dreams on high.

Of times we'd gaze toward the distant slopes,

Living like kings beneath the azure sky.



Our cherished hopes soon faded and died,

Leaving just memories of days gone by,

Shattered the dreams which so dearly prized

And now in the dark, I reminisce and sigh.

Robert (Baron) Iwataki
S.A.C. August, 1942



The Ol' Doc's quiet blue eyes took in the shining trimness of his grandson's uniform.

"So you think you'll be leaving soon," he asked, looking up over his glasses.

The young man faltered a little under the Ol' Doc's gaze and turned away to stare out of the familiar office window.

"I've just got a hunch this is my last visit home," he said unsteadily, "one by one they're shoving the outfits off to embarkation centers."

"And you're worried about going, aren't you, boy?" The old man's voice was gentle but his grandson wheeled sharply.

"If you think I'm a coward--" he began fiercely. The Ol' Doc shook his head.

"I don't think any man in my family was ever a coward," he said, smiling slowly. "But I know they're not killers and I'm glad. I knew a man once who was a killer."

The young man broke in defensively. "It's not that I'm afraid of dying myself, Grand-dad, I swear it's not that. But I keep thinking of all the men who will never come out of this. Who will never breathe, or walk, or laugh again for eternity--whose lives, whose identities will be ended for all time--and some of them by my hands." He thrust his hands deeply into his pockets as if the sight of them was loathsome.

The Ol' Doc took off his glasses and began to polish them on a large, white handkerchief. His eyes blinked, unguarded, and he closed them a moment.

"I could tell you, boy," he said soothingly, "that death is often a kindness to the ones it takes. I could tell you that it's only those left behind who suffer. But what I want to tell you is something more than that. When one man takes another's life, boy, it isn't the taking of the life that's important. Because its loss doesn't hurt the one from whom it is taken and therefore the one who takes, takes nothing. The important thing, the thing that is the difference, is not the deed but the spirit. That determines whether the one who kills is a killer or just a helpless part of a big plan, a plan set since time began, for the world and mankind. Sit down, son, I want to tell you about a real killer and maybe you'll see the difference.

Fifty years ago, when I started practising in this small Southern town of ours, it was a lot smaller than it is now--and a lot less civilized. Oh, we had a Sheriff to uphold the law. And he was a strong, bold man who made the people fear the law even if they couldn't respect it. He kept the Negroes in line, too, because they soon learned how simple it was to be killed resisting arrest, and many's the time

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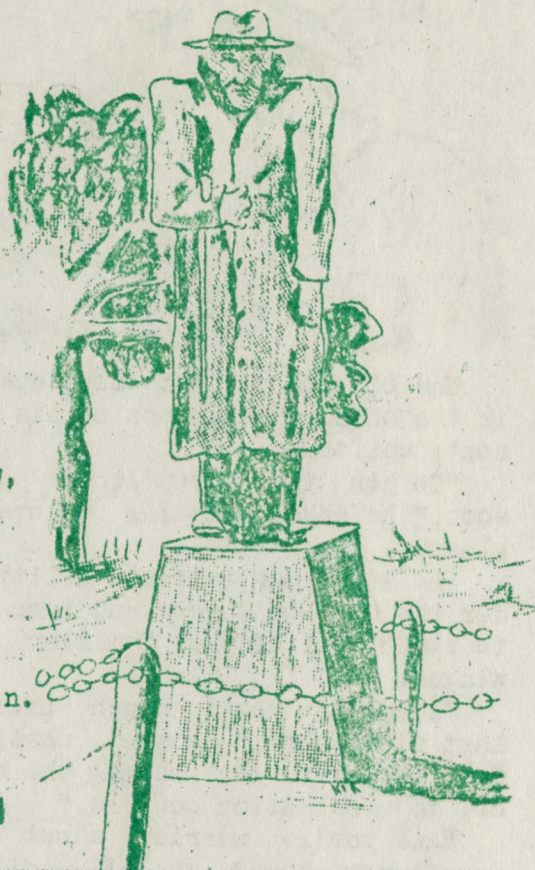
AN OLD IRON MAN

I love to watch the snowflakes fall,
Above from heavens so high and tall,
And hear the slithering blizzard's sighs
As it slaps the sleet into my eyes.

I long to see the raindrops fall,
And make the road, a muddy hall
So boys can slosh thru muddy mire,
Ah! Those are things that I admire.

It's fun to stand in a howling wind,
With overcoat so tightly pinned,
And to grasp your hat at each gusty blow,
In the flying fury of rain and snow.

Perhaps, you think I'm funny, I am
There are reasons why I don't give a damn,
You see, I'm just an old iron man,
Standing in a park getting a summer's tan.



By B. SAIKI

(Continued from the preceding page)
the Sheriff was easily overcome by a mob intent on taking the law into its own hands.

He handled a gun like he loved it but some of us slowly came to understand that he loved more what a gun could do--the power it had of life or death over another human. And it was natural that this carried over into his home. His wife gave up without even a fight when her son was born. I might point to that as a case where death brought release. But unfortunately, it left the boy to battle alone against his father's tyranny. And alone he battled, through an unhappy childhood into cowed and sullen adolescence.

I think everyone knew that his father was ashamed of Earl, ashamed that the boy would always run away rather

than stay and fight. The Sheriff said his son was 'as yellow as a nigger with hounds on his tail'. So he kept telling the boy that and also that in this world those who took were the ones who got.

And so things stood until Earl was fifteen and a new family moved to town. A Russian Jewish family by the name of Wagrinsky, who opened a clothing store. There was a Wagrinsky boy named Sam, about Earl's age, an eager, intelligent boy with a crippled foot. And from the time the two boys met they were devoted to each other.

Soon the Sheriff noticed a change in his son. Earl was still quiet but often when his father began badting him about being a yellow weakling, he would rise quickly and leave the room.

NOT THE DEED

This drove the Sheriff into a rage and he blamed the only person he would believe was responsible for his sons's revolt--the "kike" as he called young Sam.

As the companionship of the boys grew--and Karl's bitterness and contempt for his father became more evident--the Sheriff's rage knew no bounds. The crippled, little bastard was taking his son away from him and the fact that the Wagrinskys were Jewish added poisonous fuel to the flame. Imagine then the result when he discovered that Sam, an accomplished violinist, was teaching Earl to play. In a fury he ordered his son never to see Wagrinsky again or they would move away from the town entirely. Then he tore the violin out of his son's paralyzed hands and broke it across his knee. And from then on he locked Earl in his room each night.

The loss of the violin, which had belonged to Sam, worried Earl. He tried without success to get money to replace it but his father blocked his every effort. Finally one day the Sheriff received a crudely written extortion note asking for one hundred dollars or else. He knew immediately that Earl had written it, prompted, he decided, by Wagrinsky. So he made up his mind that this was the time to give his son the scare of his life and for once and all time drive respect for his father into him.

He told no one but on the night specified, he was waiting, well-concealed, near the spot where the bag of money had been placed. And at a few minutes before the time set he saw a familiar figure coming across the dark field. At first, he took it to be his son and waited so that he could put his shot where it would frighten the boy thoroughly without touching him. Then, as the boy came closer the Sheriff's eyes narrowed. He could see now that the figure carried a violin and that it limped as it walked. Wagrinsky, the

Sheriff said to himself. And his mouth thinned cruelly. Whatever the chance that had sent Wagrinsky cutting across this particular lot, it was the opportunity of a life-time for the Sheriff. There, waiting, was an iron-clad alibi--the extortion note and the money. Here was the one coming to collect and if the Sheriff should call 'Halt' so softly that the limping figure didn't hear, who could prove it.

Resisting arrest. It would be a clear case. And if later, they should discover Wagrinsky hadn't written the note, who would be more heart-broken than the Sheriff who had acted in good faith and with full regard of the law.

Slowly and carefully the Sheriff raised the gun. Deliberately, he pulled the trigger. The single shot only slightly disturbed the evening quiet. The soft thud of the falling body disturbed it even less. The Sheriff was a dead shot--a real killer."

The Ol' Doc stopped and, taking his handkerchief once more, blew his nose vigorously. His grandson jumped to his feet and spoke outraged.

"Surely he didn't get away with it. Not with cold-blooded murder like that."

Carefully the old man replaced his handkerchief in his hip pocket, shifting his body a bit wearily.

"No," he said finally, and his words were mild. "No, he didn't get away with it, but not for the reason you think. You see, he had forgotten to unlock Earl's door that night as he meant to do and Earl had to climb out the window. And trying to carry the empty violin case to hide the money in, he slipped and sprained his ankle."

A long silence fell in the old office which had seen so many stories begin and so many end. At last the Ol' Doc rose and went around to lay a hand lightly, lovingly, on his grandson's shoulder.

"Do you see now, boy?" he asked. "The Sheriff killed for himself while you are a part of the plan. And the plan is what you must think of, not the deed."



"Please be quiet! Please be quiet!", pleaded Miss Johnston to her class. She was trying to explain the theory of factors to the noisy Algebra II class.

"Quiet! Quiet!" shouted Robert Tanaka, "Can't you see that the teacher is disturbed? I'll lick any one after school if you disturb Miss Johnston any more." He rose from his seat eyeing the whole class as he made this unexpected exclamation.

"Why, Robert! This is uncalled for. I asked for you all to be quiet. This includes you. You will stay after school to explain," she said, herself quite surprised at this unusual outburst.

"Now let me continue this factoring," she said as she began to explain her algebra to the now quiet class. She had been teaching for the last seventeen years so a little disturbance like that did not bother her the least bit, but what perplexed her was the unexplained general noisiness of her class as a whole. If you were a mind reader and could read her thoughts, this is what she was thinking:

"I can't understand it. My cousin in California, who had been teaching there for the last ten years, just wrote me a long letter saying that I will get along well with the Japanese evacuee students. They are so quiet and well-disciplined that you will have no trouble with them. She mentioned Robert in particular as a star pupil in her class, saying that he was so helpful and obliging that he was

a model student.

My teaching can't be that bad, but why all this disturbance. In this class Robert has been the worst one so far. There must be something behind all this," wondered Miss Johnston.

Her thoughts stopped there as she mechanically kept on explaining factors in algebra.

Presently, the last bell rang and the students filed out eagerly, some saying "Goodbye, Miss Johnston," and others saying "Goodbye, Robert," rather in a teasing manner.

Now all was quiet on this hastily built high school grounds, and Miss Johnston came slowly towards Robert and sat down in front of him.

"You think that I'm terrible, don't you?" began Robert. He gave Miss Johnston no chance to say anything. "I know I've been annoying and disturbing during the last five weeks of school," he continued, "but please let me explain before you scold me."

He paused a moment, before he went on, "you see, teacher, it was this way. I know that your cousin is teaching in California and I had the pleasure of studying under her. We were all good students, in fact, we caused almost no problems to the teacher there. Then out of a clear sky came Pearl Harbor."

"My father who had been a farmer in Gardena was taken by the FBI that very night. No explanations were given. They fished him out and no one knew where to.

Months later, we heard that he was in Louisiana, and that he did not know when he would be released. The only reason that we have heard as to why he was interned was that he had been a teacher in a Japanese school about twenty years ago, and lately, he was the school treasurer.

"A couple of months later, my elder brother was drafted in the U. S. Army. He left us--me, my mother and two younger sisters to take care of the ranch. Several months went by and we were uprooted from our home and placed in an assembly center at Santa Anita; then, we were sent here.

"Now, Miss Johnston, I was disturbed because I was taught that I am an American citizen and that my brother and sisters were also Americans, and then we were treated in this fashion.

"How could I have been nonchalant and graceful when my father was in an internment center when my brother was in the U. S. Army and when the rest of our family were sent into a relocation center far away from our home and ranch.

"The whole thing puzzled and astounded me.

"My mother is a brave woman, but I would catch her crying every night. She doesn't say anything but I almost could read her thoughts. So you see, perturbed as I was, I couldn't behave in school as I did before or as I should."

"I see," was all Miss Johnston said, as Robert contained.

"But last Saturday, my elder brother came to visit us in this center. He told me something that made me realize that I had to become a man."

"He related how on his way to Rohwer on the train he happened to sit next to another soldier. His name was Manuel Alfonso, a Mexican, from Texas. Manuel, too, was on his way home to bid goodbye to his parents. Later on, James Wong, a Chinese American soldier also in the army, joined them on the train.

"My brother knew Wong in California; they used to work at the same wholesale produce market. These three soldiers, all going to bid goodbye to relatives or friends, compared notes. Manuel said his parents lived in Texas, but they

were destitute. His father had five children to support and he was working on a sugar beet ranch in the state of Michigan, but now had returned to Texas, after a season's work. Wong's parents were dead but his friends lived in New Orleans, and they too were desperately in need. They agreed that they all faced the same economical situation of being limited in their occupational fields. After much discussion, they promised that after the war in Europe was over, they will all come back to this country to fight for a real democracy at home.

"This morning just before my brother left for camp, he called me and mother and told us to be brave. He said that according to rumors he and his soldier friends were leaving soon for Europe. 'There,' he said, 'we have to tackle this Hitler fellow first and make this country safe for democracy.' He told us to forget ourselves and work toward this common cause first. In order to do this we must all be soldiers on the home front, brave and strong.

"He persuaded my mother not to cry any more no matter what happened, to which mother agreed. Later, he called me aside and told me to be the head of the family until either he or father came back. 'If I don't come back,' he said 'and my friends don't come back, I want you to carry on this real fight against ignorance, intolerance and prejudice at home after the war.' So I told him that with the help of my Caucasian friends and the help of all real Americans, we shall carry on this second fight for a real democracy here.

"What can I do? My brother is risking his life, and so are his fellow-soldiers to that we, at home, may enjoy real democracy! I cannot be anything but a real American now, for I am the head of the family!"

Robert raised his reddened eyes and looked at Miss Johnston. "Don't you think I have a wonderful brother?" She had tears in her eyes too.

"Yes, Robert; but I think your brother has a wonderful brother, too!" she said.

WELL

It's Grand

by B. SAIKI



Charles Morton rested his head on his pillow and listened to the strains of White Christmas floating in from the passageway. It was relaxing, this music he thought as he inaudibly moved his lips to follow the words of the tune. As he lay there, with half-closed eyes, the thin lines of worries on his youthful face lost their encroaching presence and he appeared dynamically clean-cut and handsome. Despite his sparse stubbly beard and semi-pug nose.

The gentle roll of the piece ended so Charles opened his eyes, stood up and stepped over to the small window that provided the only outlet to the cool air outside. He noted the fullness of the moon and the clear brightness of the stars. He breathed in the invigorating qualities of the air.

Then his thoughts wandered back to the time when he was yet in his early twenties when he wasn't working 8 hours per day in a machine shop, and when he and his friends used to spend their time in living up to the comparatively easy philosophy of 'Play, for tomorrow we may die'.

But he was changed now and the world had changed with him. It was Christmas and there was a world war. He had not seen his friends for a long time but he imagined that they were all doing something somewhere. Charles thought to himself that he was the luckiest of them all. He had learned a vocation and he was getting better every day, in fact, the foreman had complimented him this morning for his efficiency saying, "You're the fastest and the best man on the job, Morton."

For a moment, he reminisced on the past and of the things that he had done and he had to admit that many of the achievements that he was accredited for were not to be complimented. "But those were the good old days", he mused.

He wondered what Al, Jim and Tom were doing now.

Those three had been his bosom pals and they had been his compatriots on innumerable adventures, not a few of which were exactly on the up and up. Charles recalled the last time that he had seen them.

It was during the height of 1937 economic upswing that the four had gathered at the apartment of Al Johnston to talk over future plans and they had agreed to carry out a particularly dangerous venture out together. It was late that night when the quartet left the cozy confines of Sixth Street and headed towards the suburb.

An hour later, their mission completed, the four had decided to separate and meet at some future date at Tom's apartment. But that meeting, scheduled to take place three months later, never took place.

So as Charles looked out up at the stars glistening in the December night, he wondered where his friends were tonight. He hadn't been able to make the meeting though he had wanted to.

Charles grasped the bars of the small window and peered into the darkness and muttered, "Well, it's grand--it's grand larceny, but I'll be out of here in a couple of years. I guess by that time the war will be over and I'll get a new start."

HARD TO CHOOSE

By ICHIRO HORI

"Miyo, please do me one more favor," asked Kimiko Fujii to her twin sister.

"That depends, but I hope it doesn't concern Tom or Hiro?"

"Well, in a way it does," replied Kimiko as she watched the signs of resentment appearing on her sister's face.

"I won't do it," sulkily answered Miyoko.

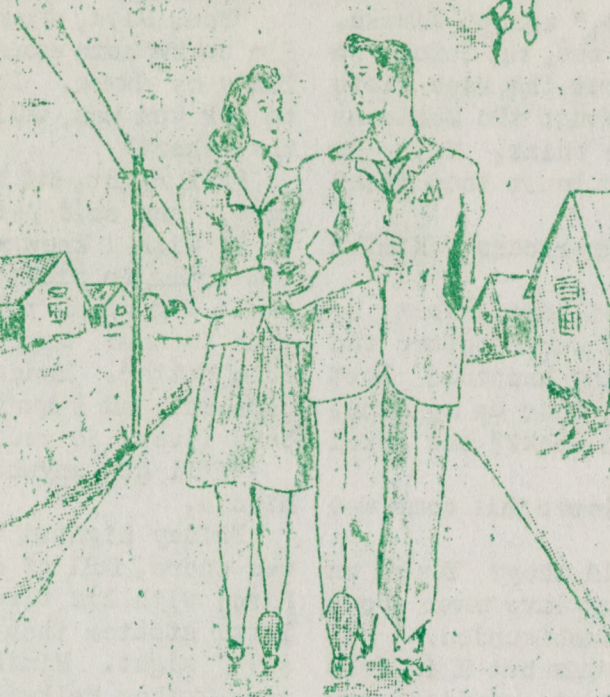
"Goodness, you're in love with one of them," laughed Kimiko.

"What if I am, I wish you'd hurry and decide which one you're going to marry."

"I will if they ask me," replied Kimiko smiling mischievously.

The two sisters were teachers in Border Relocation high school and this was the last day of the finals; it reminded them of their school days at U.C. and many happy days spent there. Especially the time when Tom Tanaka and Hiro Miyake first visited them, and neither could tell one sister from the other. For they were both five feet one inch, about 105 pounds--the only difference Hiro found after much effort was a natural beauty spot on Kimiko's lower right chin. They even graduated U.C. with equal honors, the same year that Tom and Hiro did.

That evening promptly at 8, Tom arrived. He looked splendid tonight, his five feet seven inches, with hair parted in the middle, dressed in blue trousers and sport shirt, made any girl's heart beat faster. For eligible bachelors were scarce these days, especially one like Tom, who at 28 was considered a



priceless catch.

Kimiko was ready. She stepped out as he approached the barrack. They started walking toward the Ad. Building. Tom looked back to wave at Miyoko, who was looking at them with longing eyes.

They walked on in silence down the gravel road. The half moon rose over the eastern edge of the relocation center, just above the uneven green outlines of the forest.

The stars glittered above in the cloudless night. Even the barbed wire fence made no difference to them on this heavenly night.

Presently Kimiko broke the silence with a query. "Well, have you decided what you're going to do?" she asked as they walked leisurely along.

"Yes, I have," he replied solemnly. "I've decided to expatriate."

"Why, Tom Tanaka," exclaimed Kimiko. "I thought you were 100% American."

"I was. As you know, after I graduated from U. C. I was fortunate enough to get a job in a public utility corporation. But I didn't lose sight of the fact that many other college graduates couldn't. They had to work on menial jobs. Even in my case promotion was practically nonexistent, while the yaku-jins (Caucasians) kept on getting raises. Of course I was able to overlook this. Then came evacuation." He paused.

"A military necessity, so they said," volunteered Kimiko.

"Yes, but I couldn't see the justice

(Continued on Next page)

(Continued from the preceding page.)
of this when the German aliens and Italian aliens were free."

"It is hard to see why this democracy does things like that," agreed Kimiko.

"I overlooked that too, but lately we have been reading about the race riots in Detroit, the trouble with the Mexicans in L. A. That made me think, Maybe we are not wanted here, at least they treat us so," sighed Tom.

"Maybe, only some Americans," Kimiko questioned.

"Maybe, but our lot here cannot be much better than they were before the war. Anyway, something happened last week which definitely made up my mind.

"What happened last week?" she asked anxiously.

"My permission to leave this camp was refused."

"Refused? How could they? You're an American citizen, and you have never been to Japan." She was dumbfounded.

"There may be a mistake but it is evident that the government questions my sincerity, my loyalty and my patriotism. That was the last straw, Kimi. I was driven to choose Japan as my future home, and that's a strange land to me, but at least there, we won't be treated like unwanted citizens." He paused, then continued, "Japan needs us. I think we can contribute more to society by working in the Orient. Win or lose, the Orient is changing. It is progressing."

Tom paused, then braced himself as he asked, "Kimi, will you go to Japan with me as my wife?"

Kimiko had expected a proposal but she took it as a surprise and answered, "Tom, I'm honored, but will you wait until Saturday night for my answer?"

"Surely--but is it Hiro?" he inquired.

"Well, he hasn't asked me yet, but you know, you two are so darned ideal, I can't make up my mind," she joked.

They were walking all this time, not realizing that they went all around the camp, and had already reached home.

Once inside the barrack home, Kimiko was all excited. Well, did he propose?" asked Miyoko eagerly, setting aside her knitting.

"Yes, he did," nodded her sister, "but I told him I will give him my answer Saturday night."

"Saturday night?"

"Yes, Miyo, after the faculty dance, I'm coming home escorted by one of them. That's my choice. The favor that I want to ask you was, will you walk home with the other?"

"All right, but I hope you won't pick mine," she said petulantly.

"I wish I knew which is your choice. I'm trying to pick the bigger man of the two. I'm going to let them talk about their future. Maybe then, I could judge them better. Incidentally Tom is an expatriate, but I don't care where my husband lives, do you?"

"I'll go anywhere he goes," agreed Miyoko.

Friday night at the agreed hour, Hiro was there, full of smiles and confidence. Hiro, with his five feet six inches, a little stouter than Tom, made an impressive sight. Kimiko was ready when he came so they walked away. Kimiko led him down the same road she traveled the night before. After a while, she questioned, "I suppose that you've decided to expatriate, as so many kibe are doing?"

"I've decided to stay here, and I'm relocating next week," he said solemnly, "but before I go, won't you marry me? Then we can go out together," he asked bashfully.

"Oh, Hiro, I'm honored getting a proposal from you but will you wait for my answer until tomorrow night?" she replied with a smile.

"Of course." Hiro knew that Tom was the other choice.

They continued walking leisurely along the gravel road, when Kimiko asked, "What made a kibe like yourself decide to stay here?"

"That's a sensible question, Kimi. After I graduated from U. C. together with Tom, I wasn't so fortunate. I couldn't get a job in engineering so I had to work at the market in Los Angeles. I mixed with the roughnecks of society. I admit it was shocking at first, but what shocked me more was that so many other college graduates had to work

there or other menial jobs."

"How many college graduates were there in L. A.?"

"The last estimate before relocation was about 300, very few of whom got jobs they studied for." He stopped to light his cigaret.

"With your training in Japanese and having lived in Japan for several years, won't there be better opportunities there?" she asked.

"There probably will be and I'll admit that I can't possibly see that this country will treat us better after the war; but we must fight for our rights, we must fight for real democracy here. It's up to us, who have been privileged with a good education to dedicate our lives so that our children will have a better life," he emphasized.

"What chance is there?" remarked Kimiko, interested in what he had to say.

"Our chances are slim but fortunately there are many Americans who realize that real democracy does not exist here in

its perfect form, also there are the real Christian elements. They are anxious to see that better relations are developed among all men, especially among those in this country. We are emerging as a leader of democracy in the world, and a first prerequisite for that is to establish one here," Hiro paused as if waiting for a cue to continue his flow of words.

"But can we?" inquired Kimiko.

"It's an uphill fight, Kimi. I hope in the end that we all will be treated with 'liberty and justice for all,' and I'm willing to do my share, my utmost, no matter what jobs I have to do," he promised.

Silence fell. They were both in deep

meditation. Before they realized it they were home.

Kimiko was very happy but puzzled as she entered her home. She thought by hearing their future plans she could easily pick the one, but now having heard both their future plans she was more undecided than ever. Tom, who had never lived in Japan decided to go there, and Hiro, well educated in both Japanese and English, decided to live here. Each had put up such convincing reasons that

Kimiko was stumped. But she must choose between the two. And her sister was in love with one of them; which one she wouldn't tell and that made the matters worse. Kimiko hardly slept a wink that night.

Saturday night's faculty dance was a brilliant affair. The mess hall was decorated by the graduating seniors, who were invited. A big crowd was present. Kimiko and Miyoko, attired as usual in identical dresses, were there; but tonight Miyoko had a beauty spot painted

on her lower right chin. Tom and Hiro danced with both, but neither knew which one they were dancing with. Both glued their eyes at the beauty spot, but proved of no avail.

At 11:30 the dance ended with Tom and Hiro still wondering where their partners were. Couples filed out into the starlit night and started homeward. It was now almost deserted. Kimiko went up to the man of her choice and they started homeward, both smiling happily. Miyoko went home with the other; they too seemed exceedingly happy as they walked on the gravelled road between the row of barracks toward home.

(Reader, who do you think Kimi chose?)

OUR ROHWER HOME

Our Rohwer home we must confess
Could be a place of much distress.
If we look only on the lack,
Our piece of mind is bound to crack.
And bring us woes we scarce could
guess.

You see, the thing we have to stress
Is God's abiding helpfulness.
With loving thoughts we all must
pack
Our Rohwer home.

Let's have a home where we express
A maximum of happiness.
In life there is no turning back
So here among the barracks black
Let's buckle down to work and bless
Our Rohwer home.

Merril H. Ziegler.

*Feminidoka**

AS INEVITABLY

by CHERRY

TANAKA

As upon concluding a good magazine novel, my hand turns back the pages to glance once again with different perspective upon the illustration of the story. I turn back in retrospect upon the conclusion of a year in Minidoka to survey the memory-painted pictures there with different eyes from those that first gazed dejectedly over the dusty rows of barracks implanted among the sagebrush that September of last year.

BUT AS I SIT

Before my typewriter and conjure up the past with intent of reminiscing over the pleasant memories that a year at Hunt brings, I find I cannot write the banal sentimentalities usually associated with a-year-has-gone-by column. In a sudden perverse and pessimistic mood, with each reminiscence the focus of my mind seems but to center on the disagreeableness along with the pleasantness.

Were I to continue as I started out at the onset, I would probably recall the scenic and novel train ride that brought us to Hunt--but I seem only to remember that it was dirty, wearying, and comfortless. Those beginning days of life in wide open plains--where breathing meant not clear, fresh air, but a lungful of eroded dust...where one did not ever forget the normal conveniences accepted in the current mode of living, but since it must be so, put such "luxuries" in the recesses of one's mind and bore the stench of the out-houses, the inexpediences of washing, the cramped one-room quarters.

Reminiscences of home life brings with it the encroachment of privacy, the unavoidable throwing together of remote strangers, so that one wants to cry out against the infringement of personal freedom--but such emotions remain pent up and dormant in one's own secret inferno of protestation.

THE HOLIDAY SEASONS

And its festivities...celebrating the family dinner on long dining hall tables. The impropriety of the holiday meal being eaten across from former strangers...while the fourth member of the family washes dishes back in the kitchen, earning his sixteen dollars.

Weekly movies glimpsed through a thimble's space between obstructing heads after hour long waits in the numbing and freezing wind.

Blooming to work in gumbo mud, fighting the suction with each step and tug...step and tug. The discomfort of struggling on boots again to go to the wash room for the comfort of brushing one's teeth.

Attending church, and shutting one's eyes to the naked rafters overhead, the dust swirling in through cracks, hands rubbing one another to keep warmth circulating, shutting one's ears to the discordant piano...as the sermon is given.

Taking an evening stroll, to find the obstruction of barbed wires--symbolic in meaning.

NOT A PRETTY PICTURE

The memorable scenes of the past year. Painted rather starkly perhaps, but it is grim reality. The year of life behind wires was necessitated by war...and war brings not pretty things--war is grim--grim reality.

The unpleasantness of the year will not be the stones laid for a path to embitterment, but only serves to lend value to the things one has taken too much for granted...the little things of daily living--the essential conveniences, the seclusion and security of a home and a family group, the appeal of home cooking, the enjoyment of having a good time, the beauty of a tree, green foliage, and lawns; and the bigger things--the glory of freedom, the priceless-ness of one's rights.

This interim of war-time places a shining light of hope and aspiration toward the future--the promise toward which we look....CT.

Daggers in the WALLBOARD



By GEORGE AKIMOTO

Sylvester was a quiet sort of guy; in fact, he hadn't even thought of committing a murder before. From the next apartment came sounds that almost made him believe that there was a regiment of flat-footed soldiers maneuvering in the 20 by 20 room. Sylvester clenched his fists and crossed his eyes with anger.

"Noise, noise, noise! Those brats next door! There they go again," he tore his hair, then, put it back on his head.

Everything else was just perfect here in the relocation center. Sylvester even liked the daily diet of fish, rice and pickled vegetables, and he never complained about the sloppy Arkansas weather, partly because he thought the mud was good for his school-girl complexion, and the rain, good for his soft Hollywood hair. Our hero loved the dreary black barracks, the over-crowded shower rooms and even the over, over-crowded apartments. And besides, Sylvester was a "\$19 per month" man; what more could a person ask for in life. Yessir, everything was just rosy,

that is, until all this started. They moved in next door. Mama, papa and the four junior commandos. Every block is cursed with one, but why, oh why did they have to move in next door? For the first few weeks they were comparatively quiet they must have been planning their major Spring offensive. Then, the assault began.

"Whack, bang, crash! I got 'im. I got 'im," the kids are hunting pixies in their room with a four-pound double-edged axe. Rudely awakened, bleary eyed Sylvester comes to a three-point landing, and we hear some naughty words. Education is a wonderful thing.

A day or so passes. "Boom!" the floor shakes throughout the barrack, and the echo comes surging back from the other end. Now, the four future Supermen have constructed a crude bar-bell to exercise with. "Boom!" They can lift the weights up to their scrawny chests, but gravity does the rest. "Boom!" and the barrack shakes again. Oi-yoi-yoi. "Boom!" the thin walls of gypsum board separating Sylvester from the four brats shakes with all the fervor of a shimmy-dancer, and a painting of Whistler's Mother does a swan dive to
(Continued on the following page.)

DAGGERS IN THE WALLBOARD

(Continued from the preceding page.)
the floor from its hanging place. Sylvester picks up Whistler's Mother, and she thanks him politely.

"Crash, bang, ga-tan!" They've started a wrestling match, and are throwing each other against the wall..., head first, I think, because it doesn't seem to hurt them in the least.

To find a corpse or two in their room, is not unusual. Occasionally, an unsuspecting family friend would come to visit and saunter into the forbidden terrain. Chances are certain that the victim would come out feet-first on a stretcher, the medical report reading, "Death from severe shock and from exposure to Streptococci 'Ya-ka-ma-shii' or related microbes.

All this leads one to wonder "whaffo" and "howcum" such brats. This is easily explained by the fact that the 'lil angels' mother was born without ears and father made a living as a "sound effects" man.

Sylvester paced back and forth across his room; the midget-Dillengers were still at it next door. "This must be done silently and without blood...", he muttered through the corner of his mouth. Pulling his mouth back into shape, he crossed the room to the window and saw that it was still dark. "I must wash the windows one of these days!"

He sat down to think, and soon his eyes narrowed to a slit; ideas were forming in his cranium. Yes, yes, the showers. There he could exterminate them one by one, by holding them under water until they suffocated. Drown them; that's it. Then, they'll blame Mrs. Pruneface for the murder. Oh, but no.

That wouldn't work, because the dirty yogores never take a shower. Too bad, too bad.

strychnine, or perhaps arsenic would be the thing. Maybe, the easiest way would be to simply and effectively bash their pumpin' heads in with an axe; what! and chip my blade! No, no, no. A nice juicy trunk murder could be arranged, but on second thought, Sylvester would need his trunk for relocation.

A "most cool" method would be to forge their signatures on an application blank for repatriation. Gads, whatta brilliant idea. But then, how are we going to be able to forge four "X's" without getting double crossed.

Sylvester heaved a sigh and stared blankly at the wall, and the wall stared right back at him. Even the bags under his eyes had bags. His fingers twitched nervously, almost as if they were playing boogie-woogie, and his face was very pale (perhaps because he had just washed it.) Sylvester was a nervous wreck.

He picked up his Dick Tracy pistol and put it in his bathrobe pocket, the small pocket that he had the hand grenades in. Securely tied to his belt, was a set of super-sharp knives and machetes. Sylvester turned the lights out, and the cold night air whistled into the room as he passed through the door into the dark.

The kids next door were still smashing furniture and setting off dynamite charges in their room. Presently, the lights went out and four bloody screams pierced the silence outside; then, all was peaceful again.

Sylvester was a quiet sort of guy; in fact he hadn't even thought of committing a murder before.

Do you love little children, too?



ON BORROWED TIME

'JOBO'
NAKAMURA

The sun beats fiercely on the barrack window panes and the air hangs still and sultry. I gaze across the fields of shifting sands. Occasionally, a stiff wind picks up the dust and blows it full on the passing women.

"I've got to get out of here," I tell myself. "I've been here long enough." Life on the project is meaningless and without purpose. The world outside is rapidly changing and I am wasting valuable time. The world will not wait for me and it will be harder with each passing day to readjust myself to the changing conditions.

Yet it's hard to tear oneself away from a scene that holds some pleasant memories, especially when I recall those certain moments which were the happiest in my life. Strange, it may seem to say that happy days were spent here within the confines of this Project--behind barbed wire fences and in the shadows of the sentry towers.

This year in Tule Lake was a transition; a time borrowed for escape from the grim reality of life we knew prior to evacuation. We were transient workers, my father and I. In the summer, I would accompany my roll of blankets into the hot, dusty pear orchards to pick those luscious California fruit, so glamorously advertised by the state's Chamber of Commerce. The white, powdery, arsenic spray got into my nose and eyes. The ladders were usually 12 feet high and they became exceedingly heavy in the late afternoon. We figured it would be cheaper to stay in musty, squalid labor camp shacks, living on fish and bean soup, than to make ends meet in the city working for a Japanese merchant for \$60 per month.

After the last pear had been picked from the trees, we would throw our blankets on the out-going truck to seek employment in the famous Lodi vineyards. Jobs were plentiful on the ranches but the work was dirty as well as cheap. In the winter, the harvest of celery was in full swing in the San Joaquin valley. Most of the Japanese laborers were content to stay in the warm city boarding houses and spend their money during the cold winter months. But not for us.

On the frequent rainy days, the men played poker in the bunkhouses. When weather permitted, we trudged out into the wet field, our feet sinking into the cold mud and the sharp wind biting

our faces. Day after day, I told myself that I would quit and go back to the city; but, somehow, I stuck it out.

After the celery, asparagus and cherry seasons followed. Such a life would continue until we died of old age.

Men who sweat under scorching sun in the fields for weeks would go into town and blow in the fruit of their toil in a single night. They would come back and begin all over again. We had no friends other than those we knew in the bunkhouses, and going into town meant little more than standing on the street corner, all dressed up and no place to go.

After a year's work in the fields, I could only show a couple of hundred dollars. Sick of that life, I came back to the city. Then followed weeks of tramping about the streets, seeking work, any kind of work, during which I passed through the usual vicissitudes of hope and disappointment.

(Continued on the following page.)



(Continued from the preceding page)
A flood of joy came over me when an official-looking letter informed me that I was to report for duty at one of the large granite buildings in Sacramento, owned by the State. I had taken a civil service exam a year ago and had all but forgotten about it.

It gave one a respectable feeling to be attired in white shirt and tie, walk nonchalantly down the Japanese town and tell people that I was working for the State. There was little left of my eighty dollars a month after paying for board and room, buying clothes and having them cleaned or laundered.

My duties as a clerk were not excessive or difficult--only foolishly trivial and unbearably tiresome. I was not saving money and days dragged by monotonously. I decided to go to college to prepare myself for something better.

To sustain myself for an expensive campus life, I managed to find a job as houseboy in a dormitory of several college students. The woman I worked for was physically rugged, disciplinary and full of rebukes and exacting. I was timid and afraid, lodged in a strange big Caucasian home. Consequently, I was easily handled. I helped the woman set the table, prepared dinner and serve. Mountainous piles of greasy dishes and pans stacked up on the drain-board. After I had washed and dried them each night, I mopped the kitchen floor. When I doused the light at nine and descended to my makeshift room in the cellar, I was too tired to study.

On Saturdays, while my employer was out shopping, I dusted, swept and scoured the house in and out. Many a time, I felt like running away but I had no place to go. I did not have the courage to. I had no money. My salary was board and room plus eight dollars a month. At nights I occasionally cried myself to sleep.

On Friday nights I was free to go out. I would saunter up and down the brightly lit streets, all alone, window shopping, knowing that I could never buy this sweater or that radio. The

week-ends were always filled with the frivolous activities in which college students participated with wild enthusiasm. A dance was held weekly in the campus gymnasium. I could see through the windows, the rhythmic and beautiful movements of tall, dark boys in tweed suits, the slim, blonde girls in their arms with the lush background of soft music and subdued lights.

The theater around the corner advertised a double feature, third or fourth run pictures, at 15 cents admission. I went in and forgot my dreary existence for a couple of hours in the world of make-believe.

Evacuation came to me in a sense as a temporary relief from all this--a blessing in disguise. It had to be temporary because it had lifted us out of the normal stream of the competitive world into government care. Also, it was not a solution to our problem of being denied a living without barriers of prejudice, hatred and discrimination.

Despite the deprivation and many inconveniences, the social life in the project was interesting and happy for me. It has been a year crammed with activities, with newly-made friends who, like me, were reduced to the very fundamentals of life, making the best of what we had.

Fifteen thousand people living together under the same kind of roofs was not easy. But after we had thrown off all the superficialities of the life we had just left, we acquired a feeling that the real value of life was not found in outward forms. My impression of one year in the project is somewhat kaleidoscopic: Saturday night dances, barrack room parties and (bull) sessions, jitterbug lessons, open air forums, carnivals, church services, the Little Theater, all superimposed into one memory of wholehearted fellowship.

These happy moments are all too close and too close now. They will jell into memory in the years to come, perhaps, when I am again wandering alone in a big, strange city.



Philadelphia is a big city, a sprawling metropolis seeped in history and known for its Quaker origin. Consequently, it was not strange that Tom Harano was more than mildly surprised to see one of his former San Francisco acquaintances walking down the business section of the city.

Tom had left the Central Utah Relocation Center in Topaz, Utah, a few weeks ago in order to enroll at Temple University. Now in his senior year in school this lanky, black-haired, flat-nosed Japanese-American had had little time to engage in petty frivolities. But this was Sunday and he was out to see a good movie--provided that it didn't cost over two bits.

Walking up Grant Avenue, he noted a yellow-skinned individual coming in his direction and as a matter of curiosity, he slowed his gait to see what sort of a person he might be. As they both shot swift glances at each other, Tom wondered if he should address him. After seconds of hesitation, each recognized the other.

Henry Yamamoto was a brawny, squat, cheeky fellow who had been an import firm employee prior to Pearl Harbor. Tom had known him in a casual way. Excited by their unexpected meeting, the two exchanged mutual words of greetings and then crossed over to a park to talk over old times, about the Bay region, and their mutual friends.

Inevitably the subject shifted to their short interim in the Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno, California.

They joked and gaffed about the various things that had occurred out there--the "ghost" affair, the "yachts" that the lake had accommodated, and lastly the food situation in the earlier part of their stay.

"I don't think that I'll ever forget that first two weeks," remarked Henry, "and I sure got sick of seeing corned beef and hash."

"I agree with you, Hank," said Tom, "and it was kind of funny the way they scheduled the food. They'd give us corned beef in the morning, corned beef hash for lunch, and canned salmon for supper; then they'd change over to corned beef hash for breakfast, canned salmon for lunch, and corned beef at night; and once in awhile they'd give us luncheon meat or canned tuna. I guess they thought that was variety."

Then as an afterthought he added, "Anyway, I'll be satisfied if I never see corned beef again." Henry nodded his head in acquiescence and then suggested that the two have lunch together and spend the afternoon in some theatre since he didn't have to leave for Rochester where he was to teach Japanese in college till nine o'clock that evening.

Once out of the park area, the two set out in a languid fashion toward the recreational section of the town located a few blocks down. A light lunch costing 50¢ per plate had disappeared down the digestive tracts of the two, and Tom had paid for the bill by reaching for his well-worn purse

WOODLAND IN AUTUMN

Woodland leaves fall, when autumn starts,
Warm as toast, this nature's cheer
Right into my bosom she imparts,
Her tranquillity in mine.

Above virgin trees to see and feel,
'Tis mine nature's ever thrill.
Vexation away, possess her weal,
Spend in warmth and thine is she.

Friendly bushes with rustle of quail,
Children made of shrubs and trees.
Squirrels who hustle and play and sail
Live there in upper home.

Woodland alive and nature gay,
And give for all who need,
The serene comfort of autumn day,
Leaves of warmth, a cozy heart.

(Continued from the preceding page.)
first, though he realized that he'd
have to scrimp on his weekly budget.

"After all, you are my guest," he
said.

For a while Tom showed Henry all the
interesting sights in that particular
district as well as he knew them. In
due time they stood before the Empire
Theatre, one of Philadelphia's modern
movie houses where prices ranged from
40¢ in the balcony to 75¢ in the loges.
"The show's on me," remarked Henry,
as he drew his prosperous-looking wal-
let out and tendered the bill to the
cashier.

Tom felt inwardly elated when Henry
beat him to the draw, but mumbled some-
thing about it not being right. "Gentle-
man Jim" with Errol Flynn was the major
attraction of the double feature pro-
gram, and it was late in the afternoon
when the Japanese-Americans emerged
from the dark interior of the cinema
auditorium. They walked toward the
business district area while Harano
pointed out the peculiar characteris-
tics that made the Quaker City unique
in its own way.

At five-thirty, Henry turned to his
friend as if the thought had just
been recalled to his mind and said,

"Tom, I'm sorry, but I'll have to say
goodbye to you now since I have a busi-
ness appointment that I have to keep."

After a few hurried exchange of words
and the waving of goodbyes from a dis-
tance, the two parted company. Tom
set out for the less expensive part of
the town where dinners were more within
the reach of his meager allowance.

On Sixth street he found a small
clean-looking lunch counter and with-
out hesitation walked in and seated
himself. As he looked through the
menu, he noted the items with keen
interest.

"Roast beef 35¢, roast pork 40¢,
hamburger 25¢, veal cutlet 35¢, beef
hash 20¢, two eggs 30¢," he read be-
fore he laid down the card.

With a chagrined look on his face,
he addressed the grizzled apron-clad
individual behind the counter with a
low voice, "Hash."

Someone plopped himself into the
seat next to him and added, "Make it
two hash, please."

Tom turned and gazed into the smil-
ing face of the Henry Yamamoto who
grinned sheepishly at him and added,
"Don't forget, Tom, this is Dutch
treat."

Mortimer Shimabukuro

RANDOM M. YASUDA

WHIRLIGIG

Letters, what a magical word. Just a synonym for warmth, friends, assurance that someone is thinking of you, a spicing hot cup of tea in the cold and chills of everyday life.

Letters didn't mean too much in the pre-war days of happy and mad school days. But since evacuation, and the bewildering days of assembly centers, those messages, kind and encouraging, played not a little part in keeping the fast-dwindling light of faith flickering in our hearts.

At first they were gay missives, filled with chatter about people we knew and loved, written to make us forget the injustice done. And in our case, they were careful not to mention too much the beautiful Commencement Exercise, Senior Prom, Senior Sneak, Senior Breakfast, and all the activities that we had planned together and talked about for four long years before suddenly a military ruling was laid down and we were forced to leave without the fulfillment of those dreams. We cried that night, lying on our cots, thinking of our fair-haired friends marching up, receiving their diplomas. We cried, too, when we marched into the adjoining Area D on that rainy day, allowed only two guests each, and received our diplomas in the Puyallup Fair outside stadium, followed by our "Commencement Dance" in a dreary dormitory under the grandstands. We were the first War Class of the Second World War, and never did the full meaning of that title hit us with such an impact as then.

Letters followed from our classmates, in typical carefree student banter... "the whole deal was pretty super... We missed you people though... We know you Americans out there are making a greater sacrifice than we back here will ever be asked to make..." "This is the final week for most of us guys--and is

our final splurge in the fine art of slinging the verbs and adjectives. I think I can understand how you felt when you left..." "At least we have the satisfaction of knowing that we were a Pacemaker staff--and that each in his way played his part in getting that honor. The dear thing about it is that it was as much your Pacemaker, (though you may be behind barbed wire now) as it was Hank's, Dave's or anybody else's!" "The school has been a trifle dead since so many livewires left with evacuation. No spirit, no more of that happy cosmopolitanism..."

But with the advancement of the war, nearly all of the friends either joined the army, or went out for defense work. Almost overnight, the letters changed from the swingy, loose, happy-go-lucky communiques to letters with ominous seriousness between the lines. True, a lot of the lines were still slap-happy, but the war had matured them overnight just as evacuation added years to our growth and character.

The missives were no longer from "One fourth-estater zany to another". They were from fighting men ready to die for their country, to an evacuee who with thousands left a major portion of her life to submit to a military ruling.

They read..."It may seem kind of thin coming from a guy who's still got just about all the freedom he's ever had, but anyway I'm still going to enter the old plea, "Don't give up hope! You may never hear any of them express it audibly but you people over there have a lot of friends over here who haven't forgotten what swell comrades you've been and they all realize the position you're in".

"You may call me a dreamer, but when I get into this fight, I will, and I don't think I stand alone, be fighting for your rights, as much as anyone's". "We won't stop fighting, when the war's over. We will lay down our arms, but we won't sign the truce until everybody is free".

(Continued on the following page.)

POEMS

TO THE NISEI

Let us be content as a Nisei,
Do the things we can,
Think out our works to be done,
And not imitate ourselves.

Let us be content as a Nisei,
Live our life as a Nisei,
By making and doing,
The best of our situation.

ARMISTICE

Peace, Peace,
Peace and goodwill,
Less distrust and hate,
Think not to kill,
'Tis what we want.

Peace, Peace,
Bloodshed and terror,
Are things of the past,
Brotherhood we must share,
And weave our love to last.

Peace, Peace,
And give to their
Humanitarian needs,
Rather than to warfare,
Truly what the nations need.

Peace, Peace,
Among nation and mankind,
Abide faithfully to peace pacts,
Promote friendship kind,
And create fellowship acts.

Peace, Peace,
Turn the arms of warfare,
Into farming implements,
To aid the farmers in despair,
Thus furthers farming developments.

Peace, Peace,
Reigns throughout the world,
'Tis Armistice Day,
Promoting universal dominion,
Of making the world,
A place to live
In peace and safety,
And a happier humanity.

By Masao B. Kitada

Let us be content as a Nisei,
Keep our chin up and smile,
Some day the wheel of life,
Will turn our way.

FARMER

This fellow whom I have in mind;
For harvesting work I find,
None other to be the best,
And none has bettered his test,
At his daily task.
He's a harvester at work,
He's brawny and tall,
And a stalwart fellow is he,
Who strings his muscles,
From dawn till dusk.
At evening, sits before the fireplace,
Watches the twigs go up in smoke,
While resting his tired body,
Waiting for his hour,
To cuddle up in his bed.
As the fire dies down,
The room becomes darker and darker,
As he turns and watches the shadow,
Dying out in the space,
While old grandfather clock,
In the lonely corner,
Strikes the hour of his bedtime,
Then he trods off,
To his bed and slumbers off,
And refresh himself,
For tomorrow's toil again.

FEMINIDOKA M. YASUDA

(Continued from the preceding page.)

These and many others...

And too, most of these letters were
significant in the fact that they came,
not from desk-strategists, not from
home-politicians, but from men who are
coming face to face in the battlefields
with enemies of the same color hair as
the nisei.

When the final victory is won, and
the liberty bell rings once more, would-
n't there be more chances of really
lasting peace, if the truce was
written by the soldiers themselves??
...my

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

by
K. HARPER
SAKAUE

To the deep South!

Yes, and to the farthest distance away from California, the last trainload of evacuees arrived here in Arkansas a year ago.

Carrying our small amount of baggage to our new tar-papered barrack homes came farmers and fishermen, business and professional men and religious leaders.

It made no difference whether a Mr. Nisei was an outstanding and a prosperous Southern California merchant or whether a Mr. Issei was a humble farm laborer somewhere between Stockton and Lodi. The strata of society in which we traveled was a closed chapter.

Here, when we disembarked from the train, we set our foot on the soil of equal footing. No matter who we were outside, we now sit down to the same table in our mutual mess hall and enjoy the common food. We all have to go into the same shower room to hear the melodious "Saturday night tenors." And assuredly, we greet the sandman and enter quietly into slumberland to saw wood. All this takes place in our common abode.

Now, I want to ask you a question.

"We've had this concentrated living for one year.

How has this type of living affected YOU?

Some have lost ambition and have become discouraged. "Cliques of undisciplined children perturb," others complain but they do nothing about it. Then there is the girl who spends overtime in social whirl and the fellow who spends his spare time on the playground. Sadly enough, they woefully neglect to develop a well-rounded personality by ignoring the other important aspects of life. This need not be.

But there is a rainbow in Rohwer. These are the evacuees whose daily living of the Arkansas air, throws his

shoulder back and says to himself, "I am determined that I am not going to make my life in this center an interim interlude in my life. I am not going to drift with the crowd but am going to use time in a most effective manner."

Let's look at him. He uses our Center Library and studies on his selected subject. While others are saying, "I'll do it tomorrow," we see him taking a pen in hand to write an encouraging letter to his pal in Uncle Sam's Army. He attends church and does his best to be of service to his fellowmen. He treats in divine Providence and is a morale builder. Where do we go from here?

It's up to us. However, just to get outside is not enough.

Meeting nisei will be a brand new experience for the majority of Caucasians. We must not merely think about our own little self but think also in terms of the entire Japanese-American relationship. A relocated nisei recently wrote me.

"There is no other country on this earth where the people are sounder understanding as in these Middle Eastern states. Therefore, we should fight hard, work hard, and show them what Californians said about us is wrong. Come on, let's prove to Californians." And I add, let's prove to our entire nation that we are all that our many good caucasian friends have said about us.

Now about it, fellow nisei?

When we relocate, let's shoulder our responsibility and see that our conduct, conversation and committal to work will find us commendable.

Where do we go from here to take our rightful place in our American society? The key to the answer is up to each of us.

Let us grow and build a pleasing personality that will find acceptance by developing mentally, spiritually, and socially.

SOCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF YEAR

Oct. 24, 1942....Volume 1, No. 1.

With this issue the Rohwer OUTPOST makes its bow and takes its place among the exclusive circle of relocation center newspapers.....

Oct. 24...Indicating the vast scope of community activities, plans for an extensive program to meet Center needs are being carried out, C. B. Price, chief of the community activities division, reported today.

Movies, talent shows and other entertainment to supplement the current program of weekly dances and community songs are future possibilities in the social activities department.

Oct. 24..."The Gang's all here!" That's the theme for tonight's dance for stags and stagettes. Place: Mess hall 28; time: 8 to 10 p.m.

Nov. 7, 1942...Fujima Kansuma, classic Japanese danseuse from Los Angeles, will highlight the Center's first big talent program tomorrow afternoon on the athletic field.

Nov. 14, 1942...The Classic hour, first of weekly recorded concerts for local music lovers, was presented to an appreciative audience last night in Mess hall 31.

Nov. 18, 1942...Community songfests which are scheduled for tomorrow will be held at 7 p.m. in Public service halls 17 and 28.

Nov. 25, 1942...Thanksgiving parties will be featured today and tomorrow.

District III members will gather in Block 13 tonight at 7 for their social. The remaining districts will have their celebrations tomorrow night.

Nov. 28, 1942...The Center's first go tournament will be held in PS hall 7, starting today at 1 p.m. and scheduled for all day tomorrow.

Dec. 9...The Rohwer Center library at PS hall 19, which opened on Monday, will be able to offer the residents a wide variety of books. The books transferred intact from the Stockton assembly center were accumulated large-

ly by donations.

Dec. 12, 1942...A "Bruin-Trojan" affair at PS hall 33; a YBA gathering at PS hall 35; and a "couples-only" in PS hall 24 are the dance attractions slated for tonight at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 16, 1942...The residents of the Center will have "mochi" to start off the new year.

According to L. A. May, Project steward, 6600 pounds of mochigome, grown in California, are expected to arrive this week. Each mess hall will receive 200 pounds.

Dec. 19, 1942...The Center was assured by the community activities section that trees will be distributed to each mess hall.

A group of Boy scouts, accompanied by Tom Coleman, head of the motor pool, will leave Sunday at 8 a.m. for Monticello where the fir trees are located. The scouts will cut down the trees and haul them back to the Center.

Dec. 24, 1942...To celebrate Christmas at Rohwer, an outdoor pageant will be presented by the Holiday committee tomorrow at 2 p.m., on the high school field.

Christmas will be celebrated with special morning services, while highlighting the evening will be the block Christmas socials.

Dec. 24, 1942...Gala Christmas programs were staged by the Center Boy Scout troops last night at various mess halls.

Dec. 24, 1943..."Santa Claus" will start on his tour of the Center tonight at 7 o'clock to present over 3500 Christmas gifts to children of 15 years and under, who will be gathered in their Mess halls for the block holiday programs.

Jan. 1, 1943...With the Stars and Stripes in the background, approximately 75 Boy scouts representing Troops 30, 91 and 19, participated in the Center's first Court of Honor, Monday night at Mess hall 31.

Jan. 1, 1943...Music and merriment will usher in the New Year tonight.

Against a background of traditional confetti decorations, a gala New Year's eve frolic sponsored by District V will be open to all Centerites beginning at 8 p.m. in Mess hall 35. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments will be featured.

Jan. 1...A New Year's variety show, featuring drama, dances, instrumental numbers and popular melodies, will be staged at Mess hall 31 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights.

Jan. 6, 1943...Rohwer's premiere night for movies will be Friday. Four movies will open simultaneously at PS halls 5, 10, 15 and 33.

Jan. 9, 1943...Approximately 700 persons braved a slight drizzle Wednesday afternoon to witness Project Director Ray D. Johnston and Kenneth Cole, construction engineer, simultaneously break ground for the construction of the new Center high school.

Jan. 20, 1943...Choice recordings of popular music played by the nation's hit bands will entertain Centerites at the first unclassic hour Friday at 8 p.m. in Mess hall 28.

Jan. 20...With a record-breaking attendance of 6000, the six-day handicraft exhibit which displayed works of art by over 130 Center residents closed its doors in PS hall 26 last night.

Jan. 27, 1943...Record program for little children will be held on Saturday, 10 a.m., at the library in Block 19.

The stories of "Little Black Sambo" and "Bartholomew Cubbins and His 500 Hats" will be told in recordings on the program.

Jan., 27...Excitement will be in store for both participants and spectators when the first "Hyaku-nin-shu-karuta" tournament takes place Saturday, 2 p.m., in PS hall 34.

Jan. 27...With arrangements with neighboring landowners completed, a schedule has been drawn up to allow residents to go "kobu" hunting.

A crew of six men, under escort, will be provided by each block.

Jan. 30, 1943...Some 70 college students gathered for a "get-together" party sponsored by the Student Christian association last week in Mess hall 7.

Highlights of the social were sing-spiration, games and folk dancing.

Feb. 3, 1943...Glamorous queens and fancy awards will feature the strictly invitational coronation ball scheduled for Feb. 27, sponsored exclusively by the Royal Bukes.

Feb. 6, 1943...With a total contribution of \$647.20, top honors in the infantile paralysis drive in Desha county go to the Rohwer relocation center, reports the McGehee Times.

Feb. 10, 1943...Center residents will hold their first mah jong tournament Saturday, 1:30 p.m., in PS hall 23.

Feb. 10...Listed among the 67 Center clubs registered to date with the clubs and organizations office are 12 independent girls' clubs, 16 boys's, 20 mixed groups, 10 YWCA's and 9 YMCA's.

Feb. 19, 1943...Valentine's day will be the social occasion this week end for various Center block groups to hold strictly invitational dance parties.

Feb. 13, 1943...Rohwer Boy scouts will open their field day commemorating the 33rd National Boy Scout week at 1:45 p.m. today on the high school field.

Feb. 19, 1943...At the Bussei Victory Award-Valentine hop Sunday night, over 250 Centerites passed through the "portals of the heart" to honor the victors of the YBA basket-ball tournaments and the men's and women's ping pong tourneys.

Recipients of awards were the Lodi Golden Ava-lanches, basketball champions; the Ping and Five's, men's ping pong victors; and the Stockton YW's, women's ping pong winners.

Feb. 27, 1943...The biggest social event in Rohwer this season will be tonight's Coronation Ball to be held at Warehouse 13.

Special guests have been invited, and all ten of the queen candidates will be on hand to add their charms to the

gaiety of the evening.

The feature of the evening will be the coronation of the queen and the announcement of the her two attendants at 10 o'clock.

Feb. 28, 1943...A crowd of 650 persons thronged the floor of the lavishly decorated Coronation Ball last night to witness the crowning of the Queen of Rohwer.

As the clock struck ten, a hush settled over the crowd, and the throbbing beat of the triumphant march sounded in the background.

"Attendant to her majesty the queen, Rosie Matsumoto," boomed the loud speaker. Miss Matsumoto, smiling graciously, walked down the aisle and took her place on the dais.

Again the loudspeaker; "Attendant to her majesty the queen, Kimi Yamada." Miss Yamada, wearing an orchid corsage, walked down the aisle in the footsteps of Miss Matsumoto.

Then, "Her majesty the queen, Shigeo Nakano," boomed forth. A gasp and spontaneous applause rippled through the crowd as Miss Nakano made her way to the throne.

And then the climax...With the words, "I crown you official queen of Rohwer," Ray D. Johnston, Project director, placed the silver crown on the regal head of the queen.

In conclusion, Richard Tsujimoto made presentations to the royalty. To the queen was given a beautiful gold wristwatch and to each of her two attendants, a sterling silver vanity set.

Mar. 10, 1943...Emphasizing more democratic justice in political, economic and social ways after the war as the goal, Shinya Honda with his talk, "What I Think We're Fighting For," won first place in the Junior division of the All-Center oratorical contest Friday night. The YBA sponsored the event.

Mar. 17, 1943...Center social-goers will have in store for them Rohwer's first barn dance Friday, Mar. 26, from 8 p.m. in Mess hall 27, sponsored by the GSL (Girl Scout Leaders) club.

Mar. 17, 1943...Commencement exercised for 53 nisei graduating from

Rohwer high school will be held on Saturday at 3 p.m. in Mess hall 35.

Dr. Matt L. Ellis, president of Henderson State Teachers college, will be the main speaker. Platform guests will be E. B. Whitaker, regional director; Ray D. Johnston, Project director; A. G. Thompson, superintendent of the schools at Jerome; and John T. Bledsoe, assistant high school principal.

Mar. 27, 1943...With an All-Center Engai Kai to be sponsored by the adult activities division next month, the last in the series of block-sponsored adult programs will be held Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Mess hall 12.

Mar. 31, 1943...Graduation exercises and a fashion show will be held Saturday at 7:30 p.m. in Mess hall 35 for 144 students who completed the 18-week course in the Adult education sewing classes.

Mar. 31, 1943...Distribution of vegetable seeds and flower plants has begun, according to Tad Yoshimine, head of the landscape division.

A newly-arrived shipment consisting of 160 pounds of vegetable seeds will be divided equally among the blocks.

April 7, 1943...Hand-made kites rode on the high wind of Saturday afternoon when kite-flying enthusiasts vied for prizes in the first Center-wide kite contest sponsored by the community activities section.

April 7, 1943...Rohwer community will honor the men entering into the nation's armed forces with a "Volunteers' Farewell" dance April 15 at 7:30 p.m. in Mess hall 15.

April 10, 1943...With the "Jerome Densoneers," Jerome Center's hit dance band, scheduled to play here on Friday night, Center dance fans will be invited to "Dance with the Densoneers."

April 14, 1943...Premiere night for two top ranking shibai, "Hito-ho-Oya" dramatized by the Rohwer Engai Kai and "Kyo-ei-shin" presented by the Yoshida troupe, will be Friday at 7:30 p.m. in Mess hall 29.

May 1, 1943...In observance of National Music week the Center will be treated to an outdoor community sing

Wednesday evening from 7 to 8 o'clock on the high school field.

On Thursday night a Center musical show will be presented in Mess hall 35.

April 28, 1943...The doors of the Rohwer Toyland in PS hall 12 was officially opened Monday to children from 6 to 15 years of age. Children under six years will be admitted if accompanied by adults.

The Toyland, at present carrying over 1065 toys and games, was dedicated to the Royal Lukes; American Friends Service committee and ~~as~~ the various other contributors.

April 28, 1943...Putting up tents and building campfires, Cub scouts of Pack 90 will be the first group to go over-night camping Saturday on the high school field, according to Cub-master Robert Kishita.

May 1, 1943...Leaving the Center in three 37-passenger busses, 100 Rohwer girls and six evacuee chaperons started on their overnight trip to Camp Shelby, Miss., this morning at 7:30 a.m. They will board the busses for the return trip tomorrow at 5 p.m.

May 5, 1943...With rationing in effect, fish day comes to the Center quite often, but today is a special fish day. According to an old Japanese custom, the carp represents spirit and stamina which was felt to be the best qualifications of a boy.

Throughout the Center large, colorful carps of hand-painted cloth can be seen fluttering in the breeze, the larger ones in Blocks 3, 7 and 23.

May 5, 1943...To the sound of "To the Colors," Rohwer Boy Scouts are raising the flag daily at 6:30 a.m. on the flagpole in front of Ad. building 1. As "Retreat" is blown, the flag is lowered at 5 o'clock every evening.

May 8, 1943...The Rohwer high school PTA gave a party Friday in Mess hall 7 to honor Block 7 students, Tets Kojima, Shinya Honda; and Ruth Kambara who were elected high school president, vice president and secretary, respectively.

May 8, 1943...Rohwer mothers will be especially honored throughout the Cen-

ter tomorrow, Mother's Day, by Centerites who will wear carnation boutonnieres sold by the local Girl Reserves.

May 12, 1943...The inaugural outdoor movies presenting the Animated Bouncing Ball music films will be shown today at 8 p.m. on the lot west of the laundry room in Block 27.

May 12, 1943...The All-Nisei Center talent show, featuring the top talent of Rohwer and Jerome, will be presented Friday, 8 p.m., on the high school field under the sponsorship of Block 28 Diamond Heads.

Highlighting the star-studded program, of over fifty performers will be the premiere showing of the Rohwer Follies, a dancing sensation which is graced by the most beautiful girls in the Center. Their precision-like rhythm is expected to rock the audience into delirium.

Other three-star performances which are headed for encore numbers are 13-year-old drum majorette, Mary Matsumoto; sensational Hisa Hananouchi, 13-year old blues singer; and tenor Richard Doi, who performed over the air in Los Angeles.

May 19, 1943...Performing before a packed crowd of 2000, the first All-Nisei Talent Show to be held under the stars came through with flying colors and brilliant individual acts.

With the Diamond Heads taking over the sponsorship aided by director John Ty Saito, the glittering revue led the debut of debuts for further stage shows, featuring top-notch talents from Rohwer and Jerome.

May 22, 1943...Thursday morning 77 high school boys and girls of the music department went to McGehee high school to present a program.

May 26, 1943...Dr. E. Stanley Jones spoke to an assemblage of over 1100 Center residents Friday nights as the climaxing speaker of the six-day Rohwer Christian Mission.

Speaking on how to react to camp life, he emphasized that the important thing was not only to meet and bear difficulties, misfortunes or pain, but to use them to enrich and improve one's

life.

May 26, 1943...In order to observe Memorial day, three local Legionnaires are sponsoring a Poppy Sale through the McGehee American Legion Auxiliary.

May 29, 1943...Staging the first puppet show in the Center, Junior high students presented "Little Red Riding Hood" at the school assembly on Wednesday.

Working with Mary C. Ballard, the seventh and eighth grade pupils started this project at the beginning of the school term.

May 29, 1943...Rohwer Buddhists will gather at the Center cemetery tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for the Memorial day service.

May 29, 1943...Commemorating Memorial day, the RFCC will conduct services tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. at the Center cemetery.

June 5, 1943...As the finishing touch to the Rohwer Girl Scouts clubroom to be located at the northend of PS hall 25, a green and gold sign reading "Girl Scouts" will go up soon at the entrance.

June 16, 1943...The Block 28 Diamond Heads sponsored a gala banquet Sunday night in Mess hall 28 to honor the talents who participated in their All-Center Nisei Talent show held last month.

Over 130 guests enjoyed the special dinner of chow main, chashu, ice cream and punch which were prepared and served by the Diamond Heads. Special recognitions were given at the "dine and dance" affair.

June 19, 1943...Flawless performance was presented by the entire cast of the hit show Shojo Kabuki which played before an audience of over 2500 during the four-night run.

June 23, 1943...Undaunted by the burning sun and sand of Saturday and Sunday, Rohwer Boy scouts used their training and ingenuity and competed for top honors in their first Camporee here on the elementary school ground.

Highlight of the annual event was the participation from 1 to 5 p.m. in the various projects including first

aid, artificial respiration, knot-tying, charting directions and compass, signaling, axe and knife safety, dressing race, scout pace, and fire making and string burning.

June 30, 1943...Where do Center residents go nowadays every night at about 8:30? Where there is music, rhythm and gaiety?

Over 700 Centerites are practicing "ondo" nightly on the high school field in preparation for Fourth of July "ondo" night which will be held on July 3, as one of the many holiday activities. Swelling the nightly crowd to a good 1200 are over 500 in the "spectators" line.

July 3, 1943...Climaxing the recent marble-shooting rage here, the first Center Marble contest took place Saturday morning at the high school field. Forty-one boys competed for prizes in the two-hour tilt.

July 3, 1943...July 4th is here again!

Keeping up the historical tradition, Rohwer will observe the national holiday with a three-day Fourth of July Jamboree.

Fun galore--music, entertainment, excitement, gaiety, surprises, heated sports competitions, inspiring programs--will be in promise for all, both young and old, to provide a "hotter and noisier" holiday spree than the traditional fireworks.

Tonight, from 8 o'clock, Centerites will gather at the high school field for the gala, colorful and musical "ondo."

July 7, 1943...Rohwer residents celebrated July 4th under the stars with a variety of programs during the three-day Fourth of July Jamboree.

CA's newly-acquired spotlights played on the hundreds of "ondo" participants and spectators on holiday eve.

On the Fourth, the klieg lights beamed on the entertainers of the "talent Show."

On Monday night the lights shone on the "Stars and Stripes" as the Independence Day program was held to commemorate the nation's 167th birthday.

July 10, 1943...Rohwer schools held

open house yesterday for an estimated crowd of 4500, including outside guests.

July 28, 1943...At 7:45 o'clock Friday night, 152 seniors of the Rohwer high school will be passing another milestone as they receive their diplomas in a twilight ceremony at the western end of Block 35.

Attired in blue and white caps and gowns, the graduates will march in to the Processional. Welcome will be extended by Bob Sasaki, class president.

Diplomas and special awards will be presented by Superintendent J. A. Trice.

August 14, 1943...Rohwer's first O-bon festival, a two-day affair, will start tonight at 6:30 o'clock on the high school grounds.

The Rev. Gyodo Kono from Jerome will be the guest speaker at the Japanese services to be held today and tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. on the high school field.

Following the O-Bon services, the festive Bon O-dori will begin on both nights from 8:30 o'clock.

August 14, 1943...One hundred and fourteen Rohwer Scouts will go on a five-day camping trip by the Mississippi River near Arkansas City starting Monday morning, August 16, and ending Friday evening, August 20.

August 18, 1943...Opportunities are now open for children's club groups with members under 16 years to go out to the Center campsite for all-day camping excursions.

August 18, 1943...As a Center-wide gesture of farewell to all those who may be leaving, the Rohwer Young Men's association will present a two-day Engei Kai this week end from 7:30 p.m. in Block 20, outdoors.

The nearly five-hour show will present shibai, hilarious comedies, man-zai, odori and music by the Rohwer orchestra.

Sept. 1, 1943...Rohwer's first Country Fair-Carnival came to a grand finale Saturday as the last booths dimmed out their lights just before mid-night.

The carnival, witnessed by an overflowing crowd on both nights, saw the residents thronging to the crepe-papered

twenty-six gaily decorated booths for food and games.

On Friday night, a combined English and Japanese talent show was presented on the outdoor stage.

During the Fair, PS hall 34 was the scene of the colorful garden exhibit, admired by many Centerites.

Sept. 1, 1943...Rohwer Girl scouts donned their straw hats and bandanas and spent yesterday morning picking cotton.

As part of their war-time service program, all the Girl scouts--125 strong--joined at Mr. Smith's cotton plantation in Rohwer and picked approximately 500 pounds of cotton.

Sept. 8, 1943...An outdoor variety program honoring Rohwer segregees going to Tule Lake will be presented Sunday from 7:30 p.m. on the high school grounds.

Sept. 15, 1943...Drawing a crowd of over 3000, the Farewell Engei Kai was presented Sunday night on the high school field.

Culminating the many talents was the comedy "Baketsu-no-mizu."

Oct. 6, 1943...Rohwer will also take part when Jerome honors the new residents from Tule Lake Saturday afternoon.

Two comedies, "Yasegaman" and "Baketsu-no-mizu" will be on the program, billing Rohwer Engei Kai stars.

Sept. 15, 1943...At 10 a.m. yesterday morning, the first segregation train carried, officially, a total of 433 segregees to the Tule Lake center.

A sizable crowd, estimated at about 2500 was on hand to see the group off.

Oct. 13, 1943...At a special assembly Saturday night, 230 students of the Adult English classes received their certificates of completion for the 1942-43 school year.

Oct. 20, 1943...Rohwer center will hold its first anniversary Engei-Kai, sponsored by CA on Saturday from 6:30 p.m. on the high school field.

Highlighting the anniversary program will be two dramas--"Kari-mono" by the Rohwer Engei-kai and "Ishi-domaru" by Dansho Miyazaki.

HEADLINES OF THE YEAR

Oct. 24--Activities charted for community includes clubs, entertainment, arts and crafts.

Oct. 28--Residents vote for block managers. 200 more evacuees arrive from Santa Anita.

Oct. 31--Election for block managers completed. Pre-school confab held.

Nov. 7--General rules for center high school given. Assistant teachers appointed by board.

Nov. 7--Self government started as residents elect temporary councilmen. Distribution of October pay starts.

Nov. 11--\$15,000 paid to second group.

Nov. 14--Stockton and Santa Anita play in center's first football tilt.

Nov. 18--Canteen Co-op planned. Distribution of S. A. clothing begins.

Nov. 21--Committees for center charter and co-op enterprises selected. Blocks collect firewood. Work begins on walls.

Nov. 25--Government clothing allowance revealed. Construction begins on high school.

Nov. 28--October payment being completed. Emergency telephones installed.

Dec. 5--Myers outlines voluntary rehabilitation program. Grants set for unemployed.

Dec. 9--WRA names shipping points of privately stored effects. Outdoor workers receive emergency clothing.

Dec. 12--New work schedule takes effect. November pay starts.

Dec. 16--Citizens permitted to use cameras. Wood will be only fuel.

Dec. 19--WRA places employment rules on all residents, 16-18 years old. Johnston submits new fuel plans.

Dec. 24--Noel program highlights gala Christmas festivities. Center Santa Claus delivers gifts.

Jan. 1--Gala variety show planned in colorful, three-day new Year's program and mochi tradition to be observed.

Jan. 6--Movies make debut. Three-day adult show to hold repeat performances.

Jan. 9--Co-op manages community movies. Plans for internee-family reunion given.

Jan. 13--Six-day handicraft exhibit held. Education department makes additions to teaching staff.

Jan. 16--Deadline set for transfer of privately stored goods. Co-op nets profits.

Jan. 20--Clothing allowance begins. All employees eligible for payment.

Jan. 23--California politicians draft racial laws. Special transfers and trip permits obtainable under new ruling.

Jan. 27--Co-op opens shoe store. Center participates in March of Dimes.

Jan. 30--Combat service for nisei is planned. WRA to aid army induction.

Feb. 3--Infantile paralysis campaign nets \$600. Beet work meeting held.

Feb. 6--Center takes top county honors in March of Dimes.

Feb. 10--Registration begins. Resettlement plans progress.

Feb. 13--Co-op plans use of coupons. Boy Scout field day honors anniversary.

Feb. 17--New method of registration put into effect.

Feb. 20--First spring crop planted. Mail order house issues info on shoes.

Feb. 24--November clothing payment begins. Center rationing board formed.

Feb. 27--Coronation Ball tonight. Johnston declares registration on Form 304A compulsory.

Feb. 28--Shigeko Nakano chosen center queen. Raffle winners announced.

March 3--Clearance sign-up totals 2700. Good farming prospects in Dakota told.

March 6--Formation of the WRA office instituted. Col. Scobey addresses managers' delegation.

March 10--Free storage warehouse for personal property to be designated in California. Army Air corps sergeant visits family in center.

March 13--300 volunteers in Idaho for special combat team. Application for shoe certificate filed. Rohwer center school hold open house.

March 17--Clothing allowances given. Senators begin hearing.

March 20--Shoe repair shop opens. 53 seniors receives diplomas at graduation.
 March 24--Rundquist gives resettlement talk. Local Red Cross nets \$1488.59.
 March 27--Kite contest held. Woolen yarn and Japanese goods sold at mail order department.
 March 31--Red Cross drive hits \$2381.18. Information on clearances outlined.
 April 1--WRA pays for travel and initial living costs on indefinites.
 April 7--U. S. Circuit judge says nisei mistreated. WRA hostels planned.
 April 10--Co-op Dry Goods store to open. Abbott issues leave instructions.
 April 14--M. I. school to interview interested applicants.
 April 17--Photos needed to take leaves.
 April 21--Ickes supports nisei. Nisei seamen eligible for Great Lakes berths.
 April 24--Toyland for children opens. Site for mail order branch chosen.
 April 28--Conditions analyzed in survey of Chicago area.
 May 1--Second block managers election held. 100 Rohwer girls visits Shelby.
 May 5--WRA offices to help relocated. Repatriation group may change answers.
 May 8--Soldier-internee cases to get hearings.
 May 19--Leaves in advance of job offers permitted. Dr. Stanley Jones heads Christian mission. Nisei talent show held.
 May 22--Nisei vote upheld by Supreme court. Center constitution ratified.
 May 26--Co-op files corporation papers. Register for outside jobs at office.
 May 29--Council election date set. No danger of levee overflow.
 June 2--Personal transfers between centers to be at own cost. Advice on chiggers given.
 June 9--New compensation plan revealed. Report on mosquito made by Ramsey.
 June 12--N. Y. A. program cancelled. Seizure of evacuee farm machines asked.
 June 16--Idle farm machinery to be taken by WSDA. Short wave radios banned.
 June 19--Rohwer high gets "A" rating.
 June 23--June 30 deadline for radios.
 June 26--Curfew ok'd by Supreme court. Myer gives factual WRA talk on radio.
 June 30--Newspaper, radio men visit.
 July 5--4th of July features "ondo", sports, handicraft show and dances.
 July 7--Workers to be reduced to 2800. Local schools hold open house for all.
 July 10--Food cost explanation given. New malaria control expert arrive.
 July 14--Camp Savage recruiting team here. Compensatory leaves defined.
 July 17--Segregation to be undertaken.
 July 21--Tule Lake is segregation site.
 July 28--152 graduate in second commencement. Denver relocation halted.
 Aug. 4--Repatriates leave on Sept. 21.
 Aug. 7--Info on baggage, luggage given.
 Aug. 11--Interview of Group 2 finished.
 Aug. 14--Scouts to make 5-day trip. "Ondo" features O-bon festivities.
 Aug. 18--Housing survey to start. Tule Lake transfers expected.
 Aug. 21--Private enterprise must stop. Myer assures center will remain open.
 Aug. 25--63 named for exchange ship, S. S. Gripsholm. Inspectors arrive.
 Aug. 28--Efficiency plan stabilizes wages and hours.
 Sept. 1--Kibei affected by new ruling. Pre-school conference held.
 Sept. 4--First Tule group will leave on Sept. 14. Red Cross takes Gripsholm mail, totals over 1000.
 Sept. 8--Gripsholm substitutes to go to Tule via Rohwer.
 Sept. 11--Mangham escorts movement to Newell, California.
 Sept. 15--Chicago confab endorses nisei and issei. Tule group en route.
 Sept. 18--Agriculture is successful. Equipment care emphasized.
 Sept. 22--Mess workers reduced by 602.
 Sept. 25--Night school registration is held. Pass regulation made stringent.
 Sept. 29--57 Tuleans transferred here.
 Oct. 2--Second Tule group leaves soon.
 Oct. 6--Rohwer transfers 375 segregees. Dr. Hunter urges farm resettlement.
 Oct. 9--Kennedy here to aid Midwest relocation. Council starts survey.
 Oct. 13--Housing change method given. Center stages manhunt for man.
 Oct. 16--\$42,468.95 harvest from center farms. Denver WRA man to visit project.
 Oct. 20--Center hogs slaughtered for pork. L.A. Betsuin asks property move.
 Oct. 23--Tofu factory under construction. Rains returns from Tule Lake trip.

MAJOR SPORTS IN ROHWER FOOTBALL DRAWS HUGE THRONGS

The first of the major sports to hit the limelight in this WRA relocation center was King Football.

Handicapped by a short season due to the lateness of relocation from the Pacific coast, nisei football nevertheless enjoyed a booming campaign thanks to adequate and proper gridiron togs brought from California.

Blessed with a banner crop of good football artist, hailing from such well-known grid centers as Los Angeles, Lodi and Stockton, the Center-ites witnessed twelve regulation (tackle) games with all the tricks and color of a collegiate classics. Participants numbered well into the hundreds.

The first pigskin tussle saw the Santa Anita All-stars, sparked by Shiro "Magic Foot" Morimoto, a modest 200 pound guard who pulled out of the line to assume the punting duties, triumph over the powerful Stockton All-Stars with a brilliant 7-0 score, before an overflowing crowd of 4000. Morimoto, punting like an All-American, averaged an amazing 42.3 yards per boot from the line of scrimmage to keep Stockton in the hole throughout the game.

The game's lone touchdown was scored when Kazumi "Choo-Choo" Tsujimoto crashed in to block George Kagawa's attempted punt.

The second game of the season saw the Rohwer All-stars overpower a lighter Stockton team, 26-0.

On December 12th, the All-Hawaii Rainbow dashed to a 6-0 victory over the District III eleven in the Center's first inter-district pigskin fracas. A polished Spud City Senior football machine, displaying a powerful ground attack, scuttled a speedy L.A. Royal Dukes, 13-6, in a New Year day classic.

With the conclusion of the football season the Rohwer OUTPOST picked the authentic Rohwer "All-Americans."

HARDBALL SEASON SUCCESSFUL

Rohwer initial baseball season which got underway in the first part of April and lasted till the early part of September saw many a thrilling hard fought games played on the local diamond.

During the first half of the season, with George Horita as baseball czar, who was succeeded by Shagō Muraoka the Class "AA" hardball league was organized with four team entered--Stockton Yamatos, Lodi Templars, Three Stars and Dodgers.

After five weeks of competition which saw the Stockton Yamatos and Lodi Templars tied for first, the league came to a sudden halt when many Class AA horsehiders relocated.

The final week of July saw the beginning of the three game series with Jerome. Denson All-Stars went into a one game lead when they defeated the Rohwer All-Stars, 5-1. Retaliating in brilliant fashion, the Rohwer All-Stars got their revenge, 6-1, behind the six-hit hurling of tall bespectacle Will Kagawa. In the third and final game of the series, the Denson nine whipped Rohwer, 7-1.

Gifted with a blazing fast ball and a change of pace the outstanding baseball player was Lodi's pride and joy, Will Kagawa.

The fighting Lodi Wanjies were crowned the Class "B" Championship. They went through their league schedule without a defeat.

SOFTBALL, SUMMER SPORT

STOCKTON REBELS TAKE BALL TITLE

Rohwer's Class "A" softball league had its inauguration on July 7 with eight team battling for the pennant namely, the Royal Dukes, Stockton Rebels Mutineers, Block 23 Yehudis, Block 9, Block 17, Joker Y's and Lodi Flames.

When the league schedule was completed, three teams were deadlocked for first place,--the Royal Dukes, Stockton Rebels and Mutineers with six victories and one defeat.

In the first game of the play-off series to determine the center "A" softball championship, the Rebels edged out a close 6-4 win over the Royal Dukes. Coming from behind like a champion, the powerful Rebels vanquished their last remaining hurdle toward the "A" softball crown as they whipped the Mutineers, 7-4.

The Stockton Rebels also won the Rohwer center softball title when they decisively trounced the "B" titleholders, the Rohwering 20's, 10-2.

George Miyake, Royal Dukes slugging outfielder, was crowned the "A" softball league batting king with a hefty .625 average.

The inter-center series with Jerome, the Rohwer Class "A" All-Stars defeated Denson All-Stars twice in a row, 10-0 and 10-2.

ROHWER SOFTBALL ALL-STARS

POSITION	PLAYERS	TEAM	HOME TOWN
Pitcher	Sam Iida	Royal Dukes	Gardena
Pitcher	Kumao Shimamoto	Mutineers	Downey
Pitcher	Akira Kume	Rebels	Lodi
Catcher	Frank Nakamura	Mutineers	Montebello
First base	Sammie Ichiba	Rebels	Lodi
Second base	Sat Oune	Rebels	Lodi
Third base	Sam Kamibayashi	Rebels	Stockton
Shortstop	Frank Kamibayashi	Rebels	Stockton
Left field	Kanji Omokawa	Mutineers	Downey
Center field	Hiro Kayasuga	Royal Dukes	Montebello
Right field	George Miyake	Royal Dukes	Venice
Short center	Mike Takeuchi	Rebels	Lodi

CENTER'S FOOTBALL ALL-STARS

POSITION	PLAYER	TEAM	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HOME TOWN
End	Kaz Fukumoto	District II	5-9	175	Lodi
Tackle	George Kishida	District V	5-6	185	Lodi
Guard	Ed Fujitani	District II	5-11	195	Lodi
Center	Vic Matsui	All-Stars	5-9	185	Redondo
Guard	Bruno Kitagawa	District II	5-10	213	Stockton
Tackle	Shiro Morimoto	All-Hawaiis	5-8	200	Lawndale
End	Yas Aochi	District II	5-10	155	Los Angeles
Quarterback	Dave Komatsu	District III	5-7	165	Los Angeles
Halfback	Sanji Teranishi	District IV	5-5	140	Stockton
Halfback	George Kagawa	District IV	5-10	170	Lodi
Fullback	Hiro Nakada	All-Stars	5-6	155	Montebello

FEMSEENJOY VARIED SEASON BASKETBALL, SOFTBALL LEAGUES HELD

Women's sports were limited to that of minor character, due to the lack of interest among the girls, although enthusiasm was shown on certain occasions.

The first sport on the list was basketball, which saw seven teams contesting, namely, Block 5, Spinners, Block 28, Block 7, Preps, Sub-Debs and Block 20-13.

The Spinners, loaded with former Stockton Busy Bees stars, swept through their six-game casaba schedule without a setback to annex the title. Piling up an amazing 43-point average per game, the Spinners breezed on through their schedule with a team composed of Babs Inamasu, Grace Hagio, Margaret Shimidzu, Lil Kusama, Aya Inamasu, Yuki Kato, Esther Ouye and Annie Kunii.

The Spinners broke even in their inter-center games with Jerome as they eked out a 13-12 win over the Denson Amazons in the first game, but they were unmercifully dumped by Denson sextette, 20-16 in the second tilt.

Next on the menu for the feminine athletics was softball. The four teams vying for top honors were, the Rockettes, Block 20-13, Block 7 and Block 23. The Rockettes won the Girls' softball championship without much effort, as they went through their campaign undefeated..

The members of the Champion Rockettes were as follows: Kimi Miyao, Himi Hashimoto, Maisie Horikiri, Ronnie Senzaki, Mary Nakao, Fumi Kawai, Mildred Ikezoe, Amy Taguchi, Sets Kobayashi, Alice Nakao and Terry Kobayashi.

Hitting the pill at an amazing .846 clip, Maisie Horikiri, Rockette's slugging centerfielder, easily copped the center girls' softball batting championship.

In their inter-center competition with Jerome, the Rohwer Girls' All-Stars split their two-game series, losing the first game, 4-1, but winning the second, 6-4.

MINOR SPORTS PARADE

On May 13th, the Rohwer Relocation center's minor sports teams of judo, kendo, and weightlifting put on a successful exhibition at Little Rock Junior college and high school and at the Y.M.C.A., despite the dangerous flood conditions which menaced the northern part of the state.

On March 3, forty athletes representing boxing, judo and weightlifting put on a two hour good-will show at the high school gymnasium in McGehee, Arkansas.

Rohwer's sumo team won one of the two sumo tournaments with the Denson sumoists. They won the first contest, 24-17, and lost the second, 10-8.

Rohwer's sumo "King" is modest 20 year old, Victor Matsui.

Two successful judo tournaments were held between the twin centers, Rohwer and Denson. In charge of the meet in Rohwer were Willy Kagawa and Henry Iriye.

Pingpong and horseshoe throwing were two other minor sports that occupied much of the residents' time. Inter-block competition in both sports were carried on throughout the winter and spring months of 1943. Leading contenders for these two recreational activities in block competition were the Blk. 16 team in horseshoes while the Blk. 28 pingpong five outshined the other teams in the celluloid pill-swatting fest. Rev. Enryo Unno was outstanding as a pingpong artist.

BASKETBALL SEASON, 1942-43

With the Football competition finishing late in the season, Rohwer's first basketball loop, the National league, got under way on February 13th with ten teams entered, namely; the Lodi Golden Avalanche, Royal Dukes, Bojangles, A-Jays, Stockton Gaels, Stockton Cardinals, Vandals, Blk. 28 Green Horns, Hawthorne Y's, and Smiths.

After nine weeks of blistering and closely contested basketball, the star-studded Stockton Gaels captured the National league championship. The Gaels went through the grueling campaign with eight victories and one set-back. Their only defeat was handed to them by the Los Angeles Royal Dukes in one of the best games of the season.

Tied for the second place position were the Lodi Golden Avalanches, the Royal Dukes and the Bojangles with seven wins and two losses apiece.

Some of the outstanding games witnessed by the basketball followers were the following: the upsetting of the dangerous L. A. Bojangles, 29-27, by the Lodi Avalanche in the opening game of the League play; the scare that the Stockton Cards gave their cross-town rivals, the Gaels, in losing by a field goal, 23-21; and the nerve-wracking photo-finish when the inspired Cards tripped the undefeated and highly-favored Royal Dukes, 23-21, in the last 35 seconds of play.

A-Jays' acid tests against two top teams proved unsuccessful when they were defeated by the Royal Dukes, 46-42 and Lodi, 30-23. The L. A. Bojangles, paced by smiling pivot man Tosh Ihara, whipped their downtown rivals, Royal Dukes, 44-20. Then, the fighting Royal Dukes shattered the Stockton Gaels' undefeated record when they came out on top, 37-33.

A deadly and accurate Gaels team moved one step closer to the title when they decisively trounced the Bojangles, 49-35, while the Lodi Golden Avalanche were eliminated from the championship picture by the pennant-conscious Royal Dukes, 41-36. In the final league game, the potent Stockton Gaels were crowned the basketball champions of the Rohwer center at the expense of the reserveless A-Jays, 45-24.

In the post-season inter-center basketball games, the Rohwer All-Stars and the Denson All-Stars broke even with one victory apiece. Jerome won the first game, 25-21, and the locals won the second, 41-37.

The conclusion of the basketball season saw the selection of the much-awaited Rohwer All-Star team. The mythical quintet was selected by an all-opponent method by the National league teams.

FIRST TEAM				
NAME	TEAM	POSITION	HEIGHT	HOME TOWN
Ken Hirata	Royal Dukes	Forward	5'7"	Los Angeles
Kiyo Shimasaki	Gaels	Forward	5'8"	Stockton
Tosh Ihara	Bojangles	Center	5'10"	Los Angeles
Sam Nakamoto	Bojangles	Guard	5'8"	San Jose
Icy Hasama	Royal Dukes	Guard	5'8"	Los Angeles
SECOND TEAM				
Hiro Kayasuga	A-Jays	Forward	5'3"	Montebello
Tak Kawagoe	A-Jays	Forward	5'6"	Los Angeles
Sadao Baishiki	Gaels	Center	5'9"	Stockton
Jimmy Hayashi	Lodi	Guard	5'7"	Lodi
Will Kagawa	Lodi	Guard	6'0"	Lodi

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Jimmy Kusumoto, Royal Dukes; Oscar Tamura, Hawthorne Y's; Frank Kawagoe, A-

AUTOGRAPHS

FRIENDS

Friends are many
In the world of plenty,
Friends are rare,
When in despair,
Friends are many,
When fortune's plenty,
Friends like you,
Sincere and true,
Are hard to find
Of your kind.
Sorrows it may be,
You came with me,
Thru darkest hours,
Turned them to flowers.
Wherever it may be,
You followed me,
Whether near or far,
You came to share,
Whether dark or light,
Day or night.
You--
Stood as a Pal-O-Mine
To me--
You're worth more--
Than a diamond mine.

MASAO B. KITADA.

AUTOGRAPHS

A FRIEND

Beauty is not a physical
thing,
It may, in other ways,
expression bring,
A cheery smile, or a
kindly word,
Or turning to love,
the wrath incurred.

A friend is not a
perfect man,
He may be Lincoln,
or just plain Dan,
But qualities that
make him true,
Are all that matters
to me or you.

Mort. S.

WRITERS' WHO'S WHO

JOHN AKI, a graduate of the University of California, presents in his essay, "Effects of Evacuation", the psychological reactions of the residents of the Tule Lake center. He defines in a simple way the complex pattern of thoughts that has been felt by the evacuees.

TOMOTSU SHIBUTANI is a son of a former well-known Stockton insurance agent. "Ideologies and the Nisei: a Test Case" points the way for the Americans of Japanese ancestry to reassert their belief in American principles. Shibutani graduated with honors from U. C. in Social science.

ELSIE AGARI wrote her piece, "We Must Try for Freedom", while still a high school junior. Philosophical and idealistic, her writing is usually in free verse. She is one of the many Rohwer residents to relocate.

ICHIRO HORI touches the emotions and the heartstrings of the evacuees with his two stories, "Hard to Choose" and "The Young Evacuee". He chooses his incidents from out of the many complex situations that have troubled the evacuees.

MATHILDEEN L. RAMSDELL, one of our popular high school teachers, contributes a short, short story for this publication. Mrs. Ramsdell's avocation has been the writing of stories and in "Not the Deed", we find moralizing tale, especially appropriate to present to war-conscious America.

JUN AGARI--U. C. graduate, ex-soldier, nursery man, Rohwer resident and now a relocatee--turns to his typewriter to dash off a few pieces of poetry; thereby, adding another chapter to his illustrious record of achievements. Jun's home is now in Des Plaines, Illinois.

M.M. prefers to remain anonymous.

MERRIL H. ZIEGLER, principal of the Rohwer Elementary schools, brings out in his "Our Rohwer Home", a sketch of our center homes. Ziegler has had a number of his poems published in vari-

ous outside publications.

MASAO B. KITADA is well-known to Southern Californians for his poetical prowess. Many of his works have received public appraisal through such organs as the Rafu Shimpō and the Japanese American News. He is now one of the leaders of the local CA.

CHERRY TANAKA, one of the editors of the Minidoka IRRIGATOR, consents to a reprint of her column, the FEMINIDOKA. In descriptive words, she paints the indelible picture of one year in a relocation center. The IRRIGATOR ranks high among the center papers.

MITSU YASUDA writes of the changing tenor of letters as evacuation becomes a reality and, finally, a hopeless consequence. RANDOM WHIRLIGIG ends with a hopeful touch. She was also one of the IRRIGATOR'S editors.

GEORGE AKIMOTO needs no introduction to Rohwer residents. Affectionately known, through his cartoon counterpart, Lil Dan'l, as an artist, George deluges his readers with a series of impossible situations and a ramification of mental reactions. However, we hope that the people will bear with Sylvester in the story, "Daggers in the Wallboard".

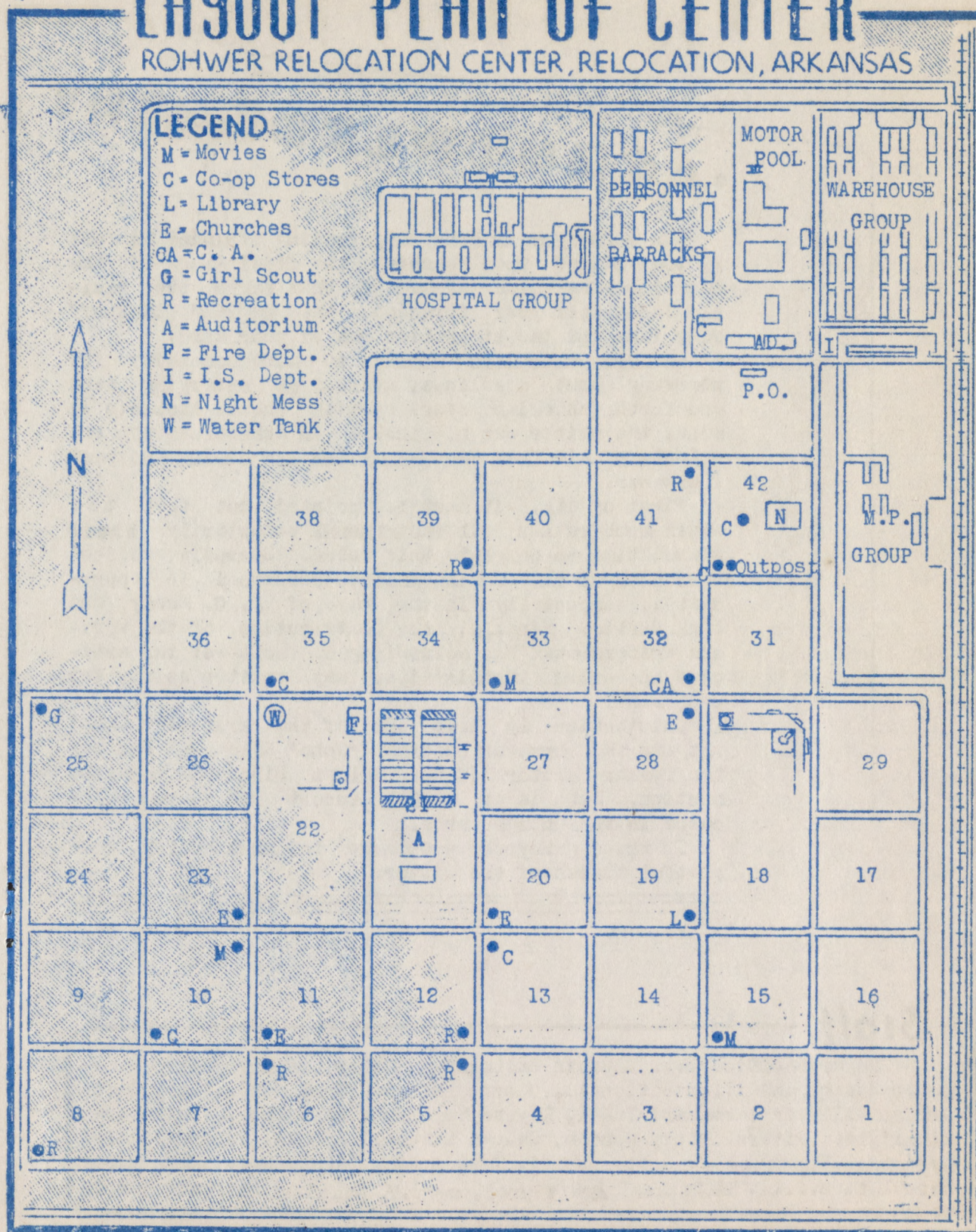
REV. HARPER SAKAUE asks "Where Do We go from Here" and then proceeds to answer the question in his usual intriguing style. Always optimistic in belief, the Reverend Sakaue transposes his oratorical eloquence to the 'pen'.

MORTIMER SHIMABUKURO is an unknown. He will undoubtedly have remained so were it not for the kindness of the magazine staff. His sole ambition is to be a writer despite the fact that his use of English is atrocious. Don't read his "Philadelphia Meeting" or his lyric "We Are But Refugees."

BARON IWATAKI is another Rohwer resident who has a flair for writing verses. "Reminiscence" is but one of his many poetic masterpieces that he has produced. He is a former Stockton Assembly center resident.

LAYOUT PLAN OF CENTER

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER, RELOCATION, ARKANSAS



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The tenseness is gone and a feeling of relief is felt by the editor upon reaching the final page of the magazine--the kind of relief that takes the visible lines off your forehead, the haggard look off your face and the stagnation out of your mind.

No more sleepless nights, no more necessity for worrying about deadlines, no need of scurrying back and forth checking stories--with these thoughts in mind, the editor can be sincere in acknowledging the voluntary aid that has been given him during the past few weeks.

First of all, it must be pointed out that the staff members have all contributed voluntarily their spare time to complete this issue. Secondly, the cooperation of the administrative personnel is appreciated, especially in the case of J. C. Moody and Jack Curtis. Finally, the contribution of the various writers must be acknowledged. Most of the articles appearing in this issue was written solely for the "Pen".

Unintentionally left out of the Writers' Whos' Who was the name of George 'Jobo' Nakamura who was the former editor of the Tulean Dispatch magazine section. Jobo is an ex-Cal student and is now relocated in the Chicago area.

To these generous people go the most hearty, respectful thanks of the editor.

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