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Attorney General Clark Will Order Arrest of 'Tokyo Rose' For Wartime Radio Broadcasts

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Tom Clark said on July 28 he has assigned two Justice Department attorneys to present the "Tokyo Rose" case to a grand jury.

In response to questions, the Attorney General said no decisions have been reached on when and where the proposed action, involving a treason charge, will take place.

Justice Department officials said in response to inquiries that no effort has been made to take "Tokyo Rose," Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, into custody and that no information has been filed against her.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney General Tom Clark will order the arrest of California-born Iva Toguri d'Aquino on treason charges for her alleged broadcasts for the Japanese during the war on Radio Tokyo, the International News Service reported this week.

The order will be based on new evidence volunteered after the Justice Department appealed for help last December in locating witnesses to tag the 32-year old woman as a Japanese propagandist.

Mrs. d'Aquino's arrest is expected to climax almost three years of intensive investigation which until a month ago failed to turn up the rigidly-defined evidence necessary to sustain a charge of treason against an American citizen.

Mrs. d'Aquino will be returned from Japan by the Army as soon as the order for her arrest is signed by Clark.

Iva Ikuko Toguri was born on the fourth of July, 1916 in Los Angeles. Graduating from UCLA, Miss Toguri left the United States to visit relatives in Japan in 1940. From 1943 to 1945, according to the Justice Department, she broadcast to GIs in the Pacific area over Radio Tokyo.

Shortly before V-J day, she married a Portuguese citizen named Philip d'Aquino.

Her father, brother and two sis-

ters operate a combination fish market and grocery store in a Midwest city. Her mother died in a war relocation center.

A Department of Justice official said "Tokyo Rose" was a name indiscriminately applied by servicemen in the Pacific area to any one of at least six English-speaking women who broadcast propaganda over Radio Tokyo from 1943 to 1945.

Last December the Justice Department identified Mrs. d'Aquino as the only American-born woman in the group, although at the time it said it lacked the two-witness evidence necessary to bring its charge to court.

Its urgent request that any witnesses to her broadcasts, or anyone who had recognized her voice, communicate with the FBI brought quick results, the INS stated.

Al Nozaki Does Art Direction On New Film

HOLLYWOOD — Al Nozaki, art director at the Paramount studios, is now working on "A Mask for Lucretia," a story of the Borgias, which stars Paulette Goddard and John Lund.

Nozaki shared credit for art direction on the Ray Milland film, "The Big Clock," with Hans Dreier.

He was on the Paramount lot before the war, working on such films as Claudette Colbert's "Maid of Salem." After the evacuation he won his old job back and since that time has worked as art director on a series of Technicolor featurettes in addition to feature-length films.

Postpone Move To Waive Issei Exit Permits

Waiver Would Ease Processing of Non-Citizen Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of administrative difficulties, the waiver of exit permits for alien Japanese seeking to leave the United States originally scheduled for last week has been indefinitely postponed, the State Department informed the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week.

State Department officials disclosed that perhaps a week or two will be needed to iron out the administrative difficulties in permitting a waiver of exit permits for alien Japanese desiring to depart the United States for other countries, especially Occupied Japan.

Last week, the State Department announced that it intended to waive the exit permit requirement in order to facilitate the processing of alien Japanese who desired to leave the United States to visit Japan for commercial and other purposes. It was not intended that military clearances and re-entry permits be waived, however.

Dr. Yokoyama Will Do Cancer Research At Kansas School

HONOLULU—Dr. Hisako Yokoyama, an instructor in zoology at the University of Hawaii for the past year, left recently for the mainland where she will work in cancer research at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Yokoyama was accompanied by her husband, Katsuyuki Yokoyama, a World War II veteran who will enroll in a mainland university, and Mrs. Rui Ogawa, her mother.

Dr. Yokoyama received her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1946, majoring in zoology.

"One Man USO" Continues To Aid Nisei Veterans

HONOLULU—Earl Finch, the "One Man USO" of wartime fame, is still plugging for his Nisei friends.

The Mississippian who befriended thousands of Nisei soldiers during the war arrived here about three weeks ago to help with the staging of the

be completed. Revocation of this Executive Order would permit Japanese aliens possessing these limited passports to enter the mainland for permanent residence, instead of under a six-months visitor's permit as heretofore. For those who have thus far been prohibited from taking up permanent abode with their sons or daughters who had earlier moved from Hawaii to the mainland, it will mean the removal of the barrier to the realization of that goal.

Ennis, Masaoka Discuss Claims Program for Evacuees With Justice Department Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary forms for the filing of claims by Japanese American evacuees for business and property damages resulting from the Pacific coast mass evacuation in 1942 will be ready about the middle of September, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week following a two-hour conference between Justice Department officials and Edward J. Ennis and Mike M. Masaoka of JACL ADC.

During the conference on July 29 Ennis and Masaoka urged

Discuss Future Strategy on Judd Proposal

Consider Advisability Of Pushing Bill in Current Session

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The advisability of attempting to push H.R. 6809, the Judd bill for equality in immigration and naturalization, through the special session of the 80th Congress now convened was discussed July 28 at JACL ADC legislative headquarters in Washington.

Robert M. Cullum, secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, and Mike Masaoka, ADC legislative director, met with Congressman Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, sponsor of the bill, to map out strategy on its further progress.

This measure, H.R. 5004, was considered at public hearings before the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on April 19 and 21 of this year, and was reported out favorably to the House Judiciary Committee on June 3 as a "clean" bill bearing the new number H.R. 6809.

The discussion considered the advisability of getting this measure through the House Judiciary Committee and possibly even through the House itself during this special session. Because of the uncertainty, confusion, and conflict prevailing among the congressmen themselves as to the aims and tenure of this session, it was generally agreed to await future developments before making any final decisions as to JACL ADC strategy on the Judd bill at this time.

Honolulu Nisei Doctor Honored

HONOLULU—Dr. Tetsui Watanabe, a graduate of Rush medical college in Chicago and now a practicing specialist in X-ray here, has been awarded a certificate for roentgenology by the American board of radiology.

He successfully passed an examination last month in Chicago when he also attended the meeting of the American Medical association.

the Justice Department, as administrators of the evacuee indemnification program, to give serious consideration to the recommendations and suggestions of the evacuees themselves as gathered by Masaoka last week during his report and consultation tour when he met with Issei and Nisei leaders in Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and Chicago.

The recommendations included simplification procedures, liberal interpretations of the provisions of the evacuee claims law and decentralized processing.

Masaoka told Justice Department conferees that it was the universal feeling of those with whom he consulted that forms, at least for the smaller "pots and pans" claims, should be simple enough for the average high school graduate to fill and that interpretations of the terms of the law and of proof necessary to substantiate the claims should be liberal enough to permit practically every evacuee to recover at least some amount of their losses.

Masaoka also urged a method of filing and processing claims which will be convenient to the evacuees should be adopted.

Ennis and Masaoka emphasized that, in their judgment, alien Japanese residents who were interned at the outbreak of the war are not barred from filing claims.

Ennis, wartime director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit in the Justice Department and now a leading New York attorney, expressed the opinion that while internees could not file for losses sustained as a result of their internment, any more than German or Italian internees can, losses caused by evacuation itself are recoverable.

While there were no indications as to how many of the recommendations of JACL ADC would be accepted and incorporated into the preliminary forms and regulations now being prepared by the Justice Department, both Ennis and Masaoka expressed themselves as pleased with the friendly and cooperative reception extended by Justice Department officials.

As to the National JACL's participation in the evacuee claims program, Ennis and Masaoka announced jointly after a telephone consultation with Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, that the matter will be deferred until the national convention in September. At that time official delegates from 75 JACL chapters and committees and Issei representatives from all parts of the United States will meet to discuss some of the problems of the evacuation claims program, as well as the JACL's part in processing claims. In the meantime, it was announced that the Washington office of JACL ADC will concentrate its attention on cooperation with the Justice Department in drafting simple forms and liberal comprehensive regulations and will cooperate on other related matters.

442nd's Record Known in Japan, Says Y Official

LOS ANGELES—The heroic accomplishments of the 442nd Combat Team in Italy and France has become a symbol of faith, respect and courage in Japan, the Rafu Shimpo on July 22 declared in quoting Soichi Saito, Japan's national YMCA secretary, who is now visiting in California.

Saito said that the record of the men of the 442nd Combat Team and other Nisei GIs was well known in Japan.

See End of Battle to Correct Hawaiian Passports Situation

Interior Department Prepares Draft for President's Signature

By LORRAINE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C. — While the short session of the 80th Congress is getting down to business, the machinery grinds on in the executive and administrative branches of government. One result of executive action is now in sight—the end of the battle to correct the Hawaii "limited passports" situation.

Culminating long months of spadework done among various government agencies, the Washington JACL ADC office learned last week from the Department of the Interior that a draft has been prepared revoking the Executive Order which originally gave rise to this situation.

By the terms of Executive Order 6809, signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on March 14, 1907, Japanese aliens who had been legally admitted to the Territory of Hawaii under labor contract visas were prohibited from coming to the continental United States to take up permanent residence. In other words, their passports "limited" their residence to Hawaii.

The purpose behind this immigration barrier had been to arrest the flow of Japanese laborers from Hawaii to the mainland, where it was feared at that time that they might undermine the labor market. The reasons which prevailed forty years are no longer valid. The aliens affected by this ruling are now almost all over sixty years of age and their entry would not conceivably affect labor conditions here. But this regulation, preventing the free movement of residents between territorial and continental United States, is still in effect, causing hardship and inconvenience to the Hawaiian Japanese aliens thus affected.

This situation, in the specific light of four alien Japanese residents of Hawaii who received orders for deportation back to Hawaii while visiting their families on the mainland, was called to the

attention of the ADC legislative director while touring the west coast last fall. On his return to Washington, Mike Masaoka immediately instigated action to get at the source of this adverse ruling. Meanwhile, at Masaoka's request, Delegate Farrington of Hawaii introduced a private bill temporarily staying the deportation of these four Hawaiian residents.

A routine check was first made with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The desired information, however, was unearthed through the Interior Department. Under Secretary Oscar L. Chapman referred the matter to James P. Davis, director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, who dug the elusive Executive Order out of the files. It had been issued in 1907 to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who then had jurisdiction over the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

The Labor Department was therefore approached, as was the Justice Department, of which the Immigration Service is now a part. It was pointed out that the situation no longer held, and that this immigration barrier discriminated against the Japanese alien group in Hawaii by placing them in a less favorable position than those in the continental United States. An informal agreement was reached among the agencies that this order should be amended.

The draft of this amendment, as prepared by the Interior Department, has been informally cleared with the Labor Department and is now on its way to the Justice Department for formal approval. Since the Immigration and Naturalization Service has already signified its approval, the Justice Department's consideration of this proposal will deal only with its legal and technical aspects rather than with the principle involved. The draft will then go via the Bureau of the Budget to President Truman for his signature.

It is believed that only a few weeks will be needed now for all "processing" and formalities to

President Truman Declares Evacuee Bill Only Part of Program Passed by Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman noted on July 27, in his personally delivered message to the special session of Congress, that the evacuation claims bill was the only portion of his ten-point civil rights program to be enacted to date by the 80th Congress.

Speaking before the joint session, President Truman declared:

"I wish again to urge upon the Congress the measures I recommended last February to protect and extend basic civil rights of citizenship and human liberty. A number of bills to carry out my recommendations have been introduced in the Congress. Many of them have already received careful consideration by Congressional committees.

President Sets Up Government Anti-Bias Policy

Anti-Discrimination Board Created by Executive Order

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman on July 26 set up a fair employment board in the Civil Service Commission in order to help prevent racial or religious discrimination in government hiring.

The board was set up by executive order.

President Truman also issued an executive order establishing a committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

The President's first order said that the principles on which the government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the federal establishment without discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

His executive order made the head of each department "personally responsible for an effective program to insure that fair employment policies are fully observed in all personnel actions within his department.

He ordered each cabinet officer to designate a fair employment officer with "full operating responsibility" to "take necessary correc-

tion or disciplinary action, in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from the head of a department."

In addition to the evacuation claims bill, President Truman's civil rights program included the following points: reestablishment of a fair employment practices commission, strengthening of existing civil rights statutes, an anti-lynching law, a permanent commission on civil rights, a joint Congressional committee on civil rights, an anti-poll tax law, creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, prohibition of discrimination in interstate transportation, home rule and suffrage in the District of Columbia, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and a greater measure of self-government for island possessions.

tion or disciplinary action, in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from the head of a department."

Seek Passage of Contraband Articles Claims Proposal During Special Session

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although uncertainty marks both the temper and tenure of the special session of Congress, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will try to secure enactment of one additional piece of legislation benefiting the Japanese in the United States. This was announced this week by ADC legislative director Mike Masaoka, after observing the trend in the first few days of the special session.

This legislation, which will supplement the Evacuation Claims Bill, is S. 29, the so called "contraband articles claims bill." It is officially termed "An Act to authorize payment of claims based on loss of or damage to property deposited by alien enemies," although claims of American citizens of Japanese ancestry will also be considered.

The bill, introduced by Senator Pat McGarran (D) of Nevada in January, 1947, was approved by the Senate on June 12, 1948, after being favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the recommendation of Senator John S. Cooper (R) of Kentucky in conjunction with his committee's consideration of the Evacuation Claims Bill. The bill then went to the House Judiciary Committee but further action was forestalled with the close of the regular session of the 80th Congress.

The bill as approved by the Senate would enable the Attorney General to settle and pay claims against the United States, not in excess of \$1,000, for damage to or loss of personal property deposited with government agencies in accordance with regulations concerning "contraband" articles promulgated by the Attorney General on February 5, 1942. All claims exceeding \$1,000, however, must be submitted to Congress for consideration. S. 29 further provides that claims must be filed within one year after enactment of the measure.

Under the original orders issued

by the Attorney General, cameras, firearms, swords and similar articles were declared to be "contraband," and were ordered to be turned in by enemy aliens and U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry. Much of the deposited property was returned to their rightful owners in July, 1945, when the contraband regulations were rescinded. Some of it, however, was lost or damaged.

Since this bill would compensate Nisei and Issei for loss or damage to property deposited with law enforcement agencies following the outbreak of war, Senator Cooper in his consideration of this measure declared that the principle involved was the same as that which motivated enactment of the Evacuation Claims bill.

This Senate-approved measure is now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, which must report it out to the floor of the House for passage. Although the House Judiciary Committee has not yet scheduled any meetings during the special session, and the entire Republican strategy is uncertain, the JACL ADC will make every effort to secure enactment of this legislation before the special session adjourns.

Canada Government Asked to Extend Inquiry on Losses

TORONTO, Ont.—The Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians has asked the Minister of Justice to extend the terms of reference of the current inquiry in evacuee property losses to include consideration of claims on fishing vessels sold by the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee.

Under the present reference terms, only owners of 150 to 250 pannels which were sold by the Custodian of Japanese Property may claim losses. The rest of the 1100 Japanese-owned vessels were sold by the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee and are excluded at present from the terms of reference.

Masaoka Reports on ADC Work



On his recent stopover in San Francisco to make a personal report, ADC's National Legislative Director Mike Masaoka thanked the individual people of Northern California and also the Kikaken Kisei Domei for coordinating the drive efforts to support the Washington work. Pictured above at the Buddhist Church after the July 20 public meeting in San Francisco are, (left to right) Kihei Ikeda, vice-chairman Kikaken Kisei Domei, now on Northern California report tour with West Coast ADC director; Chukyo Kojima; ADC National Legislative Director Mike Masaoka; Keisaburo Koda, chairman, Kikaken Kisei Domei; Nobuta Akahoshi, vice chairman Kikaken Kisei Domei; Shigenori Motoike.

—Photo by Kameo Kido, S. F.

Progressive Party Platform Urges Full Equality for Nisei

More Equitable Claims Law, Naturalization For Issei Urged

PHILADELPHIA — Approximately 40 Nisei were on hand at the national convention of the new Progressive Party last week to cheer the unveiling of the party platform, containing three Japanese American planks. These planks were based on recommendations made by the New York Nisei for Wallace Committee to the 74-member platform committee at the request of its chairman, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell.

Emerging as the anti-discrimination party, the platform demands "full equality for the Negro people, the Jewish people, Spanish-speaking Americans, Italian Americans, Japanese Americans, and all other nationality groups." The platform also incorporated a more equitable claims bill for evacuees, the right of naturalization for Japanese aliens and immediate statehood for Hawaii.

Concerning the evacuation claims the platform stated: "We recognize the just claims of the Japanese Americans for indemnity for the losses during their wartime internment which was an outrageous violation of our fundamental concepts of justice."

In the Nationalities Proclamation the evacuation was denounced as "incarceration in concentration camps."

Appearing before the platform committee on Wednesday at the start of the week-long convention, Chiye Oshima who represented the New York group presented the case for the Japanese Americans, which was warmly received. Although the recently passed claims bill was a big step forward, she pointed out, only those in the higher income brackets, mainly business men, would qualify. The wage and salary worker, however, are not covered despite their greater need since the claims law mentions only accountable business and property losses with no reference to income losses due to enforced separation from jobs.

In requesting support for equal naturalization rights for the Issei, she said: "There is something wrong with a democracy which denies these fundamental rights to a gold-star mother of a Congressional Award winner because her name happens to be Munemori, not Smith."

The case for immediate statehood for Hawaii was presented by James King, official delegates for Hawaii who is a member of the Hawaiian group in New York, composed largely of Nisei.

Reports were also made on Friday by the Nisei before the Nationalities Division where the basic program against discrimination was formulated. Delegates from 20 national groups, including Japanese Americans, compared their

New York Buyer Killed in Japan Jeep Accident

TOKYO — Shigeo Yamazaki, a buyer from New York City, was killed on July 23 in a jeep accident. The U. S. 8th Army announced this week.

The accident occurred when a jeep driven by his son, an employee of U. S. Army general headquarters, ran off the road near Summit mountain, 100 miles north of Tokyo.

Yamazaki came to Japan recently as a foreign trader representing the Pacific Supply Co. He suffered internal injuries and died while undergoing an emergency operation in a Japanese hospital in Shibukaya city where he was taken from the scene of the accident at Mount Haruna, noted scenic spot.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Martha, a resident of New York, as well as by his son.

Bussei Queen

FRESNO, Calif.—Iyoko Sasak of Reedley was crowned "Miss Bussei of 1948" for Central California at the Young Buddhists Association coronation ball at the Rainbow ballroom on July 23.

specific problems so that a program of united action could be undertaken. A report on the organizational activities of the Nisei for Wallace groups was made by Reiko Urabe.

Among the Gothamites led by Harry Oshima were Fusaye Kusunoki, Edith Nakano, Emi Wenkan, Lewis Suzuki, Kazuo Kawamoto, Mae Fujii, Gary Chikase, Bessie Toishigawa, Jeanette Nakama, Yo Fujii, Sue Yamakawa, Carolyn Ogata, Fukiage, Harold Yanagi, and others. Also present were Frank Kanno of Los Angeles, Toshiyoshi Ishimoto and Lillian Koide of Chicago, Marii and Ichiro Hasegawa of Philadelphia. Over 50 Chinese Americans were also represented.

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Mr. Larry Toji

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Nisei Ex-GI's Relive War on Stage



Mail from Home. Ben T. Ono, left, delivers a boxed fruit cake to his buddies, Akira (Sunshine) Fukunaga, center, and Henry Oyasato, in

one of the lighter moments of the 442nd Veterans' club play, "A Sound of Hunting."

—Benny's Photo, Honolulu.

442nd Veterans Produce Play About U. S. Troops in Italy

Harry Brown's Play Adapted to Fit Nisei GI Characters

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA
HONOLULU — The 442nd Veterans Club opened a stage play last week that, considering its experimental nature, received a hearty community response.

This is the first time the Nisei veterans have produced a stage play utilizing for the most part talent found among their own group.

Appropriately, they chose Playwright Harry Brown's war drama, "A Sound of Hunting," for their initial project. The play has been adapted from its Broadway version to fit the Hawaiian Nisei.

Nine of the 12 players in the cast are 442nd veterans, the rest being "haoles" (Caucasians), also veterans. They take roles they had filled only a few years ago on the Italian Arno river, locale of the play as well as the scene of their real life battles.

The "pidgin" English patois of the Nisei is as robust as the original script and made a hit with a preview audience Tuesday night.

Within the confines of one stage setting — a bombed-out Italian house — and a singularly uncomplicated plot — the rescue of a lost soldier — the players mix suspense and happy-go-lucky humor into a fine climax.

Except for one actor Akira Fukunaga, who had a small part in a Community Theater play last year, all are first-timers on the stage. "Sunshine" Fukunaga stars in this play of a squad of 442nd infantrymen who disobey orders in a vain attempt to extricate a buddy caught in a tight spot near the enemy lines.

The only non-Nisei actors are three "whites" acting the part of officers and a war correspondent. Proceeds from the play, which will run for 13 performances, will go into the 442nd's building fund. Samoan-born John Kneubuhl, local playwright, is director. Educated in Honolulu, he gives deft touches and a distinctive Hawaiian note to the play. He brings out the best from a group of amateurs new to the stage.

He hopes for more plays by and for the Nisei, who at present are not noted for their avid interest in the legitimate theater.

The Honolulu Community Theater, of which Mr. Kneubuhl is associate director, is giving impetus to the Nisei project.

The cast: Pfc. Coke Tanaka, Henry Oyasato; Pfc. Paul Yamamoto, Edward Nakamura; T/5 Jimmy Kiyonaga, Ben T. Ono; Pvt. Koken

Shimabukuro, Akira Fukunaga; Lt. Allan Crane, Gib Crawford; S/Sgt. Joe Uehara, Daniel Aoki; Pfc. Tom Kuwata, S. T. Fujioka; Pfc. Yosh Katow, Herbert Isonaga; Sgt. Tom Ohara, George Miki; Pfc. Hiroshi Fujii, Takaharu Mizukami; Capt. John Trellawney, George Fuller; Frederick Finley, Hap Kollmeyer.

Nisei Tenants Win Judgment On Overcharge

Los Angeles Court Grants Full Refund To Eleven Plaintiffs

LOS ANGELES — Charging that the owners of the building had charged rentals above the OPA maximum, eleven Nisei tenants won their case in Municipal court on July 23 when Judge Benton O. Worley granted a full refund of the overcharged rental.

The defendants, also of Japanese ancestry, were ordered to pay attorney's fees in addition to giving the refund. They are C. Shiozaki, M. Matsuno and J. Tokuyama.

The plaintiffs were Sam Ishima, Robert K. Ouye, Charles M. Takata, James Takahashi, Henry T. Honda, Nobu Sumiyoshi, George Shima, H. Okabe, Jack Kobayashi, Sam Kuroda and Ben Nakasone.

The court was told that the tenants were paying three times the OPA ceiling of \$5.50 per week for the apartments.

Stranded Nisei Files Suit to Regain Rights

Cites Duress as Reason for Wartime Renunciation

SEATTLE — A complaint in which Kiyoshi Kawaguchi, a native of Shelton, Wash., seeks readmission to the United States from Japan and restoration of his United States citizenship rights was received on July 21 by Millard P. Thomas, clerk of the United States District Court.

Kawaguchi, who went to Japan to study in 1938, affirmed his United States citizenship in 1939 while in Japan, the complaint stated. It added that he assumed Japanese citizenship during the war because of wartime duress, fear of death and to obtain employment.

The action, filed against Secretary of State George C. Marshall, states that the United States consul-general in Tokyo refused Kawaguchi's reentry to the United States on the ground he had renounced his citizenship and had chosen Japan as his country.

Joe Tobari Wins Ping Pong Tourney

Joe Tobari won first place in the ping pong tournament at the Salt Lake JACL's July 24th jubilee at the YWCA.

Tobari defeated Fred Murakami in a close match.

Mas Akiyama and Tad Sako were the other semi-finalists.

Yoko Murakami received special mention for outstanding play in the tournament.

First Defense Witness Cites Cruelties in Japanese Prisons

LOS ANGELES — Details of cruel punishment inflicted on American survivors of Bataan and Corregidor at the Oeyama prison camp where Tomoya Kawakita was interpreter were told by Dr. Le Moyne C. Bleich, Rochester, N. Y., physician who was the American medical officer at the POW camp, when he testified on July 28 at the first defense witness in the Kawakita trial.

Dr. Bleich, an Army Medical Corps captain when he was captured in the Philippines, admitted under questioning by Defense Attorney Morris Lavine that ranking American non-commissioned officers meted out punishment to American offenders against camp discipline. He sat in on some of these "judicial" sessions, he testified.

The punishments were imposed, Dr. Bleich said, to prevent more drastic penalties by the Japanese and did not exceed extra duty or

loss of cigarettes.

A bold letter which Dr. Bleich wrote to Lieut. Hazama, identified as the camp commander, deploring inadequate diet, medical supplies and clothing at the camp, and sharply reminding the Japanese officer (now serving a 15-year war crimes sentence) of his responsibilities was introduced into evidence.

"For any nation to permit such conditions is incomprehensible," the American medical officer charged. He testified his letter was translated into Japanese for him by another American-born interpreter, Meiji Fujizawa, who also is slated to appear as a defense witness.

"I received no formal reply," Dr. Bleich told the jury. "But I was informed it was impossible to get more supplies, that the Japanese medical orderly would decide who should rest and who should work, and that my job was to take care of the men as best I could."

Defense Testimony Initiated In Kawakita Case as Move for Dismissal Denied by Judge

LOS ANGELES — Tomoya Kawakita began his defense this week against 14 charges of overt acts against the United States after U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes denied the motion of his attorney, Morris Lavine, for dismissal of the indictment and a judgment of acquittal on July 27.

As the defense moved to present its case, after five weeks in which the prosecution case was presented, Lavine introduced the deposition testimony of two Canadians and three Japanese witnesses.

In their sworn statements, Joseph E. Delorme and Lucien A. Barzeau of Manitoba, former Winnipeg Grenadiers captured at Hongkong, attributed the beating of Einar Latvala, a mortally-ill U.S. Marine, to a Japanese guard named Itoya. Prosecution witnesses had charged Kawakita with participating in the beating of Latvala.

Kyoji Tamura and Kazuo Nishimura, former fellow employees of Kawakita at the Oeyama nickel mine, asserted that the interpreter "talked rough" to American prisoners and "made them work" but never struck them.

A Tokyo businessman, Chuhei Ishii, deposed that he met Kawakita aboard ship en route to Japan in 1939, and again in 1943 when the defendant told him he "had changed his nationality to Japanese."

After three days of argument, Lavine succeeded only in getting one of the 14 overt acts charged against Kawakita withdrawn from consideration of the jury. This section of the indictment accused Kawakita of supervising the forced labor of American prisoners of war at Oeyama.

U.S. Attorney James M. Carter previously had announced the government's intention of abandoning this charge, but later reinstated it. Judge Mathes upheld defense objections to it on technical grounds.

While Lavine declined to state whether Kawakita will take the stand in his own defense, he is expected to call more than a dozen witnesses, including four Japanese civilians brought here for the trial. He also will offer depositions by former Premier Hideki Tojo and other Japanese officials. The defense's case is expected to take at least three weeks.

Concluding his plea for Kawakita's freedom, the defense counsel cited such famous treason cases as those of Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, John Brown (executed for treason against the State of Virginia) and Jefferson Davis.

"I cannot understand how the prosecution is able to dignify these minor cases of assault and battery to the magnitude of treason," Lavine asserted. "The element of secrecy and cunning which we find in all historic instances of treachery, is entirely absent in this case."

"We have to be careful that our victory over Japan does not enable us for that reason to wreak vengeance against the defendant," he added. "We are all on trial here."

In his argument for Kawakita's acquittal, Lavine figuratively summoned an executed Nazi saboteur, Herbert Hans Haupt, to the defense. Lavine argued that when Haupt sought to escape the death penalty meted out to him in 1942 by a military commission and pleaded his United States citizenship, the government held that Haupt had elected, by his conduct, to renounce his American allegiance. Haupt was executed as a spy, not as a traitor, Lavine said.

Lavine told Judge Mathes that Kawakita's conduct in Japan constituted a similar election. He alleged that evidence introduced by the government, which rested its case last week, proves that Kawakita intended to expatriate himself and become a Japanese national.

"If any conduct of an American citizen in a foreign country indicating his desire to be rid of his duty of allegiance to the United States is an act of expatriation, can you imagine how anyone could commit treason abroad?" Judge Mathes asked.

Lavine countered that the circumstances of his client's residence in Japan since 1939, his reaching legal age there and the "dual citizenship" he had from his

Japanese parents posed a "practical problem" for Kawakita after Pearl Harbor.

In his plea for dismissal of the treason indictment and a judgment of acquittal, Lavine admitted that the case "may be a series of war crimes, but is not a case of treason."

"The government must choose between the horns of a dilemma," he asserted. "Either the acts charged were committed by the defendant within the scope of his employment, in which case he was obligated to do them, or without the scope of his duties, in which case they were individual acts—let us even say cruel acts. If they can be established, there are laws that will punish this defendant."

When the government rested its case on July 22, it had called 37 witnesses to the stand to support its charges against Kawakita. The testimony of the witnesses required five weeks to be heard in court.

Immediately after the government rested its case, Lavine launched his argument in support of dismissal with the assertion that Kawakita, at the time of his alleged treason, was a citizen of Japan. He contended that government evidence alone proved the defendant expatriated himself under American statutes by continued residence in Japan and by serving under the direction of Japanese military personnel at Oeyama.

Lavine admitted that Kawakita may have returned to this country illegally after the war but said this was outside the scope of the treason indictment.

"How do you square his loss of (American) nationality with the affidavits he made to the American Consul (to get a U. S. passport) in 1946? What right did he have to come back to this country if he had expatriated himself?" Judge Mathes inquired.

"Let us say he didn't have any right," Lavine replied, "but he did it."

Carter concluded the prosecution's case after a three-page typewritten statement Kawakita purportedly signed for the FBI the day of his arrest a year ago was barred from evidence by Judge Mathes. Following two hours of legal argument, the jurist ruled the document might be misinterpreted by the jury as a confession of guilt. The Constitution, he observed, requires "confession in open court" in treason cases.

In sustaining the defense motion to exclude the statement, Judge Mathes emphasized he believed Kawakita's statement was freely and voluntarily made and that his ruling did not intimate any irregularity about the defendant's arrest.

One of the final witnesses before the prosecution rested its case was William L. Bruce, a survivor of Bataan whose recognition of Kawakita in a Los Angeles store nearly two years ago, led to the arrest of the 27-year old former prison camp interpreter.

Five Nisei Teach Summer Classes at U. of Washington

SEATTLE — Five Nisei are now teaching classes at the summer session of the University of Washington.

They are Iwao Matsushita, acting associate in the Far Eastern department; Midori Nishi, acting instructor in geography; Henry S. Tatsumi, associate professor in the Far Eastern department; Fumio Yagi, acting instructor in mathematics, and D. Yamamura, acting associate in sociology.

Professor Tatsumi and Matsushita are in charge of the Japanese language course, while Yagi is teaching engineering calculus, differential and integral calculus and Yamamura is conducting a race relations course.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Safeguarding Individual Liberties

The treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II revealed certain chinks and cracks in the protective armor of our civil rights.

The mass evacuation of 1942, carried out on a racial basis without regard for citizenship, set a pattern for the treatment of racial or religious groups which will continue to menace the rights of minority group Americans unless the legal basis on which the evacuation was carried out, as affirmed in the Supreme Court decisions in the Hirabayashi and Korematsu cases, can be repudiated by judicial or legislative action.

Unless the mass evacuation and detention of Nisei during World War II in the name of military security can be repudiated, other temporarily unpopular or suspected minorities may be accorded the same treatment in future periods of crisis.

Attacks of violence and hoodlumism against persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the Pacific coast in 1942 also revealed the need for Federal legislation on civil rights. The Justice Department, which sought to protect the lives and property of the evacuee returnees, found that it lacked both the authority and machinery to act in many of the cases of vandalism which were perpetrated in the final desperate attempt of anti-evacuee individuals to prevent the return of the Japanese Americans to the evacuated area. One of the recommendations in President Truman's civil rights program which has been suggested for action by Congress proposes to set up a civil rights section in the Justice Department and also proposes the strengthening of Federal civil rights legislation.

It is incumbent that these additional safeguards be adopted during a time of peace, so that they will not be sorely lacking during a time of war or crisis, as they were in 1942 when American citizens were evacuated and sent to detention centers solely on the basis of their racial ancestry.

The mass evacuation, detention and the incidents of violence against Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast prove the need for additional legislation to protect individual rights.

Supreme Court and Civil Rights

Civil rights for American racial and religious minorities fared very well at the hands of the nine U. S. Supreme Court justices during the past session, according to the American Jewish Congress which declares that the court "was the most liberal on this subject of any term in recent history."

A tally by the AJC reveals that in eight out of nine cases involving group relations the Supreme Court extended constitutional guarantees. The one case in which civil rights received a setback, says the AJC, was in the second Oklahoma Law School case, Fisher V. Hurst. Here the court declined to rule that segregation by law amounts to discrimination.

According to the AJC, the best individual record on minority rights was chalked up by Justice Frank Murphy, who had six "broad favorable and three narrow favorable" votes in the nine cases. Justice Wiley Rutledge had no unfavorable votes, but abstained from voting twice on restrictive covenant cases. Justices Douglas and Black each had only one wrong vote.

The nine civil rights cases involved the exclusion of Negroes from a Mississippi jury; the anti-Japanese California Alien Land law in the Oyama case; the two Oklahoma Law School cases involving a segregated school; a Michigan steamship company which denied access to a Negro; religious instruction in public schools during "released time" in Champaign, Ill.; the two restrictive covenant cases in housing, and the Takahashi case on the anti-Japanese California fish and game code denying licenses to "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

Paying Evacuation Losses

In recent conferences with Justice Department officials, representatives of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee have placed considerable stress on the necessity toward expediting the payment of small, individual "pots and pans" claims. These are claims for the loss of personal and household goods as a result of the evacuation. Unlike the larger claims for business losses which are more easily documented through accounts and records, these claims may be more difficult to substantiate under the technical requirements of the evacuee claims law. Thus, ADC representatives have urged the Justice Department to give the most liberal interpretations possible to the law involving the settlement of these small claims.

ADC officials have urged the government to set up safeguards so that these small claimants will not become involved in unnecessary red tape nor exploited by others in their attempt to obtain a just settlement for their evacuation losses.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Nisei Situation Discussed in Books

Denver, Colo. And still the books arrive. Thanks to the war and its aftermath, there is more published matter regarding Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians than ever before. Their history is chronicled; their living habits dissected; their ages, occupations, sex, birthplaces all completely tabulated.

You have but to read to learn the structure, the day-to-day routine of the prewar Li'l Tokyos. You can read about the family system, the courage of the Issei and their ambitions for their children, the frustration of the Nisei, the endless and aimless gyrations that made up the Nisei's social life.

The dissection goes on. You can learn about thunderstruck reactions following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the fear and confusion that preceded the resignation to evacuation, the unrest and dissonance (like a delayed reaction to the blow of evacuation) that was bred by the miserable conditions in the assembly centers. The probing has gone on from there into the barracks of the WRA camps and on further into the hesitant days of relocation. Motives, feelings, reactions—all are carefully assembled, culled, analyzed, interpreted. No wonder the Nisei are allergic to questionnaires.

La Violette on Japanese Canadians

This dissertation is brought on by the arrival of Forrest E. LaViolette's new book, "The Canadian Japanese and World War II" (University of Toronto Press, \$3.75). The volume, as can be expected of Dr. LaViolette, is a thorough and scholarly effort that tells dispassionately what happened to the Japanese Canadians during the late, unlamented brawl.

But the real story is between the lines, and Japanese Americans will be able to feel deeply of the unwritten script in the light of their own experiences. The preface, by H. F. Angus, puts it well in these words:

"Professor La Violette's task has been to explain behavior and not to justify or condemn it. He is concerned, therefore, with what these policies have meant in practice, with how they have been

carried into effect, and with the consequences which they have had for the men, women and children to whom they have been applied. . . . But it is open to the reader, if he has a sense of civic responsibility, to supplement a sociological and psychological account of what has happened by an ethical judgment of his own."

In another section of the preface Angus says: "It is important that those Canadians of other races who, in the years to come, meet their fellow citizens of Japanese race in business or in labor unions, in churches or in colleges, should know what it has meant to be for five years a displaced person in your own land, dependent on the strength of character alone for the survival of self-respect."

Leafing through the text, it is obvious that the Canadian government was ill-prepared either physically or ideologically for the problems of evacuation. There was an unholy alliance of sorts by all concerned to get rid of the "Japanese" as quickly and completely and effortlessly as possible with a minimum of consideration for human factors. There are many traces of the callousness that has characterized British imperialism throughout the world.

Japanese Americans have cause to be thankful that there were men like Dillon Myer, and scores of others in official and private capacities, who never lost sight of the anti-democratic implications behind the whole evacuation process. It would not have been hard, in the furor of fighting a global war, for Japanese Americans to be shunted off like the Canadians—and left to be disposed of by a few minor and incapable bureaucrats in whatever manner they saw fit. There were a lot of American vested interests who would have liked to see the Japanese Americans treated in just this manner.

Now a word about the author: Forrest LaViolette is a giant of a man with an indefatigable enthusiasm for anything from a ball game to old cheese from photography to bull sessions. He saw the Orient when scarcely out of boyhood as a ship radio operator, and that was in the days when radio was scarcely more than an interesting if erratic toy. He's a good guy to have on your side.

Vagaries

Appointment . . .

Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee has offered to appoint Julius Fujihiro, president of the Milwaukee chapter of the JACL, to the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations. . . . The Supreme Court's decision on the Takehashi case received a big play in the press in Japan. The Nippon Times of Tokyo on July 7 published Justice Frank Murphy's concurring opinion and said it reflected "the sentiment of all fair-minded Americans."

Navy Nurse . . .

Ensign Yoshiko Tanigawa, the Navy's first Nisei nurse, is saluted by Look magazine in its Aug. 3 issue. . . . Anne Saito Kunitani is credited in San Francisco with being one of the prime movers behind the action in getting Proposition 13, a housing proposal, on the California ballot in November. She is employed by the California housing initiative committee in San Francisco.

Coming Book . . .

Toshio Mori, Nisei writer, expects publication next year of a book of short stories by the Caxton Press. The book, which was first scheduled for publication in 1941, was delayed first by war and later by revisions. Mori, who lives in San Leandro, is now making final revisions in the manuscript. William Saroyan has written the foreword to the book. . . . Mori's short stories have appeared in many magazines, as well as in the Pacific Citizen. . . . During much of the war he was in the Topaz relocation center where he worked as a historian.

Glamour Girl . . .

One of the "glamour girls" at the Wallace party's convention in Philadelphia last week end was Jean McKillop, secretary of the Progressive Party's platform committee, who is of Japanese, Scotch and Irish ancestry. . . . Also employed by the new Progressive party is Mitzi Kinoshita in the public relations division.

Democrat . . .

Tom Ouye, one of Hawaii's Democratic bigwigs, couldn't make the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia where he was to be one of Hawaii's six delegates and his vote was cast by William Leong, an alternate.

Dance Duo . . .

The internationally-known dance team of Toy and Wing opened an engagement this week at the Club Shanghai in San Francisco. The

NIGHT CLUB OPERATOR

Former Nisei Actress Now Runs Chicago Jazz Spot

CHICAGO — An American girl of Irish-Japanese ancestry who once was billed by Billy Rose as the "most beautiful Eurasian girl in the world" is now operating the North Side night club in Chicago known as Jazz, Ltd. with her husband, Bill Reinhardt.

As Ruth Sato, Mrs. Reinhardt was the first Nisei girl to dance in a Broadway show. Born in the Gramercy park section of New York City, she is the daughter of Masazo Sato who was in the importing business.

Mr. Sato insisted on his daughter going to Barnard college but also permitted her to study dancing with Michio Ito. She was planning a career as a high school teacher when her father died and she decided to go into show business.

Becoming an actress as well as a dancer, she worked four consecutive years for Billy Rose, three years for Vinton Freedley and played leads in the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

When Bill — Bill Reinhardt, a clarinetist whom she married in 1941—enlisted in the navy after Pearl Harbor, she had no special trouble making ends meet in the seven-room farm house on 9 1/4 acres in Williamsburg, Virginia, which she restored and where she lived during the three and one-half years he was away.

Living almost on top of historic Jamestown Island, all by herself, she had, she says, "loads of time to think about the future." And she "thought" that when the war ended Bill should go into business—a business, naturally, in which he could use his music. A night spot was the logical solution. So,

feminine member of this team is the former Dorothy Takahashi of Los Angeles and her partner is her husband, Paul Jew of Palo Alto. In the past ten years, except for an interim during the war when Paul Jew was in the army, the team has appeared in most of the top U. S. theaters and night clubs. In 1939 they were dancing at the Savoy hotel in London when World War II started. Later they danced in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. They have appeared with Tommy Dorsey's orchestra and recently were on the show with Bob Crosby at the Strand in New York. . . . Dorothy and Paul started out in vaudeville with Dorothy's sister Helen Takahashi as the Three Mah Jongs and toured the RKO Orpheum circuit. . . . This will be the first West Coast appearance of Toy and Wing since the war.

after trying to find a location for over a year, they decided on Chicago, Bill's home town, and a "spot" on its near North Side.

The outside of Jazz, Ltd. is very unpretentious, many passersby mistaking it for a record shop or bookstore. But inside, thanks to Ruth, who goes to work every night at 7 p.m. and stays on until its 4 a.m. closing, it is an efficiently run night club. Since Bill plays clarinet in the band nights, she does not burden him down too much with the management or problems incidental to their 13 employees. The band is his department.

Besides not wanting to be one of those, what she calls, "trouble maker wives," she has other ideas where Bill is concerned. She says her Japanese father instilled some pretty wise ideas into her head for instance that The Man is the important one in the family. She is working hard so that at 45 he can go into pseudo retirement and do whatever he pleases.

Ruth Sato Reinhardt thinks Chicago is a wonderful city though she refuses to compare it with her New York home town. However, she thinks that Greenwich Village, where she lived for years, has nothing on the North Side.

Chicago Groups Give \$1000 for Vanport Relief

CHICAGO—A check for \$1,138.45 was forwarded recently to the Portland JACL chapter by the Chicago Japanese American Council to aid more than 300 Japanese persons made homeless by the Vanport, Oregon flood disaster of Memorial Day.

This amount, according to JACL Yasutake who served as secretary for the drive which ended on July 5, was raised mostly from among the Buddhist and Protestant churches of the Japanese community, though other organizations and individuals generously contributed to this campaign.

Ariki Not Guilty On Assault Charge

DENVER — Harry Ariki was found not guilty on July 27 in the assault and battery case brought against him by James Omura of Denver.

Ariki was represented by Minoru Yasui, Denver attorney.

San Francisco Faces a Dilemma:

What Price Slum Clearance?

Nisei Charge Minorities Unprotected Under City's Present Program

By MARION TAJIRI

San Francisco
WHEN the great earthquake and fire of 1906 levelled most of San Francisco, only the Western Addition—an area separated from the disaster region by Van Ness street—escaped destruction.

The Western Addition was then fairly new, as residential areas go. It was comprised in the main of single family dwellings and its business area was centered on Fillmore street, then even as now.

But the 1906 earthquake marked the beginning of the end for the Western Addition. With the rest of San Francisco burned out, refugees crowded into the untouched area. Fillmore street became the center of business activity. Single family homes were converted into multiple unit apartment and boarding houses. The character of the neighborhood underwent a change from which it has never recovered. The region began its first decline.

Today an aura of uncompromising grimness pervades the entire Western Addition. The old houses remain, but a crazy-quilt pattern of commercial and residential property covers the area. Industrial properties dot the area. On MacAllister street junkshops and second hand stores spill over into the sidewalks. Numerous bars and saloons, gaudy by night and unbelievably drab by day, are concentrated in certain busy streets.

Many of the homes, of pre-1906 vintage, are held together by patchwork repairs, rotting timber and sheer will power. The level of sanitation for the neighborhood is deplorable—in 1940 it was recorded that one third of the dwellings in this district were in need of repair or had no private bath. The San Francisco city planning commission made a sample survey of the district and discovered that occupants of more than two-fifths of the units share bathing facilities. Approximately 16 per cent of the separate units lacked all three essential facilities for exclusive use of the unit's occupants.

It is no wonder that in the Western Addition disease and the rate of crime are high. Incidence of disease in the section is only what would be expected. Health and sanitation are hard come by in a neighborhood without adequate facilities.

Thus, when the city planning commission presented its urban redevelopment plan, it seemed at first to be the perfect answer to the problem of overcrowding and unplanned housing.

The plan—presented with attractive drawings of the new Western Addition—appeared to be the last word in civic planning. Instead of old houses sagging against each other, blotting out the light of the sun, there would be mammoth ten-story apartment houses, each with a proper share of land. The plan provided for lawns, parks, playground areas, parking space, and service areas. Each apartment section was to be so arranged as to permit maximum use of sunlight, to provide freedom from overcrowding. There were to be separate commercial areas, so that business property and homes would not be placed next to each other indiscriminately. There would be no more congested streets, no more dangerous traffic in living areas, no dark alleys to collect filth and vermin, no ugly firetraps.

The proposed apartments, too, looked like dreams of modernity and convenience to the housewife who studied the plans in her cramped kitchen.

Each apartment was to have large windows, admitting the sunlight every hour of the day. Large rooms, modern in every particular, were designed for efficiency and beauty. The plan also proposed basement garages for tenants and every other facility needed for comfort and convenience.

It all seemed too good to be true.

And perhaps it is.
For the citizens of the Western Addition are today wondering what the actual results of the building plan will be. Will it mean, as has been said, that the people of the Western Addition will have good modern housing, or will it mean, as they are now beginning to fear, that the people of the Western Addition will soon find themselves locked out of their homes by the onset of progress?

The Western Addition begins at Van Ness street, is bounded roughly by California, Presidio, Masonic, Haight, Duboce and Market streets. Eighty-six thousand persons live in this district. Of them over one-third are of minority ancestry—of Negro, Japanese, Chinese and other descents.

These minority groups are asking now how they will be affected by the city's new plan.

Other residents want to know how low-income families will be affected by urban redevelopment. The new apartments look too expensive for the low-income groups. Will they be protected in the event they must give up their homes in the name of civic progress?

First Reactions

The community's first reaction to the city's urban redevelopment plan was, if anything, favorable. The city planning commission in 1947 presented its plan for slum clearance. It proposed to begin with the Western Addition, starting first with the Jefferson Park district, an area which is bounded by Franklin, MacAllister, Geary and Webster streets. Under this plan the city would be empowered to declare the district a redevelopment area, purchase it and resell to private industry for redevelopment—absorbing at the same time up to a 50 per cent loss in the reselling.

All the termite-ridden, sagging homes would be leveled, and according to a master plan, they would be replaced by modern apartment houses and carefully planned shopping areas. The residents of the crowded, teeming Western Addition thought at first the proposal was good. If it gave them new

homes, better living conditions, uncongested streets, sanitation, wouldn't it produce better health, a lower crime rate, good recreation facilities—and ultimately, better citizens?

And then, one by one, the weaknesses of the plan came out. Last week, when the city's board of supervisors took the first step to bring slum clearance to the city by declaring the Western Addition a blight area, there were 400 persons present to press their objections to the urban redevelopment program.

The Nisei Attitude

The Nisei, of course, are vitally affected by the redevelopment plan.

Their objections to it are valid.

There are some 4500 Japanese Americans in San Francisco today, a lesser number than lived there prior to the evacuation. The scarcity of housing in San Francisco is one reason for the decline.

Of the 4500, at least three-fourths live in the Western Addition.

Through the JACL and through their speakers, they have brought forth their protests to the slum clearance project as proposed by the city planning commission.

Michi Onuma, published and editor of the Progressive News and last year's housing chairman for the JACL, points out that the plan has absolutely no safeguards for persons of minority ancestry.

If real estate restrictions, including the restrictive covenant, are used against minority groups, she points out, Nisei and other persons of minority ancestry will not be able to move back into the area, once they have been forced to move from it to permit development of the slum clearance project.

The slum clearance project, working a few blocks at a time, might eventually clear out all minority groups, unless there were adequate safeguards protecting the rights of the Nisei, the Negroes and others in the district.

Mrs. Onuma also questioned another phase of the redevelopment program. If the plan is to be a real project for the people, why does the plan suggest a monthly rental of \$25 to \$30 per room? A family thus requiring a living room, kitchen and two bedrooms would have to pay a monthly rent of \$100 or more for their apartment. It is obvious that the Western Addition is not a high-rental area, though conversely it is true, perhaps, that the dwellings are high-income units for the owners. (This paradox is one reason why slum areas exist.)

Even at \$25 a room, the smallest apartment of one bedroom, living room and kitchen would probably rent for \$75. This is not slum clearance for the people.

"No one questions the value of slum clearance," Mrs. Onuma says, "but we've got to have real slum clearance, not slum clearance to provide housing for middle and upper groups alone."

"We've got to work at this thing with all the other minority groups," she cautions. "The Nisei can't do it themselves. They need help, they must support other groups."

Mrs. Onuma points to Proposition 14, a proposal which will appear on the November ballot in California as a better answer to the need for good housing. The proposition would establish a state housing authority to make loans to non-profit building cooperatives and establish also a \$25 million dollar building fund to lend to municipalities to further their building programs. This kind of public housing would, Mrs. Onuma says, provide the kind of housing that is needed at the price people can afford to pay.

One of the stock answers given to such demands for minority protection and income protection is: this is not the time to put in safeguards. The present steps only pave the way toward getting slum clearance, which everyone agrees is necessary. But things must go along in order. The time will come when we can put in those safeguards.

But, the residents say, when will be the right time to protest? When the plan has been put into motion? Perhaps, they say, the project will eventually gain such momentum that it will carry through exactly as proposed, without any such protective safeguards. What will happen to them then?

And perhaps they have reason to worry. One paragraph in the city planning commission says: "... a high proportion of Negro and foreign-born families presents a special problem. As was pointed out earlier, about 26 per cent of the population in this district consists of Negroes, and another 9 per cent Japanese, Chinese, and other foreign nationalities. In view of the characteristically low incomes of colored and foreign-born families, only a relatively small proportion of them may be expected to be in a position to occupy quarters in the new development, and conversely the proportion of displaced families will be more substantial than among the white families."

From Slum to Slum

Another aspect of the problem is brought out by Harry A. Steingart, chairman of the housing committee of the San Francisco CIO council.

A mild-mannered, friendly man, Steingart nevertheless speaks with great conviction when he presents the case against the present urban redevelopment plan.

The slum clearance project, he says, is a rich man's plan.

On the question of income, Steingart points out, only 17 per cent of the present families in the district could afford to move back into the area, once it underwent its great anticipated change from slum to modern housing project.

Only 17 per cent, and that on the basis of income. Take from that number, he says, those of Negro and other minority ancestry, and you have only a very small fraction of the population returning to its former area. Where then, will the others go?

There is an additional problem. There are 86,

JACL Fights Housing Proposal



(Top photo) Yori Wada, left, president of the San Francisco JACL, and Mrs. Michi Onuma, former housing chairman for the chapter, discuss the urban redevelopment plan for the Western Addition as presented by the city's planning commission. Wada recently drafted a letter to the city board of supervisors asking that any plan of redevelopment include sufficient safeguards to protect the people of the Western Addition, among whom are several thousand returned Japanese American evacuees.

(Lower photo) Typical shot taken near the busy Post and Buchanan streets sector of San Francisco, showing the intermingling of commercial and home property which the city planning commission seeks to eliminate in its new development plan. Residents of the area, however, are fearful that the city planning system will actually prove a means of eliminating the Japanese Americans and other minority groups from the entire area.

—Photos by Mason Funabiki.

000 persons in the Western Addition. The new plan provides housing for 75,000. What can the 11,000 others do?

Steingart says there is only one answer to these questions. The dispossessed will move into other slum areas, will double and triple up in other family units, till the slum area is increased again and again as the slum clearance project moves outward.

"Blight is intensified, not relieved by this program," Steingart says. "Rents will rise in other areas as housing becomes more acute. Surrounding areas particularly will become more intensified in their slum conditions, and the blight will spread outward."

"This program is not the answer for the people of this community. They need good public housing, but not at the cost of more slum areas."

In a recent statement for the CIO council before the board of supervisors, Steingart charged that the real forces behind the plan were interested only in making huge profits and in "maintaining and extending the pattern of segregation."

"These forces have suffered a partial defeat in the Supreme Court," Steingart said. "Now they hope to make use of the community redevelopment act and the economic handicaps of working people and minority groups. They can no longer use the courts, so they plan to use economics and Gentlemen's Agreements."

The Business Man

Steingart is one of the leaders in the Federation of People's Redevelopment Plan, a group of organizations and individuals who want to get slum clearance that will really bring housing to the people in need of it.

One of the organization's main worries is the effect the redevelopment plan will have upon the small business man.

Speaking at a committee meeting last week, Steingart impressed the committee with the need for protection for the district's businessmen, who, he says, will suffer inescapable financial difficulties if the program is carried out.

There is first the difficulty of

moving — an important financial consideration for the little guy who runs a small store, a small restaurant.

But there is also the further consideration of what the small businessman will do in the construction period. He can either move his business temporarily or halt business altogether, a more likely prospect in view of the present scarcity of commercial property. In the latter case, he will need to go through a period when he can make no money whatsoever. There would follow then the necessity of moving back into the area—if he can afford to make the move again.

But before that happened, he could not be assured that he would be able to go into the commercial areas of the new project. There is nowhere in the plan any provision for persons owning small businesses and professional people. They will not be guaranteed priority in moving into the reconstructed area.

The housing federation is now actively working to protect some of the rights of the persons who would be displaced by the slum clearance area. The federation has the support of many groups in the city and will probably enlist wider support as the need grows more acute.

The federation must, however, fight the misunderstanding and apathy in the district. There is a belief held by many persons that they can sell their property at a profit if the slum clearance project goes through. The possibility is hardly likely, according to informed persons.

Many others are inclined to sit and wait, not particularly worried about the situation, since it seems to be still a very distant possibility.

Federation officials feel it necessary to arouse sentiment in the district now, immediately, to prepare an aroused and organized opposition to the present plan.

But it is also important, the federation says, to prepare an alternate plan to present to the city board of supervisors and the planning commission. Protests alone will not be sufficient. An alternate plan, embracing the

(Continued on page 6).

What Price Slum Clearance?

(Continued from page 5). necessary protective features, must be prepared and presented along with the protests.

The Final Evacuation Japanese Americans in the Western Addition—at least those who face the problem squarely—are particularly affected by the "evacuation" aspects of the clearance plan.

Having experienced the 1942 evacuation, they now feel that the redevelopment plan may in actuality be a final evacuation. For them, an evacuation from which there will be no return.

They themselves are aware of the need for good housing, for slum clearance. If the project as proposed by the city planning commission were really a means to eliminate slums and provide them and others with adequate dwellings, they would be the first to support it. But if the plan means they will be dispossessed from their homes with no possibility of return, they will again undergo an evacuation as severe and distressing as the evacuation of the war.

When the Nisei returned from the relocation centers, they found the housing situation even more acute than it had been prior to the war. Though this was generally true everywhere, it was especially true in the one time Japanese district of San Francisco. Before 1942 it housed some 5,000 persons. By the time the evacuees returned to reclaim their homes and businesses, the same area housed double and nearly triple the number before the war. Eviction of wartime families from one dwelling only increased the pressure in surrounding buildings.

The Nisei have always had reason to be proud of the fact that they have maintained good housing and high civic welfare wherever they have lived, despite restrictions of the kind they meet in San Francisco.

Since their return they have remodelled, repaired, and repainted their homes and businesses. Some of these buildings would probably

not be touched by the development program, except that their surroundings would be improved from the standpoint of traffic congestion, sanitation facilities and the general improved level of living.

Some of the major buildings, including the Buchanan St. YMWCA, would also be untouched, except for the fact that their general surroundings would be improved.

But the forced eviction of the several thousand Nisei and Issei in this district would be a double hardship on the Nisei, as it would be on members of other minority groups in this neighborhood. Restricted by racial covenants, they cannot move into other neighborhoods if vacancies occur. They are still bound to certain districts, and they would find even a temporary moving a difficult project.

Dr. Kazue Togasaki, eminent Nisei physician, views the problem from the viewpoint of both property owner and resident, and comes up with the belief that the belief that the entire thinking behind the proposal is "shot full of holes."

"We would all of us be for this plan if it really benefited the people here," she says, "but actually it won't."

"They say that the crime rate would drop. This plan won't change it. The plan would only increase slum districts elsewhere."

"The plan would benefit only a few of the persons now living in the area. Most of them would suffer from it."

Dr. Togasaki, who is prominently identified with many civic organizations in the city, spoke her piece at a recent meeting.

"In 1908," she told the group, "I was forced out of a public school in San Francisco. In the 1920's the alien land law forbid Japanese aliens the right to buy property. In 1942 I was sent to Tanforan."

"I just happen to be one of the minority. We have no protection in promises."

The San Francisco JACL doesn't believe in promises either.

Recently a letter signed by Yori Wada, president, was sent to the city board of supervisors.

"We feel strongly that the health and welfare of San Francisco inhabitants can be served if this city of ours utilized the provisions of the act (urban redevelopment) to eliminate the extremely poor housing facilities now existing in the Western Addition," the JACL letter said. "We believe in redevelopment and know that it is needed right now in San Francisco."

The letter continued, however, that certain protests must be made now "since later may be too late and ineffective."

With this introduction, the letter asked for protection on the following points:

1. Provision for non-segregation and non-discrimination.
2. Construction of low-cost housing for persons unable to meet rents in the new project.
3. Priority in the new project for persons displaced from the area.
4. Priority for business and professional people displaced from the area.
5. Protection of property owners in selling of property and opportunity to participate in construction of new units.

San Franciscans are watching the urban redevelopment plan with interest.

They know it can be made into a good thing. It can also be a bad thing for thousands of the people who will be displaced in the event the plan is put into effect.

In the main San Franciscans are being cautious.

As Dr. Togasaki expressed it: "The redevelopment project looks like a gift to the people of the Western Addition."

"But I always look a gift horse in the mouth."

Opposes Program



Dr. Kazue Togasaki, Nisei physician, is an outstanding opponent of the present city redevelopment plan. She points out the dangers of accepting promises only in place of positive safeguards to protect the rights of low-income groups and minority groups in the proposed slum clearance project.—Photo by Mason Funabiki.

Hawaii Players Beat Trotters In Utah Tilts

The Honolulu Hawaiians took two games from the Harlem Globetrotters in games in Utah cities last week by identical scores of 9 to 8.

With Mas Morita and Lefty Higuchi cooling the Harlem bats, except for a six-run splurge in the eighth, the Hawaiians defeated the strong Negro nine at Ogden on July 27 when Jun Muramoto clouted a two-run double in the last of the ninth.

Muramoto, fancy-fielding center fielder, had a big night at John Affleck park, getting three for six and driving in five runs.

With 4100 fans on hand, including 500 Japanese Americans, the Hawaiians behind Ernie Cabral took a 9 to 8 verdict from the Globetrotters on July 28 under the lights at Derks field.

Besides pitching well in the pinches, Cabral knocked in six runs with two triples to spark two rallies. Jun Muramoto, Jimmy Wasa, second baseman, and Bill Yasui, third-sacker, also contributed timely hits, while Jyun Hirota, erstwhile University of Hawaii half-back who caught both games, missed a 400-foot home run over the left-centerfield fence by only a few feet.

Two other Nisei players who saw action were Larry Kamishima in right field and Jimmy Miyasato who finished the game at second base.

ROY HASHITANI WINS SNAKE RIVER GOLF TOURNNEY

ONTARIO, Ore.—Roy Hashitani of Nyssa, Ore., is being acclaimed as king of the Ontario area golfers following his victory in the Snake River tournament on July 18, when he won the championship flight by a decisive victory over George Beechler.

Hashitani's victory came on the twelfth green, 7 and 6. Playing brilliant golf, Hashitani picked up five holes on the first round and halved the other four. The two championship flight finalists halved the first hole of the second round and then Hashitani took charge to take the next two and the match.

After matching hole for hole, John Easley finally nosed out Shig Hironaka to take the flight one title. In flight two Irving Harris defeated Yulene Takai in the finals in another close contest. In flight five George Sugai won the title from Bob Keels on the 15th green.

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Nisei Hot Rod Driver Scores Clean Sweep at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — The current sensation of hot-rod racing in Southern California is a 33-year old Nisei, Yoshihiro Okamura of Glendale, who goes under the racing name of "Yam Oka."

Yam Oka swept the card last week at Gilmore Stadium when he won the 3-lap trophy dash in record time, finished first in the first of the twin 25-lap main events and then came back to beat Ed Ball and Vern Slankard in the 10-lap runoff.

In recent weeks Yam Oka has established himself as one of the top hot-rod racers in California, racing at Gilmore, Culver City and San Diego's Balboa Park.

In his most recent appearance Yam Oka bettered his own track record to win the 25-lap main event at Gilmore on July 26 in 6m. 47.7s. He also won the 10-lap runoff from Colby Scroggins. The runoff proved to be nearly an all-Nisei event, Scroggins driving No. 52, the racer owned by Tunney Shigekuni.

Okamura, or "Yam Oka," stands 5 feet 11 inches and weighs more than 200 pounds. He is a graduate of pre-war hot-rod racing before the sport became respectable and settled down to scheduled events on established tracks.

Yam Oka first burned up the tracks by using a Cadillac motor in a T-chassis. When the California Roadster Association limited engines to those having a combustion chamber of 300 cubic inches, Yam Oka turned to the Mercury motor which he is currently using.

Although he has had several close shaves, Yam Oka has had only one serious accident and that occurred last May at the Culver City track. In trying to avoid hitting a road that cut him, Oka

swerved to his left and after riding the wall on two wheels, finally wound up upside down. He came out of the crash with a smashed car and a wrecked shoulder.

After convalescing for a month Yam Oka returned to the race and, in his first race, took second place in a 30-lap event in San Diego.

Oka also has driven midget racers in Portland, Sacramento and Stockton but now is turning down midget racing offers.

When he is not racing, Oka operates a garage in Glendale, his home town.

Ben Nomi Wins Boise Valley JACL Fishing Derby

NAMPA, Idaho—Ben Nomi of Ontario, Oregon has been announced as the grand prize winner of a trout derby sponsored recently by the Boise Valley Chapter of the JACL. Prizes were awarded in the 30 day contest for the heaviest fresh water trout submitted in each of three ten-day periods.

A fly rod and reel were awarded to Nomi who entered a 24 inch rainbow trout weighing 4 lbs. 13 oz. dressed. Prize winners in the other two periods were K. Fujikawa and Joe Ujiye, both of Nampa, Idaho.

New Members

FRESNO, Calif.—Six new members were welcomed by the ELLES at a swimming party on July 9.

Those welcomed were Yas Takano, Lynn Miura, Nami Hirabayashi, Misa Asakawa, Ruth Nagata and Emy Misaki.

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Nisei Televised

The first Nisei baseball players to appear in a televised game are the members of the Honolulu Hawaiian Globetrotters last Wednesday night at Derks Field was covered by the Salt Lake City television station W6XIS. Jerfy Hill, W6XIS sportscaster, announced the game and gave the backgrounds of the Hawaiian players, many of whom served in the 442nd Central Postal Directory and the 442nd Central Postal Directory. When the Honolulu players learned that they would be on television, they made sure they would "look sharp, feel sharp" by shaving just before the game.

With their team riddled with injuries, the Hawaiians picked up a former Hawaii League player, Jimmy Miyasato, who is attending Weber college in Ogden. Miyasato starred for the Micklums against Weber last fall in Ogden, playing quarterback on the visiting Hawaiian eleven. This year Weber is building its offense around the little Nisei triple-threat back.

Hawaiians on Tour

Winning 9 to 8 before a large crowd at Derks Field in Salt Lake City Wednesday night, the Ha-

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waiians left Utah Thursday morning for Iowa where they were scheduled to play on Friday night against the Harlem Globetrotters. The teams are scheduled for Saturday, July 31, in Kalamazoo, Mich., and on Aug. 1 in Cincinnati and Aug 2 in Dayton, O.

Out of their six games in southern Idaho and Utah, the Hawaiians won five, reversing the form they showed earlier in the trip when they dropped 15 of their first 18 games against the Globetrotters in California and the Pacific Northwest.

The barnstorming schedule of the Hawaiian team is booked until Aug. 15. Although they hope to enter the national semi-pro tournament in Wichita, Kansas, starting Aug. 21, Manager George Rodrigues of the team said that they had received on definite word regarding their entry in the tourney in which they finished fourth last year. Jun Muramoto, back in centerfield for the Hawaiians, was named the outstanding player in the tourney last year.

The Hawaiians are going along on a pitching corps of five, Ernie (Russian) Cabral, Lefty Higuchi, Mas Morita, Harry Kitamura and Chris Mancao.

Honolulu Keglers

Honolulu lays claim to the country's top Nisei bowlers. In the Honolulu Classic League Wally Towata, only Nisei to roll a 300 in ABC-sanctioned competition, is currently holding a 197 average, while Eddie Matsueda has a 196. Taro Miyasato has 195, while M. Watasaki is listed at 193 and T. Kawamura at 191. The Market Music team, which has hit the high scratch team game of 3084, has a 962 team average.

The bout between Hawaii's Golden Boy, Robert Takeshita, unbeaten in his 29 professional fights, and Maxie Docusen, one of the country's leading lightweights, tentatively scheduled for July 27 was postponed because the Honolulu Stadium was engaged on that night for a rice benefit show, starring film star Donald O'Connor. The postponement came as a breather to Sad Sam Ichinose, Takeshita's manager, who declared that his welterweight star had been having trouble making the 137 pound limit for the bout. Takeshita scaled down to 137 pounds to fight Fabela Chavez of Los Angeles recently. Although he defeated Chavez by a technical knockout, Takeshita showed the effects of taking off too much weight.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiji Futamase a girl, June Tomiko, on July 1 in San Diego, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Fuji a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kawaye, Dixon, Calif., a boy on July 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Shimizu, Wheatland, Calif., twin sons on July 19 in Marysville, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaneo Maki-shima, Del Paso Heights, Calif., a boy on July 15 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Lloyd Kodama a boy, Calvin Tetsuo, on July 14 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tami Kawano, Selma, Calif., a boy on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kikuchi a boy on July 23 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moriye Tokubo, Fowler, Calif., a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amano a boy on July 17 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kondo a boy on July 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hiromi Mikawa, Roscoe, Calif., a girl on July 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsugoro Iwata, East Whittier, Calif., a girl on July 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Hara, San Francisco, a boy on July 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Sasaki a girl on July 20 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Morihiro Itagaki a girl on July 20 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Toshiko Inatomi a girl on July 22 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mas Tsuida a boy in San Diego, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Yamashita a girl on July 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kazuo Aikawa a boy on July 14 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Y. Hirata, Sanger, Calif., a boy on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu S. Tsukiji a girl on July 21 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Al Kimoto a girl, Sharon Miyoko, on July 12 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Magoichi Take-moto a boy in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Wada a girl in Denver.

DEATHS

Mrs. Tsumo Kamezaki, 70, on July 20 in Fresno, Calif.

Kikuo Nishi on July 21 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Yashikaza Noritake, 75, on July 18 in Seattle.

Kenzo Mayeda in Chicago last week.

Uhei Nagai in Chicago last week.

Kiyomichi Uyebe, 70, on June 2 in Fresno.

MARRIAGES

Tsutako Kobayashi to Tadao Isomoto on July 18 in Los Angeles.

Alice Ida Kubo to Mike Nomi on July 25 in San Jose, Calif.

Haruko Sakaguchi to Tomoyuki

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Leader of Moose Jaw Protest Group Convicted by Court

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Hirokichi Isomura, 68, a leader of the protest demonstrators at the recently closed Moose Jaw hostel for Japanese Canadian evacuees, was given a three months suspended sentence by a Royal Canadian Mounted Police court on July 21 after being convicted of obstructing Sheriff G. C. Russell in the latter's performance of his duty.

Isomura, who served four years in the Canadian Army in World War I, was charged with drawing a knife on a sheriff's deputy who was engaged in carrying out government orders to evict evacuee sitdowners from the Moose Jaw hostel.

Isomura also was required to furnish \$200 bond to back his promise to keep the peace and to pay for witness fees.

Described by crown counsel as "strong-minded and obstinate," Isomura insisted at first on taking a jail sentence but was talked out of it by W. Ross Thatcher, CCF member of parliament for Moose Jaw who has supported the position of the holdouts at the Moose Jaw camp.

Before he would accept the suspended sentence, however, Isomura demanded that a policeman escort him to the exhibition grounds in Moose Jaw where many of the evacuees have been housed since the closing of the hostel. He finally settled for escort by Thatcher.

The magistrate found Isomura guilty of obstructing the sheriff by taking away boxes from a deputy sheriff who was trying to clear the hostel and by raising a knife when the deputy entered his room.

Tsuchiya on July 25 on San Jose. Namiko Ota to Joseph Hideo Iwataki on July 18 in Piedmont, Calif.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Matsue Nobuko, 29, and James Y. Ohmura, 39, Maltby, Wash., in Seattle.

Kimiko Ruth Nishikawa and Makoto M. Kodo, Seattle, in Portland, Ore.

Sheriff Russell won the praise of the crown prosecutor and the magistrate for showing restraint in the handling of the case.

Meanwhile, two men reportedly are still holding out outside the Moose Jaw hostel, resisting all efforts of authorities to move them to quarters in the city.

Tomijiro Naka, 65, and Suekichi Miyagawa, 57, declared they have not shifted from their original demand to be permitted the right to go back to their former homes in British Columbia and to have their confiscated properties returned by the government.

Their present headquarters are two small pup tents loaned them by Ross Thatcher, Moose Jaw member of parliament.

The Japanese division of the Department of Labor, which ordered the eviction of the 41 holdouts at the Moose Jaw camp, has indicated that the city of Moose Jaw must deal with the two holdouts. With Naka and Miyagawa threatening to remain camped outside the shuttered hostel until they are permitted to return to the coast, it appeared that the only action which the city can take will be to oppose camping on the road where the two evacuees are now tenting.

Some of the 21 single men who were moved from the hostel under government order have found private homes, while several are now employed on Canadian National Railways road gangs.

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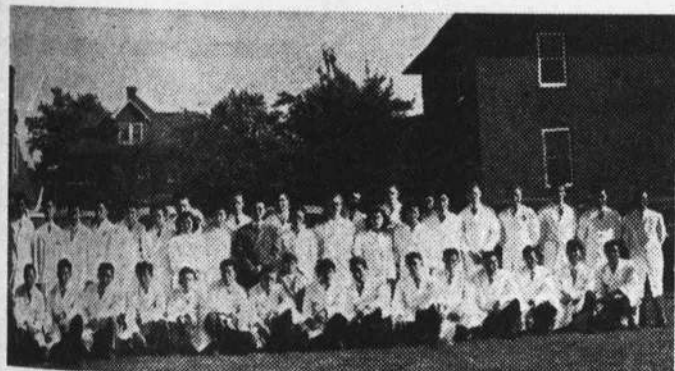
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Leadership Training Clinic Planned at Chicago Center

CHICAGO — Under the theme "service to the community through the church," the Ellis Community Center is sponsoring a three-day Leadership Training Clinic on Aug. 6, 7 and 8 at the Center building, 4430 S. Ellis avenue.

In cooperation with the International Council of Religious Education and the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the three-day confab will introduce a work shop and lecture - demonstration approach to leadership training.

These accredited courses from the standard leadership curriculum of the International Council of Religious Education will be headed by outstanding leaders. Abe Hagiwara, recreational director of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, will teach the course on recreational leadership. Rev. Walter Maas, assistant pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed church in Chicago, will lead the study on "Guiding Children in Christian Growth," "Understanding Youth" will be presented by the Youth Caravan, a select group of Christian leaders touring the Midwest.

The opening day of registration is Friday, Aug. 6 at 7 p. m. The evening will be opened with a "singspiration" followed by a short devotional service and the presentation of the Work Shop. This will be followed by an hour of fellowship and recreation led by members of the Youth Caravan. The clinic will begin at 10 a. m. Saturday morning with a demonstration of creative arts and crafts. After

lunch, the group will divide into their respective workshops, lecture and demonstration classes until 4 p. m. with a recess in between. As the highlight feature of the three day affair, a weenie bake and swimming period will be held from 4 to 7 p. m. and will be climaxed with a short evening vesper service.

Sunday morning will be spent in observation of the Ellis Community Center Sunday School classes and a special worship service will welcome all people at 10:15. The afternoon program will begin at 3 with the last session of the work shop and a closing assembly of sharing experience. A consecration service will bring to a close the Leadership Training Clinic.

The entire program is open to all Protestant leaders in Chicago and invitations have been sent to the various Nisei church groups in the city. Tuition cost will be \$1 for the three days. Registration should be made to the Registrar of the Leadership Training Clinic, 4430 S. Ellis avenue, Chicago 15. Telephone: Boulevard 2227.

The committees responsible for this program of Christian education is headed by Mary Matsumoto, dean; Tad Sumida, program chairman; Mrs. Toshi Nishimoto, registration; Susie Yoshikawa, treasurer; Ben Toba, reception; Jerry Sowa and Shig Chakuno, room arrangement; Marion Yanabe, publicity; Choji Sowa, evening vesper arrangement; and Rev. George Nishimoto, chaplain.

Duplicate Bridge Will Be Discussed By Culbertson Expert

A talk on duplicate bridge will be given for Nisei bridge players of the Salt Lake area by Ann Corey, master Culbertson associate, on Aug. 12 from 7:30 p. m. at the Hotel Utah, Charles Teshima, chairman of the bridge tournament at the forthcoming National JACL convention, announced this week.

The bridge expert will give instructions on how to play duplicate and rubber bridge and will discuss new international bidding and scoring rules which are to go into effect on Sept. 1.

An informal tournament will be held after the discussion.

Mr. Teshima also declared that bridge lessons for beginners and advanced players will be given for Salt Lake Nisei beginning in September.

Ontario Area Nisei Join Community Service Groups

ONTARIO, Ore. — Mun Iseri, local insurance agent, recently became the first Nisei member of the Ontario Kiwanis club. Roy Hashitani, Nyssa farmer, also has been accepted into the group.

Howard Fujii of Weiser, Idaho, is the first Nisei Kiwanian in the valley.

Joe Saito, Thomas Itami and George Iseri are members of the Ontario Lions club.

Mun and Rose Iseri, George and Dixie Iseri, Tsu and Kathleen Kodama, Don and Pil Sugai and Joe and Nellie Saito are actively taking part in the newly-chartered Ontario Junior Chamber of Commerce and Auxiliary.

Stranded Nisei Miss Boat, Take Plane to Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — Three of the five war-stranded Nisei who were scheduled to arrive in San Francisco on July 22 on the American President Line's General M.C. Meigs were already at the pier when the ship docked on schedule.

Tomochika Abe, Kenzo Norihiro and Shiro Akiyama were among 23 passengers on the Meigs who missed the boat in Honolulu on July 17 when its sailing time was advanced without much notice. Eighteen of the passengers caught the Meigs in the outer harbor of Honolulu by chasing the vessel in a motor launch. Two others were flown out by chartered plane.

The three Nisei were the only ones to miss the boat entirely but they got in ahead of the Meigs when they took a Clipper plane early this week.

They were at the APL pier to claim their baggage. The two Nisei who arrived on the Meigs were Shizue Kaneko and Yoshiko Kurakane.

San Jose Zebras Lose First Round In Semipro Meet

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose Zebras, unable to break through the four-hit pitching of Ralph Romero, lost their first round game in the Santa Clara-San Jose semipro tournament to Kaufmann Milling Tuesday night by a 7-0 score.

Don Lopes started the Kaufmanns on their way in the fourth when he homered over the left field fence.

John Horio and Masato Kinoshita pitched for the Zebras, Horio pitching six and two-thirds innings, with Kinoshita relieving.

The Zebras will meet the second round losers on August 10.

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Ben Masaoka Scholarship Will Go to JACL Contest Winner

Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Group Will Hold Oratory Meet

DENVER—According to Douglas Taguchi, prexy of the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate conference who was in Denver on July 24, the NICC has tentatively planned to sponsor an oratorical contest to be held during the latter part of August. The winner of the contest will be given an all-expense paid trip to Salt Lake City to participate in the national JACL oratorical contest during September.

It was indicated by Taguchi that already two CU students and a Greeley Nisei have already expressed interest in competing for top oratorical honors in this area. The committee has announced that the contest is open to any and all persons, provided that such person is or becomes a JACL member. There are no limitations as to age or sex.

The speech is to be 12 minutes in length, and judging will be done by a group of disinterested Caucasians. The topic may be any topic relating to the Japanese or Nisei.

The winner of the National JACL Oratorical contest will be awarded the \$200 Masaoka scholarship to any college in the U.S.

Any one interested in competing in the Rocky Mountain sectional oratorical meet to be held in Denver, are urged to contact Douglas Taguchi, at Bldg. A1, Rm. 12, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Dr. Nishikawa Heads New JACL Chapter

LOS ANGELES—The new Los Angeles Southwest JACL chapter recently held its first general meeting presided by Dr. Roy Nishikawa.

George Inagaki, National JACL first vice president, officiated at the installation of the cabinet which included Dr. Roy Nishikawa, president; Mack Hamaguchi, first vice president; Dr. Ryo Munekata, second vice president; Mrs. Mabel Ota, third vice president.

Yemi Chuman, recording secretary; Bessie Nagahori, corresponding secretary; Mac Ishida, treasurer; and Bean Takeda, auditor.

Vocal selections were rendered by Grace Wada, talented young soprano, accompanied by her sister, Lillian.

Delegates elected to attend the national conference in September are Dr. Nishikawa and Henry Ohye; alternates, Mack Hamaguchi and Bean Takeda.

Arakaki to Fight

SEATTLE—Carl Arakaki, Honolulu Nisei lightweight, will meet Nip Kennedy of Fort Lewis in a four-round preliminary at the Civic Auditorium on Aug. 3.

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At stake in the oratorical contest at the 10th Biennial National JACL Convention at Salt Lake City Sept. 3-9, is the \$200 Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka college scholarship.

"Several chapters already have announced either their entrants, or are definitely planning to hold their preliminary contests," declared Tom Hoshiyama this week. "We urge other chapters with plans for sending contestants to the convention to notify us immediately at my address, 21 Major street, Salt Lake City."

The contest is tentatively scheduled to be held on Monday, Sept. 6. Trophy will be awarded to the winner, in addition to the \$200 award, with medals for second and third prizes.

The chairman of the oratorical contest reported the following entries:

Pacific Northwest: Polly Miyamoto or Hyrum Hachiya of Portland chapter will represent this district.

Intermountain: Bob Mukai of Ogden chapter, student at the University of Utah.

Northern California: Announcement of the date for the elimination contest will be made soon.

Tri-State: Plans are being made to hold a contest during the second half of August.

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