

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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U. S. Senate Passes Evacuation Claims Bill

California Supreme Court Upholds Business Rights of Japanese Alien Residents

Decision by State High Tribunal in Stockton Theater Cases Affirms Right of Issei to Lease Property for Commercial Purposes

SAN FRANCISCO—The right of Japanese aliens to lease commercial property was upheld by the California State Supreme Court this week in the Stockton theater lease case.

The case was a major victory affecting hundreds of Issei throughout the state whose business rights were in jeopardy.

The court upheld a decision two years ago by the third district court of appeals in Sacramento. It is expected to set at rest problems of lease and sales tax which have jeopardized aliens

of Japanese ancestry since the original Stockton theater case was decided several years ago.

The case began when Emil Palermo, operator of the Star Theater, 26 T. Market st., Stockton, sought to break a 10-year lease held by Stockton Theaters, Inc., a firm owned and operated by Japanese aliens.

Palermo contended that the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan provided for the right of Japanese nationals to lease property for commerce and residence.

These rights, however, were terminated with the abrogation of the treaty in 1940, Palermo said. He additionally contended that Sec. 1 of the state alien land law, providing for the lease of lands to Japanese aliens, was also voided.

Palermo was given the decision of the Stockton Superior court by Judge M. G. Woodward.

Stockton Theaters, Inc., was ordered to give up the property when Judge Woodward also awarded Palermo the decision in an "unlawful detention" suit.

The two cases were combined for appeal.

McCarran Bill for Small Claims of Evacuees Passed by Senate

Will Affect Losses On Property Stored With Government

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed and sent to the House on June 12 a bill allowing the attorney general to settle claims up to \$1,000 of persons of Japanese ancestry who deposited property with the government when they were moved from the Pacific coast in 1942.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate this week was scheduled to vote on a small claims bill authorizing the Attorney General to pay claims for damage or loss to personal property deposited by Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans pursuant to federal regulations instituted immediately following the outbreak of war, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported.

The bill, S. 29, introduced by Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nevada) on January 6, 1947, has lain on the recesses of the Senate Judiciary Committee for nearly 18 months. Senator John S. Cooper, (R., Ky.) chairman of the subcommittee on evacuation claims legislation, after completing a thorough study of the evacuation claims problem, reported out the bill early this week. The Senator from Kentucky indicated that he thought the principles of S. 29 were the same as those in H.R. 3999, which also reported to the full Judiciary Committee this week. S. 29 has been put on the consent calendar.

"The question of whether the evacuation of the Japanese people from the west coast was justified is now moot," Senator Cooper wrote in a report favoring pas-

sage of S. 29. "The Government did move these people, bodily, resulting losses were great, and the principles of justice and responsible government require that there should be compensation for such losses."

McCarran's bill would authorize the Attorney General to "adjust, settle, and pay claims against the United States, not in excess of \$1,000, which arose after Dec. 7, 1941, for damage to or loss of personal property which was deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the requirements of the Presidential proclamations of Dec. 7 and 8, 1941, and the regulations promulgated by the Attorney General on Feb. 5, 1942."

The bill provides that no such claims shall be considered unless presented in writing within one year after enactment; that any settlement made by the Attorney General shall be final and conclusive; and that the Attorney General may report claims in excess of \$1,000 to the Congress for its consideration.

The measure was reworded at the request of the Justice Department to strengthen its provisions, Senator Cooper said in his report, revealing that one proviso says that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize the Attorney General to pay or settle claims for damage or loss to property which had been used for espionage or other illegal purposes on or before Dec. 7, 1941. The other provision strikes out the phrase deposited "with local police authorities," so as to permit claims by those who made a reasonable attempt to comply with the spirit of the regulations respecting so-called contraband.

SENATE OKAYS TWO NISEI POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this week confirmed the nomination of two Japanese Americans to become postmasters in Hawaii, the Washington JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reports. They are: Robert K. Matsueda of Kihului and Mildred O. Kuwana of Pahoa.

Nisei Veteran Refused Home In Maryland City

Restrictions Blamed For Refusal to Sell To Japanese American

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland Civil Liberties Committee this week decided it can do nothing for a Japanese American war veteran who said he paid a deposit on a house, then received notice the sale was off "due to restrictions."

Committee spokesmen identified the veteran as Toyo Sakamoto of Brookland, Md.

Joseph Burke, president of the civil liberties group, declared:

"Unfortunately there is nothing we can do, for no contract between the prospective buyer and the seller had been entered into."

Mr. Sakamoto paid a \$20 deposit on the Baltimore property and was given a receipt which contained a clause stipulating that the sale was subject to the seller's approval, Mr. Burke said.

"The Maryland Civil Liberties Committee disapproves the attitude of the seller, and if a contract had existed we would have gone to bat for the prospective buyer," Mr. Burke said. He added that Mr. Sakamoto was with Army intelligence in the Pacific during the war.

LEGION GROUP URGES PASSAGE OF JUDD BILL

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Thirty-four hundred American Legionnaires of the Hugh A. Carlisle post of the American Legion in Albuquerque "heartily endorse" the Judd bill which will provide equality in naturalization for resident Japanese and other aliens who are at present "ineligible to citizenship," Philip M. Eisenhower, post commander, declared last week.

Mr. Eisenhower said that these aliens "have demonstrated loyalty to America" and are entitled to the full benefits of American democracy.

He said that telegrams, noting the post's stand on the Judd bill, had been sent to Reps. Antonio M. Fernandez and George Lusk, New Mexico's delegation in the House.

Box Elder Group Gives Funds to Aid JACL, ADC

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — The Box Elder Nisei Civic Welfare League, which disbanded here recently, has turned over its funds amounting to nearly \$250 to Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, for use by the JACL ADC.

The organization decided to stop activities this year.

Funds were raised almost wholly by contributions of both Nisei and Issei in Box Elder county, according to Dr. Frank H. Saito, acting secretary. Decision to turn the funds over to the JACL was made unanimously, according to Dr. Saito, acting secretary.

The Box Elder group was led by Russell Tanaka, chairman. Members of the organization were Kol Haramoto, George Watanabe, Kan Yagi, Taro Yagi, Jiro Yagi, Kathy Yagi and Dr. Saito.

Compensation Proposal Sent To House for Concurrence Because of Minor Amendments

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON—A four-year fight to obtain passage of legislation to authorize the payment of accountable business and property damages to persons of Japanese ancestry and other wartime evacuees from the Pacific coast neared its end in the final days of the present session of the 80th Congress this week.

With only a day remaining before adjournment the Senate on June 18 unanimously approved the Evacuation Claims bill, HR 3999, with only minor amendments. As a result of the fact that the Senate did amend the House-passed bill, the measure was sent back to the House for concurrence.

In view of the fact that the Senate amendments do not constitute material changes in the bill as approved by the House and since the changes only strengthen technical points of wording regarding the method of filing claims and the manner of adjudication, concurrence by the House was expected before the end of the session on June 19 unless a terrific scramble for adjournment prevents its consideration.

If the House concurs the bill will go directly to the White House. President Truman has urged the passage of the evacuee claims bill in letters to the 79th and 80th Congress and named the evacuee compensation measure as one of the ten points of his civil rights program.

Congressional observers noted this week that the evacuee claims bill was the only part of President Truman's civil rights program to be approved by both houses of Congress.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee who has been a major figure in the fight for the adjudication of business and property losses suffered by persons of Japanese ancestry as a direct result of the evacuation, hailed the Senate's passage of the measure and expressed the hope that the House would concur with the Senate's minor amendments before time runs out on the legislation Saturday.

The Senate made thirteen changes in the wording of the bill, of which the most important is the addition of a provision that no claims will be considered regarding the loss of anticipated profits or anticipated earnings.

Passage of the bill came amidst a rush to finish the heaviest cal-

HONOLULU NISEI HEADS HAWAII JUNIOR CHAMBER

HONOLULU — For the first time, a Japanese American has been elected president of the Hawaii Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He is Toshio Serizawa of Kauai, who attained the distinction during a territorywide meeting of Jaycees of all islands.

Mr. Serizawa appointed a Nisei, Kiyoshi Sasaki, also of Kauai, to be secretary-treasurer of the chamber.

End of day in years in the Senate. Friday, June 18 was the last day on which bills on the consent calendar could be pushed through.

Persons close to the fight for the evacuation claims bill indicated that the Senate's action was "a tremendous tribute" to the work of Mike Masaoka of JACL ADC to obtain Congressional action on the legislation which originally had been passed by the Senate in July, 1946 in the 79th Congress and which was reintroduced in the 80th Congress.

The report on the evacuee claims bill which was released last week by the Senate Judiciary Committee points out that the bill has the unanimous approval of all of the government departments concerned as well as of the entire West Coast congressional delegation.

The Senate committee noted that there has been no opposition registered against the bill, although wide publicity was given to its consideration by Congress.

The bill carries no specified appropriations but authorizes Congress to make funds available from time to time to carry out the provisions of the measure.

Japanese Artist Wins Right To Live in United States

WASHINGTON—The House on June 15 passed and sent to the White House a private bill granting permanent residence in this country to Atushi Jun Iwamatsu, a Japanese artist and author who aided the United States in the war against Japan, and his wife and son.

Iwamatsu, who has published two books, "The New Sun" and "Horizon Is Calling," under the pen name of "Taro Yashima," served with the Office of War Information and with the Office of Strategic Services during the war and with the Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan after the war.

Jun Iwamatsu was well-known as a cartoonist and painter in Japan before the war. He and his wife were jailed ten times and served a total of three years in prison because of their pro-democratic and anti-militarist activities in Japan during the 1930s.

In 1940 Jun Iwamatsu and his wife managed to leave Japan for the United States and have resided in America since that time. They were forced to leave their young son, who had been born to Mrs. Iwamatsu in prison, behind

in Japan. It was because of fears for the safety of their child that Mr. Iwamatsu adopted the pen name of "Taro Yashima" for his anti-militarist writings and drawings in the United States.

In addition to his other work, Mr. Iwamatsu has won critical acclaim in New York for his oil paintings and is preparing a one-man show.

In 1942 and 1943 his cartoon series, "Mr. Tojo of Japan," was a weekly feature of the Pacific Citizen.

His first book, "The New Sun," was published in 1943 by Henry Holt. The Holt firm also published, "Horizon Is Calling," in 1947. Both books consist of several hundred drawings with accompanying text and are autobiographical.

Mr. Iwamatsu was reunited with his young son when he went to Japan in 1945 as a member of the Strategic Bombing Survey. Under the terms of the bill passed by Congress, the Iwamatsus will be able to bring their son to the United States.

The private bill originally was introduced in the 79th Congress by Joseph Clark Baldwin, then a congressman from New York City.

Congress Approves Revised Deportation Stay Measure Affecting 400 Japanese Aliens

WASHINGTON—The bill to permit stays of deportation for aliens who are ineligible to citizenship was passed by Congress on June 18 when the House approved the conference report on the measure, HR 3566.

The bill, which immediately affects approximately 400 Japanese aliens now facing deportation because of technicalities in the immigration law, will now be sent to the White House.

The possibility of a veto by President Truman on the bill was indicated recently because of congressional opposition to Senate amendments to the original bill which some of the bill's sponsors have attacked as "cumbersome and expensive in practice."

The bill originally sought to permit the Attorney General's discretionary powers to stop deportation in hardship cases to extend to Japanese and other aliens not eligible for citizenship. Under the amendments written into the bill by the Senate, however, congressional approval will be necessary before any

suspension or cancellation of deportation orders by the Attorney General can be made final. As a result, the bill has aroused the opposition of persons interested in cases involving European and other aliens eligible to citizenship.

It was believed that President Truman, whose approval was expected on the original deportation stay proposal, might veto the present bill because of the Senate amendments.

Peter Ohtaki Edits Minnesota Democratic Party Newspaper

Partisan Publication Supports Humphrey In Senate Race

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A St. Paul Nisei became editor of the Northwest Democrat, a Twin Cities political organ, the Macalester College News bureau announced today.

Peter Ohtaki, a student at Macalester, became editor last month of a partisan paper which is now booming Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey to replace Gopher Senator Joseph Ball in the coming November elections. The publication is also campaigning with the Minnesota Democrat-Farm-Labor party in all political issues, including a proposed ouster of Congressman Knutson, also a Gopher Republican.

Ohtaki, a journalism and economics major, has been editorial director of the Mac Weekly, Macalester college publication, during the past year, and recently won a student body election for a student council post.

Now a junior, Ohtaki is currently attending the University of Minnesota summer session. He has been committee chairman of the Twin Cities United Citizens League publicity bureau, a JACL affiliate, and a member of the St. Paul Human Relations council speakers panel.

Ohtaki, an army veteran, edited an annual for Fort Snelling military personnel, as well as an overseas paper.

Mayor Humphrey, along with his favorable liberalism record, established the Mayor's Human Relations council in Minneapolis and has been national co-chairman of the UAW-CIO All-American bowling committee for fair play.

New L. A. Chapter Elects Nishikawa First President

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Roy Nishikawa of Los Angeles was elected president of the newly formed Los Angeles Southwest JACL at a meeting June 16 at the Japanese Methodist church.

Frank Chuman was chairman of the meeting, which was attended by approximately 50 persons.

The Los Angeles Southwest JACL is the third chapter formed in the Los Angeles area and incorporates the region south of Washington blvd., north of Exposition blvd., east of Crenshaw and west of Vermont ave.

The chapter's vice presidents will be Mack Hamiguchi, 1st vice president; Dr. Ryo Muneoka, 2nd vice president; and Mrs. Mabel Ota, 3rd vice president.

Bessie Nagahori was elected corresponding secretary and Yemi Chuman recording secretary. Mac Ishida was named treasurer. The auditor's post will be held by Bean Takeda.



Peter Ohtaki

Florence Akiyama Scholarships Go to Four Fresno Nisei

FRESNO, Calif.—Four students, Terry Arakawa, Kiyoki Asaki, Tomio Jofuku and Day Miyahara, were named last week as recipients of the 1948 Florence Akiyama memorial scholarships at Fresno State college.

Two other Nisei, Jack Hara and Toshio T. Ishimoto, also received Fresno State scholarships.

Salt Lake CL Backs Vanport Relief Drive

A check for \$436 was sent by the Salt Lake JACL chapter this week to the Portland JACL for use in the rehabilitation of victims of the May 30th flood which wiped out the city of Vanport, Ore.

The fund was raised by a Salt Lake JACL committee, headed by Jiro Sakano, and contributions were made both by members and friends of the chapter.

Mrs. Alice Kasai, executive secretary of the chapter, also announced that the Salt Lake JACL had contributed \$30 toward the expenses of the Vanport, Ore., entry in the VFW-sponsored national marbles tournament which was held recently in Salt Lake City.

Nisei Veteran Heads DAV Unit

HONOLULU, T.H. — Daniel Inouye, ex-army captain who distinguished himself in the Italian and French campaigns, has been elected commander of Oahu Chapter No. 1 of the Disabled American Veterans for 1948-49.

He succeeded Spark M. Matsunaga, another Nisei veteran of the European war.

Other AJAs who were elected were Yozo Yamamoto, as senior vice commander; Terumi Kato, junior vice commander; the Rev. Hiro Higuchi, chaplain, and Herbert W. Yamamoto, treasurer. Mickey Nakahara was chosen a trustee.

Their election took place at a meeting of disabled veterans of the 100th battalion, 442nd regimental combat team, 7th division, Siberian campaign of World War I and other units.

Their installation will take place June 17.

Capt. Inouye fought with the 442nd regiment, was twice wounded, and won the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart with cluster, the Distinguished Unit Citation with two clusters, infantry combat badge, European campaign badge with four stars.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hirotaro Inouye, Honolulu and is enrolled as a pre-legal student at the University of Hawaii.

Marriage

POCATELLO, Ida. — Mr. and Mrs. Takatori of Parma, Idaho, announce the marriage of their daughter Mary to Teruo Yamamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamamoto of Pocatello.

Nisei Named Salutatorian



FRED HORIUCHI

DELORES PETERSON

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A St. Paul Nisei was named salutatorian of the 1948 graduating class at Marshall high school, the Twin Cities United Citizens League News Bureau was advised recently.

He is 19-year old Fred Horiuchi, formerly from Los Angeles. Horiuchi was also elected president of the senior class during the past year.

The Nisei scholar is now visiting his parents in Chicago. Aiding Horiuchi in keeping the cap at its proper tilt is Delores Peterson, St. Paul, who was class valedictorian.

—St. Paul Dispatch photo.

Tomoya Kawakita Will Face Treason Charges as Case Opens in Los Angeles Court

LOS ANGELES—The trial of a California-born Japanese, Tomoya Kawakita, 26, for treason on the charge of mistreating American and Allied prisoners of war while employed at a Japanese POW camp at Oeyama, Honshu, was scheduled to have opened in Los Angeles on June 18.

Set for June 15 after several postponements, Federal Judge William C. Mathes granted an additional three-day wait because of a crowded court calendar.

Forty-five former American prisoners of the Japanese who were at the Oeyama camp will testify regarding alleged mistreatment at the hands of Kawakita.

In addition, five Japanese nationals will appear at the trial. Four of the Japanese will testify for the prosecution while one will give testimony for the defense.

During the first day of the trial on June 18 most of the court's time was devoted to the selection of a jury. The jury selection is expected to be completed by the evening of June 22 when the first of the 45 former POWs is expected to testify.

Kawakita, indicted by a Federal grand jury last year on charges of abusing American war prisoners, is expected to plead through his attorney, Morris Lavine, that he is no longer subject to American authority, claiming that he renounced his American nationality after he went to Japan in 1939 to study.

Kawakita, a native of Calexico, returned to the United States in August, 1936 after his American citizenship had been certified by American consular authorities in

Japan on the basis of allegedly false information regarding Kawakita's wartime activities in Japan.

He was recognized in a Los Angeles store in June, 1947, by William Leon Bruce, a student at California Polytechnic in San Luis Obispo, who was one of the prisoners at the Oeyama camp.

Bruce told the FBI that Kawakita had earned the name "Meatball" from American victims because of his alleged sadistic treatment.

Lavine attempted to have Kawakita's trial moved to Japan on the claim that his client was a Japanese national and therefore cannot be guilty of treason to the United States.

Kawakita has denied all the American charges, which include the beating to death of a prisoner. J. C. Grant of Clarksville, Ga., who said he was knocked into the camp's cesspool by Kawakita, substantiated Bruce's charges at an earlier hearing.

If found guilty, Kawakita faces a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, and a maximum sentence of death.

Socialist Party's Platform Urges Naturalization Equality, Payment of Evacuee Losses

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Endorsement of both the principle of equality in immigration and naturalization and compensation for losses sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry in the wartime evacuation are contained in the 1948 Socialist Party platform adopted last month at the Socialists national convention in Reading, Pa.

Asserting that civil and political liberties "are in serious danger today," the party platform advocates racial equality as one means of achieving abundance and lasting peace for the United States. "Democracy cannot tolerate two classes of citizenship. Complete political, economic and social equality, regardless of race, religion or national origin must be established," the platform states.

The party then listed seven objectives which must be attained if its program on racial equality is to succeed. They are: abolition of segregation in the armed forces, in all public institutions and in housing; legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Committee; anti-lynching legislation; naturalization rights for all Japanese immigrants

who have demonstrated their loyalty to the United States and indemnification for property losses suffered by persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of government policy during World War II; abolition of all forms of discriminating barriers against immigration on grounds of race, color or national origin; and, guarantee of the right to vote to many citizens now robbed of suffrage.

Expansion of social legislation, including raising of the minimum wage and more adequate provisions for bettering the welfare of World War II veterans and their families, is included in the platform. Noting the hardships experienced by veterans of minority races in securing adequate protection, the party demanded "immediate steps to end the vicious discrimination and outright fraud now being practiced against Negro, Nisei, Spanish or Mexican-American veterans by prejudiced local employees of the Veterans Administration, particularly in the South and Southwest."

The Socialist convention unanimously voted to draft Norman Thomas to be the party's presiden-

MINORITY WEEK

Governor

Kids will be kids, but left themselves, they will also be less race conscious than their parents. In the American Legion Cornhusker Boys' State in Lincoln, Neb., recently, the youthful students of the imaginary state elected Pon Chinn, 18, their governor.

Chinn, who was born in China, ran on the Nationalist party ticket. Most popular plank in his platform, he said, was one urging a get-acquainted dance with members of nearby Girls' State.

Alternative

The attorney general of Texas admitted last week that the day of segregation may be numbered—UNLESS.

He went on to warn, of course, that the south must immediately build colleges for Negroes, lest segregation disappear from the southern scene. The question before the south, he said, is, "How can we maintain segregation and still offer adequate benefits to the Negro?"

The attorney general, Price Daniel by name, spoke to southern attorneys general in New Orleans. He said that Negroes must be given equal privileges in education or the United States Supreme court would end segregation.

New Era

Oliver W. Hill, 31-year old attorney, has been elected to the Richmond, Va., city council, the first Negro to be elected to office in that city since the reconstruction era.

He was credited with getting at least 2,000 "white" votes, and in one precinct, a completely "white" precinct, he ran ahead of seventeen other candidates.

"... soften the conflict wherever you can. Much can be achieved by calm insistence on rights and a blunting of the edge of controversy. In matters social and political, progress is slow if it is to be permanent; do not try to revolutionize the world, but try for steps of progress... a little progress is worth giving all you've got to make it possible."—Dr. Luther Harris Evans, librarian of Congress.

Common Ground

There's some nice writing in "Rice Instead of Potato," a short sketch by Ferd Okada in the current issue of Common Ground magazine.

Nisei may find the tale reminiscent of their own travel experiences as Okada tells of a Nisei going into a Chinese chop suey house in a small Nevada town.

There is a stir of recognition between the Nisei and the Chinese restaurant owner, and the owner brings out "rice instead of potato," and green tea instead of coffee.

The same issue of Common Ground also carries a poem by Toyo Suyemoto, young Nisei poet whose work was once familiar to readers of Japanese-English newspapers on the coast.

Ferd Okada's story, incidentally, is illustrated by Mine Okubo.

The Public Affairs committee, publishers of numerous educational pamphlets has now published a good, readable summary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights report, "To Secure These Rights."

The pamphlet is titled, "These Rights are Ours to Keep," sells for 20 cents each, with a good reduction on larger orders.

tial candidate for the sixth time. Tucker P. Smith, former trade union leader and now head of the Economics department of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., was named the party's vice-presidential nominee.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Thomas said his party's economic and domestic program was one for the achievement of abundance and its foreign program for the achievement of international peace.

Mr. Thomas, a staunch friend of the Japanese Americans, was one of the first Americans of national prominence to oppose the evacuation and among the first to advocate compensation for evacuation losses.

Arrange Temporary Housing for Japanese American Refugees from Vanport City

PORTLAND, Ore.—Three hundred and forty Japanese American evacuees of the Vanport City floods of May 30 were reestablishing themselves here this week, some three weeks after the disastrous Memorial day flood which annihilated the Oregon city and left 18,000 persons homeless.

Two Issei, missing since the day of the flood, have not yet been accounted for and are presumed to have perished in the raging waters.

They are Mrs. Izumi Oyama, wife of the publisher of the Oregon Jap, and Sadao Mizuno, a photographer. Both are still on the Red Cross "critical" list, which totals numbers 22 persons.

The 105 Japanese American families made homeless on May 30 have since been cared for by the Red Cross, the Japanese American Citizens League, church groups and numerous other organizations and individuals.

Five of these families were moved to temporary homes at the Van Island navy barracks on June 8. Fourteen families had originally signed up for housing here, but nine found other arrangements before the moving date.

It was reported that the majority of the evacuees made temporary arrangements for housing through the summer. Many of them have arranged to work on farms in outlying districts around Portland during the harvest season.

The JACL branch office, which was established shortly after the flood and has been the center of relief and rehabilitation aid for Nisei and Issei evacuees, is expected to be closed shortly.

Japanese American relief work was turned over to a new committee on June 8. The committee will be a Nisei-Issei group headed by George Azumano and N. Moragami.

The Fujinkai also closed its activities on that date, though the organization expressed its willingness to cooperate in any way throughout the disaster period. The Fujinkai had taken charge of the collection and distribution of clothing. Surplus clothing will be turned over to the American Friends Service committee.

Meanwhile Japanese Americans throughout the country continued to send supplies and money to the Portland JACL to aid in the rehabilitation of the Nisei and Issei evacuees.

Total financial contributions as of June 8 amounted to \$7,486.08, according to Tosh Kuge, president of the chapter.

Kuge said that over \$5,000 was distributed directly to the evacuees up to June 8. \$1,000 was given to the Red Cross.

Total amount of requisitions filled out by the Red Cross amounted to \$18,000.

Kuge also reported that volunteer help in the 10 days following the disaster totaled 10,000 hours. JACL members, he said, contributed 5,000 hours of aid, the Portland and Fujinkai provided 1,000 hours, 2,000 hours were donated by church groups and Issei business men provided 1,000 hours.

Local churches provided 438 meals for the evacuees. In addition a large amount of clothing, bedding, food and other supplies were contributed by individuals and firms.

Kuge praised the generous response of local JACL chapters throughout the country, many of whom gave large sums to aid in relief work. He said the response had been "extremely gratifying" and that the JACL's aid and generosity had made a very favorable impression upon the local community.

Seeks Former 442nd Officer

The present address of Jimmie Kanaya, formerly a lieutenant with the 442nd combat team, medical department, is sought by a friend, Les Brown of Sacramento.

Lt. Kanaya was captured in October or November, 1944 and was held in Oflag, Poland, after capture.

Information regarding Kanaya's present whereabouts should be sent to Les Brown, Midtown Pharmacy, 414 16th street, Sacramento, or to James Kozuma, 3646 Lake Park, Chicago 15.

JAPANESE ALIEN INITIATES TEST ON NATURALIZATION

SAN FRANCISCO—Initiation of a naturalization test case by a resident Japanese alien, Masuo Hiura of Watsonville, was reported this week by the Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union.

Hiura, who was one of the first California Issei to file for his citizenship first papers, recently received notice that he may now apply for his second and final citizenship papers, although Japanese and certain other Asiatic aliens still are barred from citizenship.

Hiura has filed the second application.

Nisei Attends GOP Conclave From Hawaii

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Believed to be the first official delegate of Japanese ancestry to attend a Republican national convention, Dr. George Nakagawa of Honolulu is a member of Hawaii's delegation which will participate in the GOP convention in Philadelphia next week.

Rep. Thomas Sakakihara, Hilo assemblyman and speaker of the territorial house of representatives during the "deadlocked" sessions last winter, is an alternate delegate and also a member of the Hawaiian group.

Reports from Honolulu indicate that Thomas Ouye, a member of the territorial house of representatives from Kauai, has been selected as one of the six Hawaiian delegates to the Democratic national convention. Ouye, however, will not be the first Nisei to attend a Democratic convention. The late Andy Yamashiro, Honolulu businessman, attended the 1932 Democratic convention in Chicago and cast a vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mother Fears Son, Nisei Playmate Locked in Box Car

CHICAGO—Fear that her son and his 9-year old Nisei playmate, Kenji Yanagisawa, may be locked in a traveling box car was expressed this week by Mrs. Elizabeth Buehler, 39.

Mrs. Buehler told authorities that her son, John, also 9, and Kenji have not been seen since starting on a bicycle trip to the loop on June 13.

On an earlier cycle trip with another playmate, the Buehler boy stopped to play in the rail yards north of the Chicago River. Mrs. Buehler fears Johnny may have repeated that trip and stopped there again and that he and his companion were trapped in a box car.

JUDGE ROSENTHAL HAILS TAKAHASHI CASE DECISION

LOS ANGELES — Judge Ben Rosenthal this week hailed the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the California anti-Japanese commercial fishing ban in the Takahashi test case.

Judge Rosenthal, head of the Southern California division of the American Jewish Congress which filed a brief as "friend of court" in the Takahashi case, said:

"We are profoundly gratified that the Supreme Court has identified the California statute as an anti-Japanese measure, and not as a pro-conservation law."

"It is clear now that the Constitution guarantees that all aliens lawfully in the country shall have the right to work in all occupations."

Ryusaku Tsunoda Will Give Lecture Series in Hawaii

HONOLULU—An old friend of Hawaii, Ryusaku Tsunoda, will return to Hawaii soon to give a series of lectures under the sponsorship of the Hawaii Federation of the Young Buddhist association.

Mr. Tsunoda has been curator of the Oriental library of Columbia university for the past 20 years. He recently retired from this position and was appointed as special lecturer at Columbia.

He is remembered here as the first principal of the Japanese High School in Honolulu.

His lectures here will be in Japanese and in English, on subjects such as Buddhism, Eastern philosophy and the history of Oriental cultures.

His lecture tour will take him to all islands during a three month period until mid-September when he will return to Columbia.

14-Year Old Youth Killed in Accident

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Akira Ouchida, 14, was killed instantly on June 5 when the motor bike he was riding was hit by an automobile.

The driver of the auto was held by police on manslaughter charges.

Midwest Council Urges Change In JACL Nominations Method

Two-Day Session Held by Delegates In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Twenty-two out-of-town delegates and boosters representing six midwest chapters, plus fourteen additional from the St. Louis host chapter, attended the JACL Midwest District Council (MDC) which successfully completed two days of business meetings on June 13. Discussions on JACL program and problems at district, national and local levels were conducted in three sessions beginning Saturday morning, June 12.

Chairmen of these sessions were Mari Sabusawa, president of the Chicago JACL, Tats Kushida, regional representative, and Frank Shiba, past president of the Cleveland chapter.

Among the resolutions to be presented by the MDC to the national convention in September, were recommendations to abolish the present inexpedient method of selecting a nominations slate of national officers by mail and a commendation of the excellent work of Larry Tajiri and his wife in editing the Pacific Citizen, now beginning its seventh year under the Tajiris at Salt Lake City.

The MDC guests enjoyed a well-balanced program of entertainment provided by the St. Louis

chapter which included the outdoor Municipal opera, a dinner and dance at the Melbourne Hotel, headquarters for the MDC, and a Sunday afternoon picnic.

Executive officers of the MDC present were Henry Tani, chairman (St. Louis); Frank Shiba, second vice-chairman (Cleveland); James Hashimoto, treasurer, (Cincinnati); Eureka Satow, recording secretary (Chicago); Susan Yamashita, corresponding secretary (St. Louis); Nami Shio, historian (Milwaukee).

Official delegates were: Mari Sabusawa and Wiley Higuchi, Chicago; Kaye Watanabe and Tom Kanno, Cincinnati; Bob Takiguchi, Cleveland; Mary Tsuda and Gus Oura, Milwaukee; Peter Fujioka, Detroit; Joseph Tanaka and Yuki Kato, St. Louis; Fumio Hangai and Tamotsu Shimozaaki, Twin Cities.

Booster delegates were: Setsuko Higuchi, Marvel Maeda and Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago; Helen Inai, Sat Nakahiro, Tom Uehara, Julius Fujihara and Elva Shinokaki, Milwaukee; Jimmy Hayashi, Rose Ogino, Dr. Jackson Eto, Fred Oshima, Martha Toyama, Fusa Doi, Mas Hata, Sam Nakano, Lillian Kawahara and Mae Kawachi, St. Louis.

Chairman Tani will represent the MDC at the JACL National Convention in Salt Lake City.

Five Thousand Stranded Nisei In Japan Have Lost American Nationality, Says Baldwin

Common Ground Article Reveals Technical Violations Responsible for Ineligibility Of Many to Qualify for Return to United States

Five thousand Nisei stranded in Japan during the war have lost their U.S. citizenship and cannot expect to return to the country of their birth, according to Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU director, who visited Japan and Korea last year at the invitation of General Douglas MacArthur, tells the story of the Nisei in Japan in the current issue of *Common Ground* magazine.

Most of the 5,000 Nisei lost their citizenship without intent, Baldwin says, and only the "unlikely event that the laws are changed" would permit their return to the United States.

The tragedy of these Nisei, Baldwin says, is that their right to return is determined by technicalities. Nisei boys who entered the Japanese army were put in under great pressure, but most of them will be unable to return to the United States. Yet others, who filled war jobs in Japan, can still claim their U.S. citizenship. Nisei who took civil jobs open only to Japanese cannot regain their citizenship, while others who took jobs open to persons of Japanese and non-Japanese citizenship can come back, even though they were not aware of the difference. Nisei who taught in public schools lost their American citizenship, while those who taught in private schools kept it. The distinction was not made when they sought their jobs.

Baldwin also points out that many Nisei were registered as Japanese citizens by their fathers or others designated as heads of the family. This process could be accomplished merely by registering the Nisei and signing the register with the family seal. Thus in many instances Nisei were not aware their citizenship had been transferred.

In other cases applications for food rations and jobs in wartime way by the head of the family and these applications carried with them a declaration of Japanese citizenship.

In such cases, Baldwin states, there is hope for restoration of citizenship. These Nisei have been advised to bring suit in Japanese courts to have their Japanese citizenship annulled. Where the courts act favorably, the United States will recognize American citizenship.

One of Baldwin's unofficial duties while in Japan was to act as representative for the Japanese American Citizens League. He had been asked to tackle the problems of Nisei marooned in Japan, of whom there were, he was told, a few hundred whose citizenship was in doubt.

Actually, he said, he found thousands.

He was visited by scores of Nisei who learned of his visit to Japan and who needed help. He inserted a single news item in the Nippon Times, which brought so many inquiries and appeals that they swamped the newspaper office.

He had conferences with the U.S. consul and officials of the Japanese Foreign Office. Both reported they, too, were swamped by appeals from Nisei seeking restoration of their U.S. citizenship. The consul reported his office was months behind in processing applications to determine citizenship.

Baldwin was astounded by the size and complexity of the problem. He learned over 10,000 Nisei had been caught in Japan by the war, and that practically all of them who spoke English wanted to return to the United States.

He tried to reconcile one young Nisei who had taken a wartime job in Japan to remaining in that country.

"You've been here now six years," Baldwin told him. "You've had a good education and you have a good job. Japan is building a great future, even if life is trying now. Why do you want to go back to the United States and face the life of a Japanese American? You know what you'll be up against."

The youth's eyes filled with tears. "Can't you understand?" he said. "I was born there. It is the only real home I have."

Repeatedly, throughout his trip, Baldwin asked the Nisei he met

Rescue Child From Boulder Irrigation Ditch

BOULDER, Colo.—An 18-month-old boy, Richard Sato, Jr., fell into an irrigation ditch on June 12 and was carried two blocks, part of the way through the basement of a fraternity house.

Two Colorado university students sitting on the lawn of a sorority house, spotted the youngster and pulled him from the waters. Doctors said he was unharmed.

The rescue was made by Barbara Naines of Chicago and Vern Buckels of Colorado Springs.

The child tumbled into the ditch at a point near the Beta Theta Pi house. The canal flows beneath this building and although it has two gratings, the boy was carried past both of them.

His father, a gardener, was working in Denver at the time.

Six Nisei Names To be Listed On Memorial

DENVER—At least six Nisei names will be included on the list of 1200 Colorado war dead whose names will be inscribed upon a bronze memorial plaque in the General Rose memorial hospital.

Those Nisei to be included will be Pfc. John T. Yamamoto, Pvt. Masaru Nakagaki, Pfc. George U. Kawano, Pfc. Masami Inatsu, Pvt. George M. Futamata and Pfc. John Y. Tanaka.

All served with the famous 442nd combat team.

Roy M. Takeno, JACL ADC director, urgently requested that he be informed of other Nisei Denverites who were killed in action while serving with the armed forces during World War II. Takeno asked that such information be sent to him at the JACL offices at 615 E & C building, Denver 2.

why they were so eager to return to the United States.

"I expected confessions of desire for a more prosperous life in the United States or some indication of shame in living in a defeated country which was not theirs by birth, of, if not such simple feelings, some intimation that they felt maladjusted among their Japanese relatives and friends," Baldwin writes.

"What I got in overwhelming response was the feeling that the United States was their real home because there they felt free. Japanese life, despite the real changes toward democracy under the occupation, is still bound by the restraints of family and group hierarchy. These English-speaking youngsters, who were old enough to sense American life before they went to Japan, were infected by the virus of opportunity, of free choice, of an individualism which hardly exists in Japan. The sentiment of returning to the land of their birth would not be powerful enough to produce so profound a desire if that land did not have a meaning in terms of personal fulfillment."

Baldwin also met hundreds of "Occupation Nisei," who, he says, constitute an invaluable bridge between Americans and the Japanese in the process of democratization.

The ACLU director makes an interesting commentary upon these Nisei, pointing out a fact which Nisei cannot or perhaps would not recognize.

The Nisei, he says, are sometimes regarded as too "cocky and condescending," and con-

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Issei Business Rights

The decision of the California State Supreme Court in the Stockton Theater case this week marks another successful landmark in the fight of resident aliens of Japanese ancestry for equal treatment under the law.

The ruling is an important one for all persons of Japanese ancestry in the state because it affirms the right of Japanese aliens to lease property for commercial purposes. It follows the significant decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Oyama case which upheld the right of Japanese aliens to purchase real property for their citizen children and in the Takahashi case which invalidated the 1945 amendment to the fish and game code barring "ineligible aliens" from commercial fishing.

The Stockton Theater case, revolving around the leasing of a motion picture house operated by a corporation in which the majority of stockholders were resident Japanese aliens, has resulted in a judicial interpretation of the effect upon the business rights of Japanese residents of California of the abrogation in 1940 of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan. Attorneys for Emil Palermo, the plaintiff in the case, contended that a section of the California Alien Land law, which provides for leasing rights for alien Japanese, also had been voided by the abrogation of the treaty. Attorneys for the Issei theater owners contended that the treaty abrogation did not terminate rights already established. The decision of the California Supreme Court has upheld the commercial property rights of the Issei group.

Relief for Vanport Victims

Today Japanese American victims of the Vanport City flood disaster face the bleak prospect of remaking their lives.

The May 30th flood which wiped out the city in which they lived destroyed almost all their possessions, and they again face the evacuation and resettlement problems which they have known only too well since early in 1942.

Perhaps there is in the Vanport tragedy some comfort in the knowledge that thousands of persons all over the United States were quick to show their sympathy and to proffer aid.

The spontaneous response of JACL chapters to the call of aid has been a gratifying demonstration of generosity and sympathy.

Within days of the disaster a large number of local chapters raised and sent to the Portland JACL sums of money ranging from \$100 to nearly \$500.

The Portland chapter, too, acted with efficiency and dispatch in the emergency. Within hours of the tragedy, the chapter called a meeting to put into motion a program of immediate relief and rehabilitation. It set up headquarters near the scene of the disaster to speed up the distribution of supplies. It helped locate missing persons and published a list of new addresses of the evacuees to keep their friends informed of their whereabouts. It aided the Red Cross in processing the evacuees for obtaining requisitions. It spurred on a relief drive to gather funds and material for immediate needs.

The efficiency with which the Portland JACL acted is a creditable demonstration of the chapter's abilities. Members of the chapter themselves donated 5,000 hours of free labor in the ten days following the flood.

The Vanport disaster indicates a need for an emergency fund to be administered by the National JACL for just such needs. It has been suggested that the relief fund be administered on the order of a loan fund.

Takahashi Case Aftermath

Although the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Takahashi fishing case was clear and precise, there has been no move on the part of the State of California to abide by the decision and to grant commercial fishing licenses to Torao Takahashi or to any of the approximately 500 other Japanese aliens who have been prohibited from returning to their lifetime occupations as commercial fishermen because of the amendments to the California fish and game codes adopted by the 1943 and 1945 legislatures.

Any further delay on the part of the State of California will be interpreted as additional confirmation of the charge that the restriction was racist in nature. It is understood, however, that officials of the State of California are considering a request to the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing on the Takahashi case. In the event of such action the return of the alien Japanese fishermen to their former jobs will be delayed for another reason.

It is to be hoped that Governor Warren and Attorney General Howser will instruct officials of the Fish and Game commission to accept the decision of the Supreme Court and issue commercial fishing licenses to resident Japanese aliens.

Nisei USA:

Kawakita and Tokyo Rose

By LARRY TAJIRI

THIS WEEK the United States government brought an American-born Japanese to trial on the charge of brutal mistreatment of American prisoners of war. Meanwhile, the Justice Department reportedly was preparing a case against a woman of Japanese ancestry on the charge that her broadcasts over Radio Tokyo were designed to disrupt the morale of American troops in the Pacific.

The Tomoya Kawakita case opened in Los Angeles this week. The case of Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, "Tokyo Rose," may be tried in an eastern city. Both are in direct contradiction to the stories of Nisei loyalty which have come out of World War II and which have played such an important part in the reacceptance of the Nisei and their parent upon their return to the Pacific coast evacuated area.

It is a tribute to the sacrifices of the Nisei GIs, 600 of whom died in World War II, that the Kawakita and "Tokyo Rose" cases are not considered as reflecting on the loyalty of the whole Japanese American population. As Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles observed recently, the question of the loyalty of the Nisei has been settled for all time by the record of Japanese Americans in wartime. The Kawakita and "Tokyo Rose" cases are individual affairs, just as were the trials of other Americans suspected of treason, Douglas Chandler, Robert Best, Ezra Pound, Fred Kaltenbach and others.

In the Kawakita case the defendant is charged with having served as an interpreter at the Oeyama prison camp near Osaka and to have inflicted brutalities on American POWs at the camp. The defendant, through his attorney, Morris Lavine, has denied all of the charges but also has sought the removal of the case to Tokyo on the ground that he is a Japanese subject. It is a matter of record, however, that he represented himself as an American subject after V-J day in Japan and obtained permission to return to the United States from American consular authorities. Under the rules set forth by the consulate on applications from war-stranded Nisei in Japan, Tomoya Kawakita could not have received certification of his American citizenship if the authorities were aware that he had been on the staff of a POW camp. Either Tomoya Kawakita was not at Oeyama, although two score witnesses have been assembled by the prosecution to swear to his presence there, or he falsified his record of wartime activity in order to obtain permission to go to the United States. If he is guilty of the latter, he is guilty of endangering the well-being of thousands of his fellow Japanese Americans.

Tomoya Kawakita was born in Calexico, Calif., 27 years ago and was raised in the Imperial Valley, an area in which there has been an undercurrent of race tensions regarding persons of Japanese ancestry, but persons who were acquainted with him in school believe him to have been normal in every way. In 1939, however, he was involved in a serious automobile accident on the San Diego highway in which one passenger reportedly was killed. Tomoya Kawakita is reported to have sustained severe head injuries. Some months later his parents, who owned a large business in Calexico, sent him to Japan to study the Japanese language, just as many another Issei parent sent his son to Japan for schooling on the ground that discrimination, which virtually barred the Nisei in those pre-war years from many fields of employment, made knowledge of the Japanese language imperative since foreign trade was one of the few avenues of white collar employment available at the time.

There is sometimes only a thin edge of circumstances and opportunism between loyalty and treason. If Tomoya Kawakita had not been sent to Japan at the age of 18, it is quite possible that he would have served honorably in the armed forces of his native country. Eighteen is an impressionable age and Tomoya Kawakita arrived in Japan at the time warmakers of Nippon were flexing their muscles. All open anti-militarist thought had been suppressed in Japan by that time. It was the era, and of other such instruments of militarist imperialism. It is quite conceivable that a young American could be brutalized in the atmosphere of repression created and maintained by the Japanese militarist state.

It may be noted that at a time when Tomoya Kawakita was preparing to stand trial on the charge of treason, another youth who was born and raised in the Imperial Valley was receiving an American hero's burial at Arlington National Cemetery. His name was Fumitake Nagato and he was killed in action during the rescue of the Lost Battalion in the Vosges mountains of France.

The case of "Tokyo Rose," on the other hand, has comic opera overtones. Its latest development, stem from what appears to be a peculiar form of megalomania on the part of Mrs. D'Aquino. The case was dead for want of evidence when Mrs. D'Aquino admitted she was "Tokyo Rose" and is now moving to bring her to trial, although Attorney General Clark has specified that efforts will be made to stage her trial in an eastern city, person of Japanese ancestry being of the opinion that a fair trial in a Pacific coast city.

U. S. Attorney James Carter of Los Angeles, however, has been trying to get the "Tokyo Rose" trial in Los Angeles. Mr. Carter has been working for the "Tokyo Rose" case for more than two years now and there is a hint that he has future political ambitions which would be enhanced by a publicity-laden trial. The Kawakita case, however, was dropped

in his lap and Mr. Carter has his hands full at the present.

Because of a law which specifies that an American can facing charges of treason committed in a foreign country be placed on trial at the port of entry, the Justice Department will be forced to fly Mrs. D'Aquino non-stop from Tokyo to New York or some other eastern city, which involves a prodigious feat in aviation even in these jet-propelled times, or route her through Canada, Mexico or some other foreign country.

The comic opera aspects of the "Tokyo Rose" case arise from the fact that Mrs. D'Aquino apparently did not have to get mixed up in this at all. The plain fact is that there never has been a "Tokyo Rose" on Radio Tokyo. The "Tokyo Rose" character was popularized among American troops in the Pacific to apply to any feminine voice of Japan's propaganda-laden Radio Tokyo.

Both Yank and Stars and Stripes had carried the legend of "Tokyo Rose" and GIs naturally were curious to know what the girl behind the voice looked like. Actually, six or seven women were used on Tokyo propaganda broadcasts during the Pacific war. Immediately after V-J day a race developed among American civilian correspondents and GI newsmen to find a likely looking female who would admit she was "Tokyo Rose." A correspondent of the Hearst Cosmopolitan magazine located Mrs. D'Aquino who agreed to sign an article for the magazine to the effect that she was "Tokyo Rose." She was promised a check for \$2,000. Representatives of Yank and Stars and Stripes closed in on the Hearst beachhead, however, and talked Mrs. D'Aquino into dropping her exclusive agreement with the Hearst representative. The California-born girl who had graduated from UCLA before going to Japan shortly before the war was photographed and interviewed by the entire American press, receiving almost as much attention as ex-Premier Tojo.

The news stories about "Tokyo Rose" evoked a demand in the United States for her arrest as a war criminal. Legion and VFW posts and many other organizations passed resolutions. As a result she was placed in Sugamo prison along with Japanese other war criminal suspects. She spent a year in Sugamo, demanding special privileges from the jailers and writing poetry on her birthday. At the end of a year she was quietly released, apparently because it had been impossible to build up a case against her.

Mrs. D'Aquino, like Tomoya Kawakita, ostensibly had renounced any claim to American nationality by participating in a war activity for the Japanese government although the degree of her guilt or participation had not been determined. There had not been a "Tokyo Rose" but Mrs. D'Aquino admitted that she had announced a disc jockey show as "Orphan Ann." Mrs. D'Aquino also had a claim to Portuguese nationality, having married a Portuguese citizen named Philip D'Aquino who worked for Domei, the Japanese news service. Mrs. D'Aquino had been released from prison and American authorities apparently had dropped any plans for prosecution. But Mrs. D'Aquino had enjoyed her year of notoriety. She made the newspapers again when she went to the American consulate and demanded her right to return to the United States, as an American citizen. The news inspired a new wave of protest from some veterans groups and patriotic organizations in the United States. "Tokyo Rose" was a celebrity once more.

A year passed and the case was almost forgotten again until Mrs. D'Aquino reportedly signed a confession to the effect that she was "Tokyo Rose" and demanded the right to go to the United States for trial in order to clear her status. The Justice Department obliged and is reported to be preparing a treason trial.

Whatever their guilt or innocence of the specific charges involved in the two cases, the principals have played fast and loose with the well-being of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Japanese Americans, like other American minorities who have been subjected to discrimination, have a group responsibility which arises from the fact that individual's acts, particularly when they are of a criminal nature, are used to reflect on the integrity of the group as a whole. It was this feeling of group responsibility which impelled the Nisei GIs to acts above and beyond the call of duty.

Unlike other Americans who have been suspected or charged with treason, Tomoya Kawakita and Mrs. D'Aquino do not appear to have had any ideological basis for their actions. The Bests, the Chandlers, the Kaltenbachs and the Ezra Pounds were fascists who sneered at democracy. Neither were they richly paid for the work which has projected them onto the rostrum of history. John Farnsworth, the former Navy officer who was convicted of being an espionage agent for Japan, and such men as Frederick Vincent Williams, Ralph Townsend, David Warren Ryder and others who were convicted for being unregistered agents in Japan were well paid.

Tomoya Kawakita and Mrs. D'Aquino appear to have been the unhappy victims of circumstances and opportunism. In the case of Kawakita a Federal court will decide his guilt or innocence of the treason charges, and a Federal court may soon take up the case of the voice the GIs called "Tokyo Rose."

Whatever the outcome of these trials, however, public reaction already has shown that the Nisei already have won their group fight for security and acceptance and the individual actions of Tomoya Kawakita and "Tokyo Rose" cannot mar the record for which thousands of Nisei gave their lives, their blood and their energies. The public as a whole already has shown a disposition to view the two cases objectively and the guilt or innocence of Tomoya Kawakita and Mrs. D'Aquino will be determined in an atmosphere free of the tensions and hysteria which once surrounded any issue involving Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast.

MODERN BUTTERFLY

Mrs. Sebald Wins Right
To Stay in America



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Edith DeBecker Sebald, part Japanese wife of a former Navy Lieutenant, is shown above in her Washington home in the customary dress of her native Japan. Mrs. Sebald was recently granted permanent residence in the United States, though she is not eligible for citizenship.

A modern "Mme. Butterfly," Mrs. Sebald lost her Japanese citizenship by marrying her American husband twenty years ago. Her mother forsook her distinguished Minamoto clan to marry Ernest DeBecker, a young English lawyer who went to Japan in 1887.—INS Photo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An act of Congress, passed during the seventy-ninth session, brought to a happy climax the dramatic story of a modern "Mme. Butterfly" by granting permanent residence in the United States to a woman who had been without a country for 20 years.

The subject of the bill signed by the President recently, is talented and charming Edith Frances DeBecker Sebald, of Washington, D. C. She was born in Kamakura, Japan of an English father, the late Joseph Ernest deBecker, distinguished lawyer, and a Japanese mother, member of the Minamoto clan and direct descendant of Seiwa, 51st emperor of Japan.

Mrs. Sebald became a woman without a country when she married William J. Sebald, an American navy officer, in Japan in 1926. As the wife of a foreigner she was no longer a subject of the emperor under Japanese law. As an Oriental of 50 per cent such blood she was not eligible for citizenship in the country of her husband because of the U. S. law.

With no national or international rights, no passport, Mrs. Sebald lived in this state of insecurity with only the limited privilege of a temporary permit of entry which had to be renewed every six months.

Sebald resigned from the Navy in 1931 to study law, passed the bar and returned to Japan with his wife to take over her father's law practice. They remained until the war clouds began to gather. On their return, Sebald was named chief of the Pacific section of Navy Combat Intelligence. His wife served with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington for three years doing highly secret work. At the war's end she was cited for her work and the case was brought to the attention of Baltimore Senator Radcliffe who sponsored the bill which gave her permanent privileges and put a happy climax to this particular "Butterfly" saga.

At present Mrs. Sebald is residing in Washington enjoying her new library and awaiting her husband's return from Japan where he is acting as special assistant to the political advisor to the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers.

Japan's Stranded Nisei

(Continued from page 3).

Considerable evidence indicates, he says, that in relation to the Japanese the Nisei are frequently more self-consciously "American" than are the Caucasians.

Asked at a press conference whether or not or could do something to promote better manners among the Nisei, he was forced to reply that he had enough on his hands "without trying to improve the manners of any of my countrymen of any origin."

Baldwin also noted, however, that the taint of superiority and condescension also extended to Japanese who were employed by the occupation and to Japanese known as "returned students," who had studied in foreign colleges. These students have formed their own organizations, such as the Returnee Students Association and the Harvard Club of Tokyo.

Nisei in Japan, Baldwin says,

are ambassadors of the democratic spirit. The Nisei know the American way, and therefore represent a force to promote it. They also have an essential bond with the Japanese. Mutual interpretation between the Japanese and the occupation is the natural consequence, Baldwin says, transcending the irritations of Nisei Americanism.

Baldwin foresees fraternity between the United States and Japan in the future.

"When we wipe out our greatest offense to the Japanese—the Oriental exclusion act of 1924, surely to be repealed in the not distant future—we will insure an equality convincing to the Japanese and the world of our claims to democratic leadership," he concludes. "In that achievement the role of the Nisei, both in Japan and the United States, will have played a dramatic part."

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Taking the Kids to the Game

Denver, Colo. We went to the ball game the other night—we being Mike, who is 7½, Susan who is 4, and I who am old enough to be their father. We saw the Denver Bears play Pueblo in a Western league game. The Western is only class A in the hierarchy of professional baseball and they come up with some pretty sour exhibitions—especially Denver which has a long-term lease on the cellar.

But that isn't what we started to write about, because it was the youngsters' first encounter with a real baseball game. They provided more fun for the people near us than the game itself.

We hadn't been seated very long when Susan started a conversation, in a loud voice, which went about like this:

"Daddy, are those men or are those boys playing baseball."

"Those are men."

"Well, how come they can run so fast! You're a man and you can't run fast."

Betraying her instincts as a future housewife, Susan was much worried about the profligacy with which baseballs were being used. Every time a foul went out of the park or back against the netting the umpire would hand the catcher a new ball.

Susan, who has only one baseball and has been warned never to lose it, was amazed. "How many more balls do they got?" she would ask. When assured they had plenty, she wanted to know where they were kept.

During one sequence the pitcher lost his control and walked the batter. Mike wanted to know why he was trotting down to first. "Because," we said without thinking of the consequences, "he got four balls."

"Four balls?" said Susan who had come in on the end of the conversation. "Only four balls left? What are they going to do when they lose them, too?"

As in all good ball games there were a number of loud rhubarbs, with a lot of all yammering and angry gestures.

What's the matter with the empire?" Susan would ask in that penetrating voice of hers. "What did the empire do? Why are they all mad at the empire?"

By that time we were attracting more attention than the ball game.

Along about the sixth inning the facination began to pall and the youngsters looked with more interest on the peanut vendors than the athletes. So we bought a dime bag which contained all of a dozen peanuts, and for a while there was peace in the stands.

Let us pause a moment here to pass on a bit of advice to other parents. As a matter of practical strategy, never buy the youngsters' peanuts, popcorn, crackerjack, soft drinks or other aids to indigestion when you first arrive at the ball game, circus or rodeo. It's advisable to ignore the vendors for at least half the show until the children's appetite is so whetted they'll appreciate your generosity.

Besides, if the kids start eating right off the bat, they'll get thirsty, sticky, and bored with the whole thing that much sooner. The parent, of course, wants to stick around and see the entire show and so it's to his advantage to delay the refreshments as long as he can.

However, by the seventh inning the peanuts were consumed and the kids were ready to go home. Their father wanted to see the rest of the game inasmuch as it looked like Denver was going to win one. We compromised by going home.

Childhood Memories:

MY FRIEND MICHIKO

By BILL AKAKA
(as told to J. Chinen)

Of the many people I have called "my friends," faithful and otherwise, the thought of little Michiko brings back the most pleasant memories. We were both eight-year olds when we first met and our friendship lasted for three months. It was a most peculiar acquaintance for I was locked up in a little world guarded from the outside by a tall iron fence. And Michiko was able to visit me only once a week. For, you see, I was in an orphan home.

There were close to 40 boys in the orphanage, but I was the only eight-year old and was far too small to associate with the others. Before I met Michiko, I was a lonely figure. I had no known relative, no friend. I walked alone in the world.

Then, one summer afternoon, a group of Sunday school children came to visit us in the orphanage, bringing comics, cakes and candies. Being the smallest boy, I stood aside from the others and watched them play and sing and laugh. For fully fifteen minutes, I sat alone under the shade of a tree, longing for a cheerful smile, a friendly "Hello." Then I noticed a girl walk in my direction. In her hands, she carried a little box and two packages.

"Hello," she smiled.

For a moment, I was stunned. It was the first time that a person had smiled at me. "He-hello," I nodded.

"My name is Michiko Tanaka," she introduced herself. "What is yours?"

"Bill," I answered.

"Bill what?" she laughed. "You must have a last name."

"I—I don't know," I shook my head. "No one has told me."

"I—I'm sorry," she apologized.

"Here, I brought something for you." She offered me the box and the packages.

I hesitated. I had never been offered anything before. I was afraid that there was a "catch."

"Don't be shy," she urged. "I have plenty more back home."

"Gee, thanks, Michiko," I said.

"Thank you very much." And I grabbed the box and the packages before she could change her mind. She must have thought that I was rude, but she did not say anything.

I quickly opened one of the packages, took out two cookies and offered one to her. "No, thank you," she smiled. "I had plenty. Go ahead and help yourself."

I took a bite from the other cookie, then another and another. It was the first cookie that I had eaten in a long while. Michiko stared at me with her big brown eyes, while I ate two more.

"It is delicious, Michiko. Thank you so much," I said.

"My mother made them," she laughed happily. "We live only three blocks from here."

"I bet your mother is a wonderful person, Michiko. I—I wish that I had a mother, too."

"I—I'm sorry," she said.

"Tell — tell me, Michiko," I

urged. "Tell me about your home, your father and mother, your brothers and sisters." She was the first friend I had and I did not want to lose her.

Before long, she told me of herself—her family, her school, her classmates, the things she liked and the things she did not like. I listened with my ears wide open. I had never been in a private home before. How I longed for a mother's love, for a father's guidance.

It was almost an hour later that the Sunday school group left.

"I'll be back next week," Michiko promised. "Bye!"

"Bye, Michiko," I waved my hand. "And thank you!" There was a song in my heart for the first time in my life.

Michiko kept her promise and returned the next week, and the next. Sometimes, she came with the Sunday school group; other times, she came alone. But, always, she brought me something—comics, fruits, cakes or cookies.

"What do you do the other days?" I asked.

"Oh, I go to summer school," she answered. "How about you?"

"In the morning we work around the yard, in the afternoon we play and loaf."

Thus, we talked of many things. We became close friends and confided deep secrets to one another. Michiko was a thin Japanese American girl and I was a Hawaiian boy. But, to us, color of the skin meant nothing. To me, Michiko was the prettiest, the most charming person in the world. She brought happiness into my life.

Then, one Sunday, Michiko did not appear at our habitual hour. I waited in vain all afternoon, deeply concerned for the friend who had come to mean a great deal to me.

The following week, I went to our spot early and waited. I was about to leave for my room, disappointed, when Michiko came running towards me. Her eyes were red and swollen. And she was pale, very pale. She tried to smile, but I could see the pain in her eyes. "We're—we're leaving tomorrow," she stammered. "The doctor says I'm not well."

At the sound of her soft voice, I burst out crying. "No, Michiko. It can't be. It can't . . ."

"Yes, Bill, but—but I'll be back

Vagaries

Kato Story . . .

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal recently published the complete text of the story, "What Made Kato Fight?" which was originally printed by the San Francisco Chronicle . . . Fred Ochi, president of the Idaho Falls JACL, who recently got President Truman's autograph on a portrait he had drawn of the chief executive, also has autographed pictures of two GOP figures, Senator Dworshak of Idaho and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey . . . The graduating class of Reedley College in California recently refused to hold a class picnic at a park where non-Caucasians are barred from the swimming pool, although the park's operators agreed to rescind the ban for the particular picnic. There are 31 Nisei in the graduating class at Reedley.

Last Sign . . .

The last "No Japs Wanted" sign was pulled down in Auburn, Calif., last week. When Louis Oki, a former Auburn resident now working in Chicago, returned to his old home town he heard that only one of the many "No Japs Wanted" signs which were once in sight in the town was still on display in a barber shop. He went to the barber shop and took out his camera to take a picture. Just as he clicked the shutter, the barber hastily removed the sign . . . In at least two California communities, visits by townspeople, including veterans, to shops displaying "No Japs Wanted" signs have resulted in their removal . . . In some San Mateo county communities police officials prevailed upon store keepers to remove any such signs before the first evacuees returned to the area. In the city of San Francisco police officials went as far as asking operators to remove Japanese effigies from rifle ranges and similar concessions.

some day."

"No—no—," I cried. "I—I need you!"

"Bye, Bill!" Michiko turned and ran towards the gate. I was stunned. I didn't know what to do. I merely stood there under the lone tree where we first met, staring at her figure getting smaller and smaller. Then I dropped to the ground and cried. I had a feeling that we were never to meet again.

I have not seen nor heard from Michiko Tanaka since that day fifteen years ago. But, whenever I recall those three special summer months in Honolulu, Hawaii, sweet memories come floating back to me. And I see her before my eyes, beautiful and charming as ever, my Michiko Tanaka, my best friend!

U.S. Methodists Go on Record Favoring Naturalization Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 1948 General Conference of the Methodist Church, top ruling body of the more than 8,500,000 adherents of the Methodist faith in this country, has gone on record for the Judd naturalization and immigration bill. A report supporting this legislation was among a number of memorials and resolutions adopted by the governing board during its quadrennial session at Boston early in May.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University and chairman of the New England delegation, the Washington JACL ADC office reports, was instrumental in getting the conference to consider the Judd measure. Dr. Marsh also urged the body to act on H. R. 3566 and H. R. 3999, the alien deportation suspension and evacuation claims measures, but consideration of these pieces of legislation were lost in the general discussion on the church's stand on racial discrimination. A resolution favoring Hawaii statehood, however, was approved.

The General Conference, it was learned, took serious note of the "growing urgency of racial discrimination," pointing out that "it is no longer a purely sectional problem, even in these United States. While some sections of this country face it in a much more serious form than others, it is now a nation-wide problem."

A report adopted by the Methodists' governing board indicated that the Methodist Church is determined to face the race issues realistically. "Reports from every continent make it plain that racial discrimination is worldwide in scope and any proper approach and ultimately curative efforts will take 'the world as its parish.' This prospect may dismay others, but not a General Conference of the Methodist Church." The report added that the Church will "press steadily forward in a spirit of Christian fellowship until this goal

Chester Yasui Wins Regional Olympic Crown

SAN FRANCISCO—Chester Yasui of the Waipahu Athletic club of Hawaii won the fly-weight division crown in the far western Olympic trials on June 17 by defeating his teammate Yoshi Miyamura of the Kaakako club, Hawaii.

Miyamura defeated Yasui for the Hawaiian AAU title earlier this year.

(the solution of racial problems) has been reached."

The report stated that the principle of racial discrimination is in clear violation of Christian principles and brotherhood, adding: "We therefore have no choice but to denote it as un-Christian and to renounce it as evil. This we do without equivocation."

The practice of racial discrimination can be no better, morally and spiritually speaking, than the principle from which it stems, the report observed. It, too, is evil, being the prolific mother of injustice, dissension, and division in any society which practices it. Yet toleration of this practice, in some form or other, is as old as the Christian Church itself and is co-extensive with the history of the U. S. A.

"Consequently, thoughtful persons will know it cannot be removed by a resolution. Neither will it be removed without real determination by significant parts of the Church and the nation. Hence, we, as Christians, must address ourselves with patience and perseverance to the infinitely complicated task of removing racial discrimination, root and branch, from our common life, both in the church and in the nation in which we live."

The strong stands taken on race issues by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education, and the Home Missions Council in North America were described in the report as being "more than feeble tokens of goodwill, they are forthright statements of realistic policy and have as their common objective the ultimate elimination of racial discrimination from the Christian fellowship."

The report, drafted by the Committee on State of the Church, recommended that the General Conference authorize a continuing commission to study the practices and organization of the world-wide church "to the end that racial discrimination shall ultimately be eliminated from our fellowship." It was noted that the General Conference at its last meeting in 1944 had adopted a commission to study race problems. The report was adopted by a vote of 44 to 3.

Graduates Honored

CORTEZ, Calif. — The Cortez JACL scheduled an outing at Lake Yosemite June 12 in honor of 1948 graduates.

Graduates are as follows: Harry Hashimoto, Taddy Narita, grammar school; David Yamaguchi, James Kajioaka, John Yoshida, Ned Taniguchi, Sue Hashimoto, June Maeda, May Kubo, high school; and Mitsuko Yamamoto and Chidori Shiotani, college.

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P C SPORTS

National Open

Toyo Shirai, the country's only Nisei golf pro, was up among the leaders in the National Open at Los Angeles' Riviera country club on June 10 after the first round of play, when he toured the course in 73. On the second round, however, he shot an 82 for a total of 155 and was eliminated. Shirai registered at the meet from Lihue, Hawaii.

USC's Aihara

Henry Aihara, who was the NCAA's 1945 broad jump champion with a leap of 23 feet 4 inches, will not get a chance to win back the title this weekend. Aihara, who won the Compton invitational meet recently, is not a member of the 14-man USC track team which will compete in the NCAA meet at Minneapolis.

Coming Champ

Tak Iseri, the Sacramento YMCA's 15-year old breaststroke star, is the first Nisei swimmer on the mainland who gives promise of becoming a national competitor in swimming. Heretofore, all of America's swimming stars of Japanese ancestry have been from Hawaii, and mostly the pupils of Soichi Sakamoto. Kiyoshi Nakama, Bunmei Nakama, Takashi Hirose, Charley Oda and others have appeared in Europe, South America and Australia under American colors.

Young Tak Iseri could hardly swim when he joined the Sacramento Y two and a half years ago. Today he is regarded as a bright prospect for the 1952 U. S. Olympic team. His best time in the 100-yard breast stroke is probably the best recorded in recent years for a junior swimmer, 1:07s.

In 1947 Tak Iseri won the junior Far Western championship in the 100-meter breast-stroke. Last Sunday he repeated his victory, winning the 100-meter event in 1:20.3s. The time is a new meet record and the San Francisco Chronicle commented that Iseri "was by far the best of the field." He won going away in meet record time.

Captain Wasa

Jimmy Wasa, the Honolulu Nisei second baseman who is considered one of the best players in the islands, is the captain of the Hawaiian All-Star team which is now on a barnstorming tour of the mainland with the Harlem Globetrotters. "Porky" Wasa showed his ability as an outstanding star when he played with and against many major leaguers, such as Bob Dillinger of the Browns and Joe Gordon and Walt Judnich of the Indians, during the war years in Honolulu. The San Francisco Seals rated Wasa an outstanding player when the PCL team trained in Hawaii in 1947. Wasa has been on the Hawaii Senior League all-stars for ten consecutive years.

Hilo Nisei Named To All-American Prep Grid Team

HILO, Hawaii—Seikichi Miyashiro, Hilo high school center, recently was selected as a member of the All-American prep football team for 1947, according to Coach Kazuma Hisanaga of the Hilo team.

The team selections were based on writeups sent in by 134 sports writers from all over the nation to the Wigwam Wisemen of America, Oklahoma City.

Miyashiro will play as a member of the West team in an East-West high school charity contest to be held on August 20 in Oklahoma City.



BESSIE SHIMANUKI (left) and MAY INOUE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Two Nisei delegates from the University of Hawaii are currently attending the American Home Economics association's four-day convention in the Twin Cities.

The delegates, Bessie Shimanuki and May Inouye, are home economics students at the university. The Nisei girls were recipients of travel awards established by the Dole Pineapple company, the United Citizens League News Bureau learned from Mrs. W. H. Alderman, St. Paul, national president of AHEA.

The girls are among more than 3,000 delegates who are attending the meet in the Minneapolis auditorium. The convention has been held from June 21.—St. Paul Dispatch photo.

Nisei Girls Team Wins Opener in Minneapolis League

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The JUGs, a Nisei team competing in the Women's National Softball League in Minneapolis, recently received press notice in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune and also in the Star Journal when in their opener against the Northsiders, an 8 to 8 deadlock was broken by Liz Kitagawa's hit into right field with bases loaded in the seventh inning.

Standing for "Just Us Girls," the JUGs were champions of last year's Women's American League. Members of the team coached by Frank Ishikawa are: Esther Naka-

Obon Festival

LOS ANGELES—Nearly 30 carnival booths will be constructed for the annual Obon festival to be sponsored by Buddhist groups on July 17 and 18.

Colorful posters announcing the two day carnival have been distributed to restaurants and business houses on East First street. The posters are the work of Goro Nomi.

mura (captain), Lillian Tanigawa, Helen Tanigawa, Elizabeth Tanigawa, Mary Takao, Mary Matsushita, Phyllis Matsushita, Nancy Osaka, Tats Matsushita, Hisa Nishimura, Miwa Nishimura, Sumi Watari, Irene Urashii, Honda and May Moriguchi (manager).

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da Takes Lead Summer League

ring out Star Coffee, the team in the summer bowl- league, Okada Insurance finally the lead for the first time in summer session by defeating Coffee 3 to 1 throwing a total of 2560 to 2442. Tad of Okada Insurance topped team with a 573 series while Nakamura of Star Coffee was for his team with 568. This places Star Coffee third in league.

ha Fountain, the youngsters league, came into the lime- blanking O.K. Cafe 4-0 by a scratch total to 2144 placing in second place, one game be- Okada Insurance.

chored by Choppy Umemoto, Noodle defeated Pacific 3-1 with a 2449 to 2267. enson's Cafe defeated Glamor 3-1 by throwing a 2420 to 53. The upset of the evening scored by the cellar team, Cleaners which made a grand up of Terashima Studio by 4-0, 2189 to 2159 by Tera- s's.

OWER

TARIO — A pink and blue er was held in honor of Mrs. Nobuyama May 15 at the of Mrs. Tom Iseri, who was stess with Mrs. Mun Iseri.

ring the evening the guests e a recording for Mrs. Nobu-

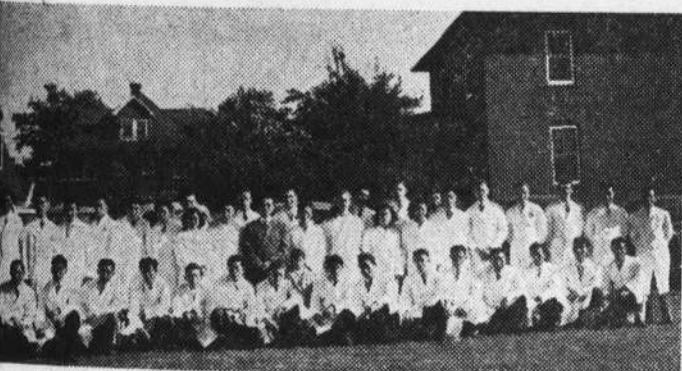
resent were Mrs. Steve ak, Mrs. Dan Iseri, Mrs. S. imura, Mrs. Art Hamanishi, G. Christenson, Mrs. E. K. a, Mrs. George Iseri, Mrs. Mas aya, Mrs. Matt Iseri, Mrs. Mark michael, Mrs. Willie Hiroka, Connie Shimojima, Mrs. es Watanabe, Mrs. Troy Tin- Chiyo Ikeda, Beulah Shigeno, guest of honor and the host-

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Graduation Social

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The Long Beach JACL will honor high school graduates at a social June 25th at St. Lucy's church, 2342 Santa Fe avenue.

Plans were formulated at a cabinet meeting held at the home of Fred Ikeguchi, president, on June 10.

John Morooka will be program chairman, assisted by Harry Kitahata, Mas Narita, Mitzi Arihara, Gertrude Ikoma, Sumi Yoshihara, Julie Fukuzaki, Min Kato and Kaz Kato.

Graduates from Wilson, Poly and Jordan high of Long Beach, Banning high in Wilmington and San Pedro high school will be feted.

The cabinet also discussed plans for a benefit show tentatively scheduled for July 2 and 3; a trip to Catalina in July; and a joint Issei-Nisei picnic to be held at Orange county park sometime in August.

June Wedding

CHICAGO — Hannah Okamoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Okamoto, became the bride of Frank Takahashi on Saturday, June 5, at the First Baptist church.

The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa officiated.

The bride was attended by Tayeko Okamoto, maid of honor, and Mary Takeda and Dorothy Okamoto, bridesmaids. Shig Takeda was best man.

Wedding Bells

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Miss Miye Yamagishi, eldest daughter of Mrs. Tamayo Yamagishi and the late Sadahei Yamagishi of Oakland, Calif., was married to Tomokiyo Yamada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toyoyiro Yamada of Seattle on June 5 at the Methodist church of Ann Arbor. The assistant pastor, Reverend Jongward, officiated.

Softball

DENVER—Sparked by the stellar pitching of Ann Nakata, the NWAA girls won an overtime game against the Fitzsimmons general hospital girls in the first game of the municipal "B" league with a score of 8 to 5. The winning runs were driven in by Virg Ito.

The game was played at the 16th and Erie street diamond and went two extra innings. The score was tied three times during the regular even innings.

Batteries for the NWAA were Anna Nakata and Kaz Tada, pitchers, and Sumi Tashiro.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. William Hosokawa, 1065 Columbine St., Denver, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikatsu Harada a boy on June 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Yamamura a boy on June 5 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ikeguchi, Long Beach, Calif., a girl on June 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nakaiye, Gardena, Calif., a girl on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Hiranuma a boy on June 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Kebo, Sanger, Calif., a boy on June 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Nishitani a boy on June 8 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Tsunomura a girl on June 6 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiichi Otow, Loomis, Calif., a girl on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. David M. Kato, Florin, Calif., a boy on June 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Muramatsu a girl on June 3 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shieta Yamaguchi a girl on May 28 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Toshiro Kazato a boy on May 25 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ninomiya, Payette, Idaho, a boy on May 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nishitani, Nyssa, Ore., a boy on April 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hashitani, Nyssa, Ore., a girl on May 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tsukamaki, Ontario, Ore., a girl on May 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Glen Morioka, Ontario, Ore., a girl on May 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Namba, Ontario, Ore., a girl on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hirai, Nyssa, Ore., a boy on June 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Teizo Hasegawa, Mountain View, Calif., a boy, Stanley Kiyoshi, on June 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Murata a boy on June 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Asai, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on June 7.

To Carrie and Fred Fujii a boy on May 3 in Cleveland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hanafusa a girl on June 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kubota, Redondo Beach, Calif., a girl on June 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Takakuma a girl on June 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Hanami a boy on June 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Itatani a boy on June 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Tanabe, North Redondo Beach, Calif., a boy on June 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ikaru Mitoma a boy on June 12 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andy Kurokawa a girl on June 13 in Lodi, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kuwahara a boy on June 13 in Lodi.

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Dime-N-Ite Social

CHICAGO—One of the biggest social events of the Chicago JACL was scheduled to be held Friday, June 18, when the chapter's "Dime-N-Ite" social was held at the Olivet Institute.

Three floor shows were scheduled on the program. Skill games, food, dancing and entertainment were also on deck for the customers.

Many members from Chicago girls' clubs, including the Mammelles, Adelphones, Sorelles, and Estelles, participated by serving behind special game counters.

DEATHS

Katsuchiyo Mizobe on June 4 in Denver.

Utaro Sogo, 66, on June 10 in Bakersfield, Calif.

Yosuke Yagasaki, 75, on June 3 in Long Beach, Calif.

Seinosuke Kojima, 73, on June 13 in San Francisco.

Tsugihiko Kawashima, 66, on June 15 in Gardena, Calif.

Seizo Itoi, 69, on June 3 in Seattle.

Somatsu Minami, 60, on June 5 in Los Angeles.

Tatsugi Mori, 76, on June 9 in Los Altos, Calif.

Eddy Mizuno in Denver, Colo.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Tsukamoto, RFD No. 3, Ogden, Utah, on June 15.

Ichimatsu Hitomi, 65, on June 13 in Los Angeles.

Tatsunosuke Nakamura on June 14 in West Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Miye Yamagishi of Oakland to Tomokiyo Yamada of Seattle on June 5 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chiye Kono to Kiyoshi Umeda, Selma, Calif., on June 11.

Yukiyo Nishiguchi to T/3 Eiichi G. Tsukiji on June 13 in Monterey, Calif.

Irene Hagihara to Bob Kurihara on June 12 in San Francisco.

Mari Oino to Yoshito Jerry Shibata, Mt. Eden, on June 12 in San Francisco.

Janet Uyemura, Lodi, to Toyo Ota, San Mateo, on June 6.

Frances Ikeda to Kay Shibata on June 6 in San Francisco.

Toshiko Kishimoto to Jun Fukushima on June 13 in Los Angeles.

Chieko Shijo to George Kiuchi on June 6 in Los Angeles.

Kiek Makimoto to Gene Kumagai on May 15 in Cleveland.

Aiko Okeya to Larry Shimamura on May 22 in Cleveland.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Kimi Masuhara, 24, and Shigeru Iwamoto, 29, in Seattle.

Kiyoko Okita, 25, Sunnyvale, and Katsuji Kawamura, 29, Monterey, in San Jose.

Nancy K. Menda and Tom F. Morimoto in Denver.

Miyo Fujimoto and Mitsushi Ogawa in Salt Lake City.

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More Stranded Nisei Arrive on President Liner

SAN FRANCISCO—Forty-four more war-stranded Nisei returned to the United States on June 14 from Yokohama aboard the American President Line's new President Wilson.

Among the returnees was Mrs. Leiko Kumekawa Okumura, a former resident of San Francisco, who left for Shanghai in 1941 with her husband, a Japanese national. With Mrs. Okumura was her son, Tadayoshi.

Others aboard the President Wilson included:

CALIFORNIA

Tamio Kato, 26, Kanji, 22, and Tokuzo Kuramoto, 18, Tamiko Nakashima, 20, Paul Omai, 21, Atsushi, 23, Satoru, 22, Shizuo, 21, and Yoshi Otoshi, 18, San Francisco.

Izumihiro, 15, and Mabel Iwamoto, 13, Berkeley; Tomotsu Hozaki, 18, Richmond; Hisashi Kojima, 21, San Leandro; Kenjiro Nakashima, 20, Milpitas; George, 17, and Masao Sliyenaga, 15, Alice Toshi Watanabe, 29, Sacramento; Masami Sawamura, 18, Woodland.

Michiko Hazel Hirota, 22, Loomis; Midori Ogawa, 26, Kimiye Hori, 18, Masayoshi Esaki, 22, Fresno; Takao, 19, and Teruo Yamane, 16, Fowler; Kiyoko Yamanishi, 20, San Diego; Kazumi Sadamasa, 18, Whittier; Tadashi Sakuda, 19, and Shigeo Takeyasu, 20, San Fernando.

Arthur Shinji Kawamura, 59, Tsutaye Furuta, 32, Donald Tatsuo Hasuike, 18, Hiroshi, 20, and Mitsuko Hirano, 19, Aiko, 23, and Yuzuru Kubota, 21, Shigeto Sasaki, 21, Eiichi Tanaka, 20, Los Angeles.

OTHER STATES

Masaaki Kawaguchi, 18, Layton, Utah; Sachiko Dana Hamano, 28, Nobuhiko Kawamoto, 19, Shuichi Herbert, 19, and Masao Wood Kozumi, 15, Chicago.

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Kusaka Fund At Princeton To Aid Students

PRINCETON, N.J.—Establishment of a memorial fund, honoring the late Shuichi Kusaka, 31-year old physicist who drowned last year, was announced here recently by Dr. Harold W. Dobbs, president of Princeton University.

Dr. Kusaka, a native of Japan, was brought to Canada by his parents at an early age. He studied at the University of British Columbia, University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Princeton.

He received his American citizenship in 1946 after three years service in the United States army and was a member of Princeton's Department of Physics.

At Princeton Dr. Kusaka worked under Dr. Albert Einstein who has been named as one of a number of distinguished physicists, including Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Prof. Henry D. Smyth, who will administer the memorial fund.

The fund will be used to "reward and aid young students of science," Dr. Dobbs declared.

Most of the fund has been raised by Japanese Canadian friends of Dr. Kusaka.

At the time of his death by drowning while on a picnic at Beach Haven, N.J., Dr. Kusaka held an assistant professorship at Princeton.

He was regarded as an outstanding authority on atomic fission and edited a book on Dr. Einstein.

Intermountain JACL Council Plans West Yellowstone Meet

Plans for the participation of the JACL's Intermountain District Council in the national convention of the JACL in September in Salt Lake City will be discussed at the council meeting to be held on June 26 and 27 at Mack's Inn, West Yellowstone, Montana.

The host chapter for the meeting is the Yellowstone JACL whose headquarters are in Rexburg, Ida.

Business sessions will start at 10 a. m. on June 26.

A fishing contest and a tour of Yellowstone National Park are also on the agenda for the delegates.

Hero Shiozaki of Pocatello, Ida., will be the chairman for the meeting.

Denver Cabinet Holds Meeting

DENVER—Executive officers of the Denver JACL held their regular cabinet meeting June 9 with Bessie Matsuda, president, in charge.

Mits Kaneko, second vice president, reported that the chapter's membership is considerably over the 150 mark and that 300 may be enrolled by the end of the year. A Telechron radio, awarded as a prize for obtaining most members, was given to the Cornelians.

Harry Sakata, treasurer, reported that there is more than \$1,000 in the treasury. He also reported that the CU memorial building pledge is being redeemed and the Denver JACL will be honored in a bronze plaque inscription.

The chapter will hold its next regular meeting on June 25.

UC Student Wins Atomic Commission Research Fellowship

ALAMEDA, Calif. — Jerry K. Aikawa, Alameda, a student in medicine at the University of California, this week was named as one of three UC men who have been granted research fellowships by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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Rev. Komuro Leaves For Mainland on Sabbatical Visit

HONOLULU — The Rev. Harry S. Komuro, pastor of the Harris Memorial church here, will leave for the mainland June 17 for a year's sabbatical leave of absence.

A long series of conferences are on the minister's itinerary upon reaching the west coast before he enrolls in the Union Theological seminary in New York City next September.

The Rev. Komuro first will go to Los Angeles to attend the Southern California conference of the Methodist churches from June 23-28.

In Seattle, Wash., from July 5-11, he will be the ministerial delegate from Hawaii to the western jurisdictional conference of Methodist churches.

In July he will be at the young people's Christian conference at Lake Tahoe, Calif. This will be a meeting of the Japanese churches in California.

On August 7-8 the Rev. Komuro will attend the 70th anniversary celebration of Japanese Christian work in northern California.

From there he plans to join his wife and two daughters in New Orleans, La., in late August and proceed with them to New York.

He will study at Union Theological seminary from September through May, 1949, when he will return to the islands.

The Rev. Komuro, one of the younger Methodist ministers, has won wide popularity among church people in Honolulu and is regarded as an able speaker and church leader.

Reburial Rites Held

SAN BRUNO, Calif.—Reburial rites were held for Pfc. Kunio Hattori of San Rafael, Calif., on June 15 at Golden Gate National cemetery near San Bruno.

Pfc. Hattori died in action in October, 1944 while serving with the 442nd Combat Team.

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Report Issei to Be Welcomed Back by Fishing Industry

May Be Forced To Wait Two Months For State Licenses

LOS ANGELES — Two months may elapse before resident alien Japanese fishermen are able to obtain a commercial fishing license as a result of the Supreme Court's June 7th decision outlawing the California anti-alien fishing law, Isohei Hatashita, president of the Southern California Japanese Fishermen's Association, declared this week.

Meanwhile, it was reported from San Diego that Japanese alien fishermen, more than 500 of whom were in the industry before the war, will be welcomed back by tuna boat operators.

Tom Smith, warden in charge of the San Diego office of the State Division of Fish and Game, indicated that the Issei fishermen will readily be reemployed by the industry.

Lester Balingier, secretary of the San Diego local of the Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Union, AFL, said that the union would welcome the Issei into the industry.

Balingier said the union thought that the California law passed in 1945 barring Japanese and other "ineligible" aliens was "class legislation" and discriminatory in nature.

In Monterey, it was reported that 70 alien Japanese fishermen, veterans of many years of fishing off the California coast, have been advised to "sit tight" until directives are issued by the Fish and Game Commission as a result of the Supreme Court's decision.

Although more than 500 alien Japanese were employed as fishermen in the commercial fishing industry before the war, it was estimated that only a small percentage of that group were ready to reenter the fishing industry. It was noted that many of the fishermen have relocated since the war in other parts of the United States. Others have returned to the coast but have found employment in gardening and other fields. Others are now believed too old to enter the strenuous commercial fishing field.

In the years before the war fishing boats manned by California Japanese fished the waters from California south to the Galapagos islands off Ecuador in search of tuna.

Nisei fishermen returned to the coastal fishing industry in 1945 when the Army exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast was lifted.

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Julia Yoshioka Named Queen of Chicago Chapter

CHICAGO—Julia Yoshioka, formerly of Loomis, Calif., was chosen Miss Chicago and will be the chapter's candidate for the national Miss JACL at Salt Lake City in September.

Denver Chapter To Sponsor Campers

DENVER — The Denver JACL will cooperate with the YWCA in promoting its summer camp for girls between the ages of 10 and 18 during the three camp periods from June 21-28, June 29 to July 12 and July 12-26, it was decided at the last cabinet meeting.

It was noted that Mrs. H. Kodani is acting as camp chairman for the YWCA and that Hanawa, sociology graduate of the YWCA, is one of the camp counselors.

Bessie Matsuda, JACL president, urged Nisei support for the YWCA and pointed to cooperation that group in providing recreational facilities for Denver Nisei.

The chapter will try to sponsor three Nisei girls at the YWCA camp. Any girl 10 to 18 is eligible. The YWCA is nonsectarian in camp activities.

Any girl or parent interested urged to contact Bessie Matsuda at the JACL office, 615 E. & C. Building, Denver 2.

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