



Post-Evacuation Readjustment Of Nisei Will Be Discussed By Panel at JACL Convention

Annie Clo Watson, Robert Cullum, Edward Ennis, A. L. Wirin, Dr. Tom Yatabe Will Participate In Feature Event at Salt Lake City Parley

"The Nisei Come Back" will be the theme of the panel discussion which will feature the general meeting of the Tenth Biennial National JACL Convention in Salt Lake City, Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, according to Shigeki Ushio, national convention chairman, this week.

Guest speakers on the panel will be Miss Annie Clo Watson, San Francisco; Robert M. Cullum, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles; Edward J. Ennis, New York City, and Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, Chicago.

The panel speakers will develop the theme that the Nisei, under the leadership of the JACL, have come a long way since the evacuation of 1942. They will point out that no minority in American history had reached a lower estate than persons of Japanese ancestry in the spring of 1942. Then they will relate in terms of their own experience the "comeback" story of the Nisei since that time.

Miss Watson will speak on "The California Picture." As director of the International Institute of San Francisco, she was in close touch with the problems on the west coast.

"The Washington Scene" will be the topic of Cullum's talk. As secretary to the National Committee for Equality in Naturalization with offices in the nation's capital, he was probably closer to the work of the Washington JACL ADC office than any other person.

Before he became associated with the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, he supervised the gathering of material and edited the Department of Interior's final report on evacuation, "People in Motion," which was printed last year.

Wirin is well known among Japanese Americans as the attorney who argued successfully the recent Oyama alien land law and Takahashi alien fishing cases before the United States Supreme Court.

Wirin will review "The Test Cases in the Courts."

Ennis, who is now in Stockholm, representing this government at the International Red Cross Convention to discuss civilian internee problems in wartime, is scheduled to summarize "The Over-All Outlook."

As wartime director of the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice, he is credited by Morton Grodzins in his forthcoming book on the politics and economics of evacuation as the most consistent and outstanding champion within high government circles who opposed any restrictive regulations against Japanese Americans.

A one-time general counsel for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ennis is also well ac-

quainted with the immigration and naturalization problems of the Japanese. In fact, at the present time, he is the chairman of the national Committee for Equality in Naturalization, a group of almost a hundred distinguished Americans who have been organized to secure appropriate legislation enabling Japanese aliens to become naturalized citizens.

Recently Ennis was retained by the Washington office of the JACL ADC to serve as special counsel on evacuation claims.

Dr. Yatabe is the first National JACL president, having served from 1934 to 1936. A member of the National Board, he participated in the goodwill tour of eastern and midwestern cities in 1943 and 1944 to explain the problems of the Japanese under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Freedom and the National JACL.

Chairman Ushio, while expressing regret that a nationally prominent speaker could not be obtained to replace the late Father Flanagan of Boys Town, said:

"In many ways, this new arrangement of having five panel speakers outline our progress during the past six years is more appropriate for this Convention. They will not only summarize what has been done but also forecast our future. Moreover, by having our proven friends with us we are in keeping with the Convention theme of honoring those who stood by us during the dark days of war."

Nisei Can Aid U. S. Prestige, Says Truman

President Sends Message to JACL National Convention

Americans of Japanese ancestry can do much to help the United States demonstrate to the world, in a period of uncertainty and unrest, its national unity and the validity of its democratic processes, President Truman declares in a message to the forthcoming JACL convention in Salt Lake City.

"I am confident that in so doing they will continue to earn the gratitude of all the American nation," he adds.

Congratulatory messages also were received by Shigeki Ushio, chairman of the JACL convention committee, from Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City, President George Albert Smith of the Church of Latter-day Saints and Frank J. Streator of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

U. S. Will Try "Tokyo Rose" For Propaganda Broadcasts

Family Will Back Daughter Accused As "Tokyo Rose"

CHICAGO—The family of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, who is being returned to the United States for trial, declared they do not believe that she is guilty of treason. They said they would stand by the woman who has been described as "Tokyo Rose."

Mrs. d'Aquino's father, brother and two sisters operate a small grocery store in Chicago where they relocated after the evacuation. They formerly operated a store in Los Angeles.

Her brother, Fred Toguri, 38, said the family has not heard from Mrs. d'Aquino except for brief notes saying she was in good health.

"Knowing her as we do, we're sure she didn't make those broadcasts," he said. "She would have to be forced into it."

Two Nisei Vets Drown in Utah's Green River

Fall Into Water While Seining Catfish on Replanting Project

GREEN RIVER, Utah—Two 22-year old Nisei war veterans were drowned on Aug. 18 near the Green River dam while fishing with a seine for catfish.

The men were identified as Tommy Kuwata and Kenji Watanabe, both of Honeyville, Box Elder County, Utah.

The two were drowned about 10 a.m., according to witnesses.

They reported that one of the men, standing on shore with one end of the net, fell into the water. The second fisherman became entangled in the net and was pulled into the water after his companion.

The bodies were unrecovered four hours after the accident.

The men were among eleven members of the Japanese American Wild Life club who were seining on the river for channel catfish, according to Jeff Powell, deputy sheriff of Emery County.

The seining was being supervised by Archie Anderson, representative of the Utah State Fish and Game Department. The party left Helper early on the morning of Aug. 18 for the dam, situated six miles north of Green River.

Witnesses said that Mr. Watanabe was standing on shore with the net and drowned when he fell into the water. Mr. Kuwata drowned when he became entangled with the loose net after his companion had fallen.

Both victims served with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan, according to Sam Hashimoto, vice-president of the wild life club, who was directing the fishing trip.

The men were going to plant the seined fish in the Bear River in Box Elder County, Mr. Hashimoto said.

CALIFORNIA VFW LEADER BACKS ISSEI RIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO—Alvin Kime, state departmental commander of the VFW, said here this week that he will support Issei naturalization and citizenship rights at the VFW national encampment in St. Louis August 29 to Sept. 3.

Kime, who was recently elected to his post, said that he will back Resolution 100, a resolution asking for the right of citizenship by naturalization for the Issei, which was adopted at the VFW state encampment.

Mrs. d'Aquino Will Return To U. S. to Face Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney General Tom Clark on Aug. 16 asked U. S. army authorities in Tokyo to arrest 32-year-old Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino on treason charges for the so-called "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts during World War II and send her to San Francisco to face a Federal grand jury "at as early a date as possible."

Attorney General Clark said that both American and Japanese witnesses will be called by the government to testify against Mrs. d'Aquino. For this purpose some 15 Japanese nationals will be brought to San Francisco from Japan for the grand jury hearing.

The government action climaxed more than three years of investigation. The inquiry, Clark said, indicated that Mrs. d'Aquino, born in Watts, Calif., on July 4, 1916, was one of six English-speaking Japanese women who broadcast over Radio Tokyo between 1943 and 1945.

Clark said Mrs. d'Aquino was the only American-born woman in the group to which the American armed forces in the Pacific area applied the collective nickname "Tokyo Rose."

In San Francisco, U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy announced that the accused woman will be returned to the United States by sea. This, he said, will assure her trial in San Francisco since Federal law provides that in cases where the defendant is arrested abroad, the trial must be held in the first United States port reached.

If "Tokyo Rose" were transported by air, Hennessy explained, the trip would involve a stop in Hawaii or Alaska, and under the treason statute, the trial would then have to be held there.

When Mrs. d'Aquino arrives in

San Francisco, the treason charges against her will be presented to a Federal grand jury by Justice Department lawyers Tom De Wolfe and John Hogan in cooperation with U.S. Attorney Hennessy.

The feminine broadcasts over Tokyo's powerful radio station became a legend among U.S. fighting men in the desolate places of the Pacific, to which they were beamed.

The Justice Department said the programs were elaborately planned. Soft-voiced and sexy in appeal, they were employed as nightly reminders to American combat men on lonely islands of what they were missing by not turning around and going back home.

Often, the Justice Department said, the broadcasts included imaginary descriptions of the scenes in famous American good-time centers, with heavy emphasis on how much fun stay-at-homes were having.

Mrs. d'Aquino went to Japan shortly before World War II, after graduating from UCLA.

During the war she married Philip d'Aquino, 27, a Portuguese national who was employed by Domei, the former Japanese government news agency.

Navy's Joke "Citation" May Be Factor in Trial of Tokyo Rose

WASHINGTON—A Navy "joke" this week threatened to boomerang and become a major defense point in the prospective treason trial of "Tokyo Rose."

The "joke" in question is a so-called "mock citation" broadcast by the Navy in Aug., 1945. It commended "Tokyo Rose" for greatly to the morale of U.S. armed forces in the Pacific through her Japanese propaganda broadcasts.

Legal experts here speculated that Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino may use the "citation" to answer treason charges of the Justice Department.

A Navy spokesman insisted that the "citation" was intended "only as a joke." He said that the broadcast was made by Capt. Timothy J. O'Brien, then Navy Welfare Director, who has since been transferred to the U.S. Naval Station at Astoria, Ore.

If the grand jury returns a true bill against Mrs. d'Aquino, legal

observers said that the court may be asked to rule on the legality of the "citation."

It is believed that the defense may also raise the question of whether the Navy promised her immunity once the American forces entered Tokyo.

During the "citation" broadcast, O'Brien said the Navy would permit her to broadcast the "history-making scene of Admiral Halsey riding the Japanese Emperor's white horse through the streets of Tokyo."

Although Halsey's ride never came off, it was thought here that defense attorneys may contend the statement was, in effect, a promise of freedom when the Americans marched into the Japanese capital.

The Navy admits that the "citation" was broadcast but says there is no record of a formal citation having been issued. Information officers cautioned, however, that "it has not definitely been determined that none was issued."

According to the official Navy publication, All Hands, the "citation" that O'Brien shortwaved to service personnel overseas went as follows:

"For meritorious achievement while serving as a radio propaganda broadcaster for the Japanese. While the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific have been extremely busy capturing enemy-held islands, sinking Jap ships, and killing Japs and more Japs, Tokyo Rose, ever solicitous of their morale, has persistently entertained them during those long nights in fox holes and on board ship, by bringing them excellent stateside music, laughter and news about home.

"These broadcasts have reminded all our men of the things they are fighting for, which are the things America has given them."

Mrs. d'Aquino Awaits Arrest By U.S. Occupation Officers

TOKYO—Mrs. Iva d'Aquino, 32, accused as "Tokyo Rose," piled her few clothes into a shabby suitcase this week and sat down to await her arrest by U.S. authorities on the charge of treason for alleged wartime propaganda broadcasts.

"I feel rather relieved," she said. "I will be able to get it all over with now."

In a little apartment on Tokyo's outskirts, she and her 27-year old husband, Philip d'Aquino, waited for officers to arrive.

Although the Justice Department in Washington announced that Mrs. d'Aquino was the only American-born person among the six women who broadcast for Radio Tokyo during the war, "Tokyo Rose" told newsmen in Tokyo that other American-born Japanese women worked for Radio

Tokyo as announcers during the war but escaped treason charges by becoming Japanese citizens by marriage.

Mrs. d'Aquino originally was arrested in 1945 in connection with the "Tokyo Rose" investigation and spent a year at Sugamo prison before she was released when investigators failed to find the two eyewitnesses required under the statute to prove a treasonable act. In a statement to newsmen Mrs. d'Aquino denied that she ever did anything treasonable against the United States.

If found guilty of treason, Mrs. d'Aquino will face the death penalty, but in the 35 treason trials in the history of the United States, the government never has imposed the supreme penalty on a civilian.

Opposing Attorneys Directed To Begin Final Arguments In Tomoya Kawakita Trial

LOS ANGELES—Federal Judge William C. Mathes on Aug. 18 directed opposing attorneys to begin final arguments in the trial of Tomoya Kawakita, 27, Calexico-born Japanese, on 13 charges of overt acts against the United States while an interpreter at the Oeyama prisoner of war camp.

The trial before a jury of nine women and three men has been in progress for ten weeks.

Rebuttal witnesses were called by the government on Aug. 12 after defense witnesses had testified that Kawakita had not carried a wooden sword, as testified by prosecution witnesses. Meiji Fujisawa, also an interpreter at Oeyama, Sgt. Merle Chandler and Sgt. Ralph Montgomery testified that Kawakita carried a curved wooden sword and Montgomery said he also carried a cane.

On cross-examination, Defense Attorney Morris Lavine asked Chandler if he had seen an intricate design on the hilt of the sword.

"I never saw it but I felt it a couple of times," Chandler answered.

Montgomery refused to answer a question by Lavine as to whether or not he was a member of the counter-intelligence corps of the army at the time he was in the camp on the grounds his answer would subject him to army discipline.

However, he did testify, in reply to Lavine, that he assumed command of military police in the

American section of the camp and that he did not arrest Kawakita on any charge.

"Wasn't it your duty to arrest American subjects whom you suspected of treason?" Lavine asked.

"I took my orders from the commanding officer of the camp," the witness replied.

Fujisawa, testifying as a rebuttal witness, said that Kawakita did carry a wooden sword while he was an interpreter at Oeyama. He said it was modeled after a traditional samurai sword.

Recalled to the stand, Kawakita denied carrying such a sword.

"People are confused as to something else," he protested.

On Aug. 18 Judge Mathes again denied a defense motion for judgment of acquittal and dismissal of the treason charges.

The government has not disclosed what penalty it will ask. Maximum penalty for treason is death. The minimum sentence is five years imprisonment.

Federation Prints Masaoka Article On Exclusion Law

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The text of an address written by Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC national legislative director, for the National Conference of Social Work which convened in Atlantic City last April has been published by the American Federation of International Institutes.

Masaoka's paper is entitled, "Exclusion and the World Situation" and outlines the grave impact of discriminatory immigration and nationality laws on the "ineligible" minority in the United States and, with far reaching consequences, on international developments. Endorsement of the passage of the Judd bill for equality in immigration and naturalization was urged as the solution.

The conference took place in the New Jersey resort city the week of April 19-23, 1948. Although Masaoka was scheduled to deliver the address in person at the conference luncheon on April 21, he was detained in Washington to testify at public hearings on the naturalization bill before the House Judiciary subcommittee on that date. Sam Ishikawa, then Eastern JACL ADC regional director, on special assignment in Washington at that time, substituted for Masaoka, also taking part in a radio broadcast the following day.

Copies of "Exclusion and the World Situation," number 20 in the conference series, may be obtained at 25c each from the National Office of the American Federation of International Institutes at 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

Nisei Remains To Arrive on Army Vessel

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the remains of 5,864 World War II dead brought back from Europe aboard the United States Army Transport "Lawrence Victory" are those of two Nisei, one being returned to Monterey, Calif., and the other to Chicago. This was learned by the Washington JACL ADC office this week through the Public Information Division of the Department of the Army.

The California Nisei soldier's name is Sgt. Ichiro J. Takeuchi. His next of kin is given as Kochiyo Takeuchi, 436 Adams street, Monterey, Calif.

The other Nisei war dead is Corporal Jimmie T. Kokubu, whose next of kin is Itaro Kokubu, 4337 Drexel Blvd., Chicago. Both Sgt. Takeuchi and Corporal Kokubu were members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Notification of arrival of the remains at the New York Port of Embarkation has already been made to the next of kin, and another notice will go out upon arrival of the remains at the Regional Distribution Center. It is believed both bodies will be interred in local cemeteries.

of the 350. Here was a job that promised more than the routine teaching of home economics.

Eunice sails on the "President Cleveland" from Los Angeles. In the ship's hold will be not only her personal belongings and clothing, but furniture to completely equip her bedroom and study at the seminary, plus kitchen and dining utensils sufficient to equip a cooking class for fifty girls, along with a large quantity of staple provisions — flour, sugar, salt, shortening, powdered milk — for demonstrating the lessons. "And," she adds, "a ton of food for myself, in addition to all the daily necessities I expect to use for the next two or three years, even to a hundred cakes of soap." For she may not burden the Japanese people by asking for even a grain of rice.

All this adds up to a seemingly prodigious undertaking. And this young teacher, petite even as Nisei girls go, realizes it. She outlined her plans to a congregation of the Washington, D.C., First Evangelical and Reformed Church, of which her brother-in-law, the Reverend Andrew Y. Kuroda, is associate pastor. At this gathering held August 8 to wish her godspeed, Eunice said: "I am determined to do what I can, but I will need God's guidance. It will help immensely if in your prayers you will remember the 351st missionary."—L.T.Y.



EUNICE NODA
On Mission to Japan

Teaching offers came from Berea College in Kentucky, Indiana University, and several other eastern colleges. They were attractive enough, promising security and serenity, but requiring no particular talent, offering no special challenge. It seemed there should be a niche somewhere into which her education and aspiration would fit exactly.

As to her aspiration, she had never considered it her entire profession simply to teach young girls the art of domestic science. Along with this, home economics implied the instilling of the spiritual foundation for a Christian family life into the heart and mind of future housewives. Surely somewhere there would be a group of young women who really needed this teaching and who would use it to advantage.

In Japan there was a lost generation emerging from defeat. A leading American Christian educator had said that the youth of Japan was living in a theological vacuum, possessing a newly acquired freedom but without spiritual guidance to use that liberty wisely. One lone Nisei missionary could not offer much guidance but she could add her efforts to those

Nisei and the Elections: IT'S WALLACE FOR ME

By DYKE MIYAGAWA

It's Wallace for me in November—and for as long as he keeps getting those dirty digs from the right side of the tracks.

Harry Truman and the Democratic party have been delivering my liberal-labor vote to Henry every week for the last couple of years (oftimes every day). They've made it easy for me to like our number one peacemonger even more than when he was a fitting Vice President under Roosevelt, F. D.

Democrat Roosevelt was the only President my vote helped

to elect. But at no time did that mean I was infatuated with his party. As long as FDR was around, the Democratic apparatus was identified, despite itself, with the liberal mainstream. With FDR gone, the party has promptly given itself away as the scruffy image of the Republican Party that it always had been before the New Deal.

Wall Street has been invited back into dominance, and Pennsylvania Avenue reduced again into a mere appendage thereof. Concomitantly, to keep things overwhelmingly weighted on the far right side of the scale, the military brass—who I had always thought were supposed to stay inconspicuous, in a democracy, outside of councils of war—have been called in to fill traditionally civilian posts that were left over when the supply of big business boys who could be spared from the counting houses ran out.

A Republican administration of the worst Herbie Hoover variety couldn't have done a more brazen job of converting our government into an oligarchy and telling us plain Joes that running our American lives on the federal level is none of our damned business.

We've been told this most unmistakably regarding foreign policy. The Republicans and Democrats, embracing in an access of simulated sacrifice, have come up with what we are to accept as the acme of patriotism. Politics, they've agreed, is to "stop at the water's edge."

The intent of this most noble-sounding compact is, of course, to render vox populi impotent in the conduct of our foreign affairs. We are to be stupid enough — or servile enough—not to notice that the briny brink has already been cleared by somebody's politics, which a lot of the rest of us say is not to our national credit or benefit and, furthermore, has not really been passed upon by the citizenry.

Somebody's politics has been exported beyond many an ocean mile to buy off an election in Italy, dump millions of our dough down a fantastically corrupt rathole in China, proffer our military help in forcing an unquestionably fascist government upon Greek commoners, etc.

Now that an election is up to give the country a belated chance to assess out loud all that's being pulled off beyond the "water's edge" in the name of all Americans, it is inferred that it ain't nice to talk about it—unless we do so strictly as a nation of yes-men.

Several millions of us fear that the overseas skullduggery being perpetrated in our name will lead to unprecedented carnage, and feel and hope that terrifying eventuality can still be avoided by pursuing a less adventurous course without sacking our national interests. But even so, we are to keep our traps shut and go quietly. Otherwise, the inference continues, we are Communists, fellow travelers or Russia appeasers.

The situation inside our watered boundaries may, from the Republican-Democratic, bi-partisan point of view, be lagging slightly behind our extra-domestic antics. The poobahs currently running the show, however, most certainly cannot be accused of not trying hard enough.

The officials who persisted in believing their job was to attend to the popular welfare, and who therefore would not rubber-stamp the dictates of the Wall Street-military combine, have either been kicked or squeezed out of the government. A long, long leap toward militarism has been effected with the first peacetime draft in U.S. history. The House Un-American Committee, still as ludicrous as ever but picking up sanctity, power and fatter appropriations as it screeches along, is crowding the Supreme Court as

This is the second of a series of four articles by representative Nisei on the 1948 presidential elections. Last week Ima Sugihara led off the series with arguments for Norman Thomas and the Socialist party. In future weeks there will be articles on the Republican and Democratic parties and their candidates. Dyke Miyagawa, author of the accompanying article on Wallace and the Progressives, formerly worked for the National CIO War Relief Committee. Before evacuation he was vice-president of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, CIO, in Seattle and long has been active in trade union and progressive political activities. He now is associated with the Nisei for Wallace group in New York City.

L.S.T.

the seat of American judgment. There's a new witch-hunt every day, paced by Harry Truman's Loyalty Order. And it probably won't be too long before the Mundt Bill, or a facsimile with just as many muzzles, will be offered up again in Congress.

No small wonder the shelf remains the repository for piddling things like low-cost housing, inflation and the high cost of living, public health, illegalization of lynching and the poll tax, outlawing race discrimination in employment and the armed forces and other desirable legislation.

If they're given any attention at all, it's only to give them a dusting and thus, presumably, revive the wavering hopes of the home folks that good intentions are still operative. Harry T., strenuously but stiff-jointedly trying to acquire a liberal gait for election purposes, has called a special session of Congress to intensify the dusting a bit, and maybe toss us a tid-bit or two.

Withall, we can be sure there will be no letting up of efforts to make the eagle scream louder and longer. Our propaganda media will continue outdoing each other at the business of scaring the country into conformity, to get all of us to swallow—by osmosis, if not by logic—the manufactured nightmare in which the Soviet Politburo is at our necks.

After all, to prevent John Q. Public from seeing the Menapigans on the right, he's got to be kept looking for monsters, preferably red, on the left.

Which recalls a fellow named Huey Long who, in a candid moment, said that if and when fascism arrives on our soil, it will come a-galloping draped in spotless red-white-and-blue.

If you're used to breathing clear, clean air and sensitive to impurities, a lot that goes on smells like it's exuding odors that used to emanate from Germany and Japan in the '30's. And I don't think it will be safe to whistle and wait—say, until '52—to start spraying, as some liberals and labor big shots are counseling.

The most high-powered, reaction-bent express being fueled anywhere is lunging ahead—and according to my sights, Henry Wallace's new Progressive Party is the only outfit that isn't a pip-squeak splinter sect which is squarely facing up to the necessity of getting at the brakes.

How else explain the belting that Wallaceites get in the press if not by deducing that the big boys at the throttle recognize no other serious check?

Some pretty terrific battles are predictable: to salvage the world's peace and to see that Joe Doakes and Taro Suzuki are decently taken care of when the citadel of Free Enterprise caves in again like it did in '29.

So it was about time a political outfit was set up for our side of the tracks.

(Offices of the Nisei for Wallace Committee are located at 39 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.)

NISEI MISSIONARY

Eunice Noda Will Be 351st Since V-J Day in Japan

Washington, D. C.

When Eunice Noda sails for Yokohama on Sept. 9 she will be the first Nisei missionary to Japan and the 351st American Protestant missionary since V-J Day. Commissioned by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, she is being sent by the congregation of the Community Church in Kew Gardens, in the borough of Queens, in New York City.

She will assume duties at Ferris Seminary, the oldest girls mission school in Japan, dating back to 1871. Rebuilt after the 1923 earthquake, it is an impressive concrete structure located high on the Bluff overlooking Yokohama's business section. Ferris has always been considered a "select" girls school. Its present enrollment is about 600. Here Eunice will teach home economics and English.

How did she come to be a missionary? An interview with this young teacher, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Noda, in Washington prior to her departure, disclosed the facts that prompted the decision to take this unprecedented step. She was born in Livingston, California, and up until the time she finished Modesto Junior College and enrolled at San Jose State Teachers College, her life was the typical lot of the Japanese in California. The horizon was confined and future prospects limited. What Eunice expected to do after she got her diploma, where she expected to be able to teach—it is probable that these were questions she had not even faced squarely at matriculation.

Then came Pearl Harbor and the upheaval. The Nodas became "voluntary evacuees" and took up residence in a small town near Denver, where two years later Eunice received her bachelor's degree in home economics from the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley.

After graduation she moved eastward and spent some time working in the registrar's office at the University of Michigan. Then she took the first uncharted step. She obtained a position on the faculty of the high school of Alpha, Michigan. For three years this dark-haired Japanese American girl taught the fair haired future homemakers of this little Michigan town how to run an American home.

Her next step took her to the eastern seaboard. In 1947 she came to join her parents who had preceded her to Washington, hoping to teach in the District high schools, but found the way barred for lack of a master's degree. This she remedied by going up to New York and emerging a year later with this degree from Teachers College at Columbia University.

While at Columbia she had considered her future career.

Postpone Two Stranded Nisei Cases in L. A.

Petitioners Will Be Permitted to Return for Hearing

LOS ANGELES—The prospects for two war-stranded Nisei to return to the United States shortly appeared brighter this week when U.S. District Court Judge William C. Mathes signed orders postponing the trials of their cases now pending in Federal court at Los Angeles to Nov. 29, 1948, pending the return of the Japanese Americans to the United States to testify in their cases.

The orders were made upon application by their attorney, A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles.

The postponements were ordered in the case of Miyoko Tsunashima who reportedly lost her American nationality by voting in the 1946 general elections in Japan and in the case of Frances Tsuneishi who was registered as a Japanese national by her grandparents in Japan.

Miss Tsunashima's petition asserts that she voted in the election, held under a directive from Gen. MacArthur, because she was advised she would lose her food rations if she did not participate and therefore her act of voting was not voluntary.

Miss Tsuneishi declares that the action of her grandparents was taken without her knowledge or consent and therefore is not binding upon her.

Judge Mathes also postponed the hearing for Etsuko Arikawa who also seeks to recover her American nationality. Miss Arikawa already is back in the United States, pending the outcome of her court case. The trial was permitted in order that her attorneys would have time to furnish additional evidence to the court. Miss Arikawa, who reportedly lost her American nationality by voting in the 1946 elections, claims in her petition that she voted upon the understanding that she would not lose her United States citizenship and that such voting was approved by General MacArthur's headquarters.

Chicago Members Will Discuss JACL Convention Issues

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago JACL members were this week notified to attend a special meeting called for the general membership on Thursday evening, August 26th, at the Loop YWCA, 59 East Monroe, at 8 o'clock.

The purpose of this meeting, according to the chapter president, Mari Sabusawa, is to discuss some of the major issues to be brought up at the National JACL Convention on the Labor Day weekend, and to instruct the two official delegates from the Chicago chapter concerning them. The official delegates are Shig Wakamatsu and Harold Gordon.

Masaoka Discusses Forms For Filing Evacuee Claims

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a final conference with Justice Department officials in Washington before his departure for Salt Lake City this week, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, discussed tentative final forms for the filing of evacuation claims, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced.

With the Tenth Biennial National JACL Convention but two weeks away, Masaoka, who will be one of the key figures at the Nisei gathering, flew to Convention Headquarters to lend a hand with last minute preparations.

Many conferences have been held with the Justice Department officials by Edward J. Ennis, New York attorney and special counsel, and Masaoka regarding the complexities and legal meaning of the evacuation claims law as passed by the last regular session of Congress.

The ADC representatives submitted several draft forms to illustrate to government officials what in the judgment of the JACL would be a workable and reasonable form

Bradford Smith's New Book: High Army Official Believes Nisei Helped Shorten War By Two Years, Reports Author

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"General Charles Willoughby, MacArthur's Chief of Staff for Intelligence, is convinced that the great contribution of the Nisei to the war effort shortened World War II by two years," reports Bradford Smith in his new book, "Americans from Japan," a study of the past, present, and probable future of Americans of Japanese ancestry which Lippincott will publish on Aug. 25 as one of its Peoples of America historical series.

SMITH TO APPEAR ON BROADCASTS FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Bradford Smith, author of the book, "Americans from Japan" which will be published on Aug. 25 by J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, will discuss the Nisei and Issei on several radio programs during the coming week.

Mr. Smith, wartime head of the Japanese section of OWI and author of three novels with Japanese themes, will make his first radio appearance on the Nancy Booth Craig program on Aug. 25 at 12:30 p.m., EDST, from New York. The program will be carried on WJZ. He will also appear at 1:15 p.m., EDST, on the same program which will be carried by the ABC network.

On Aug. 26 at 11:05 a.m. Mr. Smith will discuss his book on the Other People's Business program over WQXR, New York City. At 1 p.m., EDST, he will appear on the Luncheon at Sardi's show over WOR and the Mutual network. At 9 p.m. he is scheduled to be a guest on the ABC television show, quizzing the News.

Mr. Smith is tentatively scheduled to defend his book on a forthcoming program of the Author Meets the Critics show over the NBC network.

Spanish War Veteran Dies In California

LOS ANGELES—A veteran of the United States army in the Spanish-American war, Buntaro Kumagai, 76, died on Aug. 15 at the Sawtelle Veterans hospital without ever gaining his desired United States citizenship.

Kumagai was born in Nagano prefecture, Japan, in 1872. He joined the United States army in 1898 and fought in the Philippines campaign.

A special bill was passed by Congress this year for the veteran so that he might become a citizen of the nation for which he fought 50 years ago. Seriously ill, Kumagai was hospitalized last December and was never able to fulfill the necessary naturalization procedure to obtain citizenship.

A military funeral was held on Aug. 19 at the Old Soldier's Home.

"The Nisei—and a number of aliens as well—formed the backbone of our intelligence and propaganda work against Japan," continues Bradford Smith. "They were our only saviors from an ignorance of enemy activities which would seriously have slowed down our victory over the Japanese."

"Handling top secret information, the Nisei uncovered data on the real strength of the Japanese army which led to a complete revision in our plans for ship-building at a saving of billions, and saved a good many men from the draft by a downward revision of the Selective Service program. In Europe they tapped sources revealing the extent of Japanese liaison with the Germans."

"Japan's whole plan for the land defense of the Philippines was learned from captured documents before our troops ever set foot on Leyte. It became almost routine for Nisei translators to work so quickly that artillery was dropping shells on enemy command posts and emplacements within twenty minutes of the receipt of a document revealing their position."

"Never before in history, say military officers, did one army know so much about its enemy prior to actual engagement as did the American army through most of the Pacific campaign. The Nisei were our secret weapon."

Bradford Smith, the author of several books and magazine articles, has spent five years in Japan as a teacher, and was called to the Office of War Information during World War II as an expert on Japanese affairs. A Guggenheim fellowship was awarded him in 1945 and again in 1946 to make possible the writing of this survey of the Japanese in the United States, "Americans from Japan."

Ex-Army Officer Enters Politics on Kauai Island

LIHUE, Kauai—Capt. Jack H. Mizuha, a veteran of the 100th Infantry, recently announced his candidacy for the Kauai county board of supervisors on the Republican ticket.

Capt. Mizuha, who was retired from active service in 1944, was severely wounded in combat action in Italy and was hospitalized for nearly one year.

This is his first attempt to seek public office.

Report Two Women Missing in Idaho

NAMPA, Idaho—Two women, Kiniko Naito, 45, and Masaoka Naito, 21, were reported by Police Chief J. R. McCarthy to be missing on Aug. 11.

Chief McCarthy said that they had not been heard from after leaving Caldwell on Aug. 9.

The women were last seen on a bus headed for Boise.

Masako Naito is reported to have arrived in the United States recently from Japan.

The police official said the women are known to have friends in Denver and may have gone to the Colorado city.

Sim Togasaki Will Take Goats to Japan On Brethern Project

SAN FRANCISCO—Susumi Togasaki, San Francisco businessman and past national treasurer of the JACL, will leave here on Aug. 19 as one of a group of four men who will convey 250 goats to Japan under the Heifers for Relief project of the Brethern church.

This will be Togasaki's second trip. He went to Okinawa last year on a similar project.

Judge Goodman's Action Will Assure Restoration of Rights For Most of Renunciant Group

SAN FRANCISCO—Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman refused on Aug. 16 to delete the names of 607 Japanese Americans from his previous order restoring their citizenship.

The 607 additional names had been added as plaintiffs in the action after Judge Goodman's decision, restoring the citizenship of renunciants at the Tule Lake camp, had been handed down.

As a result of the ruling, Wayne Collins of San Francisco, attorney for the renunciants, announced he would seek permission to add some 2,000 additional names as plaintiffs in order that all Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast who renounced their citizenship under duress while at the Tule Lake camp might benefit.

Army Reduces Relief Parcel Rate to Japan

WASHINGTON—Following representations by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Post office department has reduced relief parcel rates to Japan and Korea to 10 cents a pound, effective Aug. 24.

The rates were reduced by arrangement with the army Department. Rates to Okinawa will be 15 cents per pound.

Contents of relief parcels may be unperishable food, clothing, shoes, medical and household supplies.

The parcels must be marked as "gift parcels."

War-Stranded Nisei Files Petition for U. S. Citizenship

LOS ANGELES—The first case involving a petition for the restoration of citizenship by an American-born person of Japanese ancestry who claims he served under duress in the Japanese Navy was filed here last week by A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney, on behalf of Naruo Yamamoto, 22, formerly of Gardena, Calif.

Yamamoto's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matsutaro Yamamoto, now are residing in Chicago.

According to the complaint, Yamamoto was forced to serve under Japanese military conscription and was also under "pressure and coercion" at the time of his draft.

Mr. Wirin declared that there are a number of court decisions which have established that an American national who serves in a foreign army does not lose his United States status if his action was the result of conscription or coercion.

Dr. Saito to Head Community Group

BRIGHAM, Utah—Dr. Frank H. Saito, local dentist, has been chosen to lead the 20-30 club in Brigham City for the period from July to Dec., 1948.

JACL Chapters Send \$9,363 To Aid Vanport Flood Victims

PORTLAND, Ore.—Donations sent through JACL chapters to the Portland JACL for the relief of the 300 persons of Japanese ancestry who were made homeless in the Vanport, Ore., disaster now total \$9,363.35, according to Mary Minamoto, acting president of the Portland chapter.

The sum of \$3,000 sent by the people of the eastern Oregon and western Idaho area through the Snake River JACL was the largest contribution received.

Expressing the appreciation of the people of Vanport for the assistance sent through the JACL chapters, Miss Minamoto listed the following contributions from JACL chapters as of Aug. 10. The contributions were raised by the JACL chapters from individuals and through benefit dances and other events.

Pacific Northwest District
Mid-Columbia, \$259.50; Puyallup Valley, \$408; Spokane, \$527.

Northern California District
American Loyalty League (Fresno JACL), \$10; Cortez, \$240.50; East Bay, \$300; Florin, \$200; Monterey Peninsula, \$185; Placer County, \$25; Reno, Nev., \$40.50; Sacramento, \$50; San Francisco, \$150; Northern Cali-

Judge Goodman's decision held that the renunciation of citizenship while in a segregation center constituted duress and was illegal.

Judge Goodman recently granted the government an additional month during which an appeal may be entered to the decision nullifying the renunciations.

On Aug. 17 Mr. Collins filed the names of 2,000 additional Tule Lake renunciants of Japanese ancestry who seek to have their renunciations set aside.

Mr. Collins observed that this additional list, added to the 2,300 whose renunciations have been set aside by Judge Goodman, accounts for nearly all those who renounced their citizenship at Tule Lake and who are residing in the continental United States.

Sailor Who Wanted To Wed Nisei Girl Moved to Mainland

COLUMBUS, O.—Eugene Hickman, 19, the sailor who wanted to marry a Honolulu Nisei girl over the objections of his parents, has been transferred to permanent duty on the United States mainland, his father, Samuel Hickman, reported this week.

Mr. Hickman said that he had been informed by the Navy that his son had been transferred to Portland, Ore., effective Aug. 10. The Hickmans had asked the Navy Secretary to bring their son home from Hawaii.

Eugene Hickman, however, has stated that he has not given up plans to eventually marry Betty Namiara, a hostess at the Army-Navy club at Pearl Harbor.

"She's just as American as I am," he told reporters in Honolulu recently.

Final Rites Held For Selma Soldier

SELMA, Calif.—Final rites were held on Aug. 12 for Pfc. Masahi Araki at the Fresno Buddhist church.

Pfc. Araki was killed on June 2, 1944 on the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

California JACL regional office, \$16; San Mateo County, \$230.50; Stockton, \$100; Sonoma County United Citizens League (Petaluma), \$100; Tulare County, \$200; United Citizens League of Santa Clara County (San Jose JACL), \$100; Livingston-Merced, \$50.

Pacific Southwest
Coachella Valley, \$103; Los Angeles, \$25; Long Beach, \$103; Orange County, \$30; Pasadena, \$26.87; Santa Barbara, \$100; Santa Maria Valley, \$200; Venice, \$25; Ventura County, \$25; West Los Angeles, \$50.

Intermountain District
Boise Valley, \$398.50; Mount Olympus, \$46; Ogden, \$50; Salt Lake City, \$680; Snake River, \$3,000; Yellowstone, \$127; Idaho Falls, \$25.

Tri-State District
Denver, \$50; Albuquerque, N.M., JACL Committee, \$124; Gallup, N.M., Committee, \$45.

Midwest District
Chicago, \$65.08; Cincinnati, \$10; St. Louis, \$69.

Eastern District
Eastern JACL regional office, \$10; New York, \$253; Seabrook, \$378.50; JACL ADC office staff, Washington, D.C., \$23; Washington, D.C., JACL, \$214.40.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Agenda Against Racism

Race discrimination continues to be one of the major problems facing the American people.

It is three years now since the shooting was ended in the war to smash the Nazi theory of race supremacy. The shooting war was successful for the United States and its Allies. The Nazi and Japanese war machines have been destroyed and their war potential disrupted but the ideas of race supremacy, which characterized the ideology of the fascist governments, continue to spread like a disease over our native land.

The Ku Klux Klan marches in defiance in southern cities to preserve the race purity of the polls. The hooded men burn their crosses in the summer night. Dignifying their racism under the banner of state's rights, other men have formed a fourth political party which seeks to subvert the government's interest in the civil rights of its individual citizens.

Just as the practice of mass evacuation on the basis of race, invoked against Americans of Japanese ancestry during the war, will continue to menace the security of other racial, religious and political minorities until it is successfully challenged in the Supreme Court, so the limitation of the area of freedom in times of crisis and tension endangers the security of the Nisei.

Speaking in San Francisco last week, Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations, stressed the dangers of malignant racism to the future of our democracy. He urged a stronger program to combat discrimination "to protect not only the interests of minorities but the integrity of the community itself."

"This end of the country is supposed to lead, not follow, in this matter of race relations," he said. "Yet even here, where you are reputed to be host free of prejudice and discrimination, there are everywhere signs of the malignant growth of bigotry which cripples us as persons and weakens our communities and our nation."

Dr. Wirth's agenda for combatting racism in San Francisco can be applied to any other American community. His program includes:

1. A combination educational and legislative attack on discrimination in employment.
2. Correction of remaining discrimination in the "public services," such as the practice of segregation in public housing and the denials of service in places of public accommodation.
3. Initiation of police training in modern techniques in race relations "not merely to prevent riots but for the sake of just and equal treatment under the law."
4. Formation of an official commission on human relations.
5. Equalization of educational opportunities, both for students and teachers.

Judge Goodman's Ruling

It is a remarkable fact that the very great majority of the 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were involved in the mass evacuation and mass exclusion from the Pacific coast in 1942 did not lose their faith in the United States government. In all, only 4,700 evacuees from the relocation centers, mostly from the Tule Lake segregation camp, left the United States for Japan as repatriates and expatriates, depending upon their citizenship status, in the months following V-J day in 1945. These voluntary deportees included approximately 1,000 of those who renounced their American nationality while confined in the Tule Lake camp.

The renunciations were carried out under Public Law 405 of the 73rd Congress which amended the Nationality Code of the United States to permit the forfeiture of American citizenship in time of war by persons residing in the United States. The Department of Justice received 5,700 applications for renunciation at the Tule Lake camp. Two thousand of these renunciants quickly filed suit for the restoration of their citizenship when the conditions under which the renunciations were carried out were removed. Their petitions charged duress and the War Relocation Authority's final report in 1946 acknowledged the existence of abnormal conditions at the Tule Lake center, declaring that "all sorts of pressure" was brought to bear upon American citizens at the camp by pro-Japanese nationalists to renounce their citizenship.

The decision of Federal Judge Louis Goodman recently stressed that duress was exerted and the court restored the citizenship of the petitioners. This week Judge Goodman refused to remove the names of some 600 other renunciants which had been added to the petition after it was originally filed. As a result the attorney for the renunciants has added the names of the remaining 2,000 renunciants in the United States.

Judge Goodman's action is an expression of justice with which few Americans will quarrel.

Vagaries

Tokyo Rose . . .

When the Justice Department originally announced several months ago that they would try to prosecute Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino for her alleged wartime propaganda broadcasts over Radio Tokyo, it was announced that efforts would be made to hold the trial on the east coast in order to insure Mrs. d'Aquino a fair hearing. This week the Justice Department announced that the trial would be held in San Francisco. There are probably two major reasons for the Justice Department's change of mind. One is the almost impossible transportation situation. According to the U.S. law on treason cases, defendants arrested outside the United States must be tried at the point of entry. In order to bring "Tokyo Rose" to an eastern city, a round-the-world trip or at least a flight across the polar cap was indicated. The other reason is that the Pacific coast reaction to the Kawakita case probably has assured the Justice Department that prejudiced public attitudes no longer are a factor on the Pacific coast. . . . Even in order to bring "Tokyo Rose" to San Francisco for the Federal grand jury, the Justice Department has had to specify that she be sent by ship because plane travel would involve stops in either Hawaii or Alaska.

Tokyo Joe . . .

Humphrey Bogart may hire some stranded Nisei in Japan for speaking roles when he goes to Japan soon with a Hollywood company to make an independent film, "Tokyo Joe." . . . Incidentally, what's become of such prewar Japanese actors as Miki Morita who once played a lead for Universal as the Japanese doctor in "Nagana" and Tetsu Komai, one of Hollywood's favorite villains before Pearl Harbor.

Axis Sally . . .

While "Tokyo Rose" goes before a Federal grand jury in San Francisco, another Federal jury in Washington, D.C., will be considering the case of another American woman who is facing treason charges for Axis propaganda broadcasts. Sally Gillars, 30, who will be remembered by Nisei GIs in Europe as "Axis Sally" has been arrested in Germany and is en route to the United States. She will be charged with "aiding and abetting the enemy in time of war."

Television . . .

Salt Lake City's video station, W6XIS, is interested in televising the JACL queen candidates during the forthcoming national convention. . . . Speaking of television, George Ishizuka, designer for a West Los Angeles floral firm, demonstrated flower arrangement on Aug. 16 over KTLA.

Hawaii Paper . . .

Koji Ariyoshi, former liaison officer with the U.S. Army in China and the author of a series of columns for the Pacific Citizen, is the editor of a new labor-progressive newspaper, the weekly Honolulu Record. Ariyoshi's autobiography, "No Stars in My Eyes," is being considered by a New York publisher.

Church Work . . .

Japanese Christian church work in America, now entering its 70th year, was begun in the basement of a Chinese mission in San Francisco's Chinatown. First Issei pastor was the Rev. Kanichi Miyama, who began his work in 1878, ten years later opened up Japanese Christian work in Hawaii.

Author . . .

Jon Chinen, whose stories have appeared in the Pacific Citizen in recent months, is a wounded veteran of the 442nd Combat Team who learned to write while in an army hospital. He has sold stories recently to Foreign Service, The Link and Girls' Companion. His short story "Shepherd of Anzio," appears in the September issue of Link and tells the story of Nisei on the Anzio beachhead.

Nisei USA

Nisei's Political Morality

There is much that can be said regarding the political morality of the Nisei group.

Political appeals to Japanese Americans, based simply on racial chauvinism, have not been fruitful, either in Hawaii where the Nisei constitute an important percentage of the electorate, or in the United States where the Nisei vote is inconsequential except in a few urban areas.

The charge of bloc voting has been levied against Nisei voters in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast. The accusers have been those of the Native Sons mentality in California and of the prejudices represented by Alice Kamokila Campbell in Hawaii. The charge of bloc voting which was raised by Mrs. Campbell was pretty effectively disproved in hearings before the House's Larcade subcommittee last year and before Sen. Guy Cordon this spring. Mrs. Campbell's charge was made in an effort to block Hawaii's bid for statehood. Testimony at the congressional hearings showed the falsity of the charge.

A study of election districts in Hawaii of any past election will show that votes, in districts where the great majority of the voters are of Japanese ancestry, are not cast on racial lines. Although approximately 30 per cent of Hawaii's voters are of Japanese ancestry, less than ten per cent of the elected public officials are Japanese Americans. A Chinese American, former Supervisor Chuck Mau, told Senator Cordon that he was elected by Nisei votes when he campaigned against a Japanese American opponent.

The Nisei vote on the mainland generally has reflected the voting preferences of the general population. It may be conceded that the majority of Nisei supported President Roosevelt during the past four presidential elections. Before 1932 the Nisei vote was almost non-existent. In 1936 when a San Francisco newspaper polled Nisei voters in California, the result was a 5 to 3 preference for Mr. Roosevelt, approximating the national ratio.

Thus a majority of the Nisei never have voted for anyone but FDR for President.

This year, however, the mainland Nisei vote may not reflect the national vote because of the serious efforts of the "third parties," Progressive and Socialist, to woo the ballots of the Nisei and other racial minority groups. Both the Wallaceites and the Thomasites have given special recognition to Japanese Americans in their national platforms. In California, the Wallace party has indicated that its campaign against Gov. Warren will include the charge that he led "a hysterical campaign to remove American-born Japanese from the coast during the war." Nationally, the Wallace Nisei group has organized several committees and has been the most active to date of the politically-minded Nisei. Most of the Nisei support for Wallace, whose platform has a special appeal for racial minorities, has come from left-of-center Democrats who have been previously active in campaigns for President Roosevelt. This has resulted in a nearly complete lack of leadership among Nisei Democrats, although President Truman undoubtedly still has a large following.

Similarly, Nisei Republicans have been reticent to date. One reason may be that they may have difficulty in swallowing the Native Sons ideology of Gov. Warren. The Nisei GOP leaders of pre-war years, like Clarence Arai and Kay Sugahara, probably will stress the fact that Gov. Dewey probably will be the next president and that you can't lose a horse race by picking the winner. In fact, the only articulate voice among the Nisei Republicans has been that of Min Yasui of Denver. Mr. Yasui, who spent nine months in prison in 1942 on a matter of principle to test the legality of the curfew and

evacuation orders, is probably more of a Wayne Morse, or liberal Republican than a member of the Old Guard.

All of the nasty things which Gov. Warren said about the Nisei back in 1942 and 1943 still stick in the craw of the Nisei Republicans who probably wish that there was some way they could vote for Mr. Dewey without voting for his runningmate. They wish that Gov. Warren would repudiate those statements just as Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, a Republican, did. Mayor Bowron, who is a member of the Native Sons like Gov. Warren, showed considerable individual and political courage in swallowing his words about the Nisei.

This also is the first election in which the White House incumbent running for reelection can present a positive program of accomplishment as far as the Nisei are concerned. Nisei Democrats in the election probably will stress that two of President Truman's ten points in his controversial civil rights program concerned the Nisei and their parents directly. They will also emphasize his personal avowal of the evacuee claims bill and will recall how he stood in the rain to review the 442nd Combat Team in Washington.

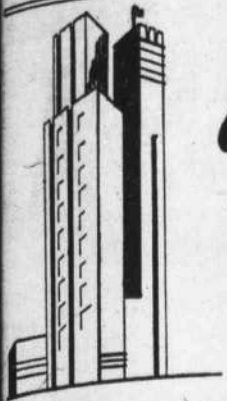
If the Democrats stress the fact that the Truman administration has supported the program of remedial legislation for the Nisei and Issei, the Republicans will probably counter with the fact that two of the major bills concerning the groups, the evacuee claims proposal and the deportation stay bill, were passed by a GOP-dominated Congress.

That is probably the way the battlelines will be drawn among the Nisei in the coming elections. There will be avowed support for each of the major candidates except Gov. Thurmond, the Dixiecrat nominee. Among the Democrats who are already active are Peter Ohtaki, who is editing a Democratic party paper in Minnesota, and Mary Oyama Mittler who ran for the county central committee in Los Angeles. The GOP Nisei will draw their leadership from business and professional groups as they did in prewar years.

The supporters of the third parties probably will stress platforms and principles far more than those who follow the two major parties. Support for Norman Thomas has already been indicated from such leading Nisei as Ina Sugihara (whose article on Mr. Thomas appears on page 2), Togo Tanaka and George Yamada. It is the Progressive party which has, at the present time, the largest list of avowed supporters among the Nisei. Its leaders include Harry and Chiye Oshima, Eddie Shimano, Dyke Miyagawa, Ernest Iijima, Miyo Uyeno and Mary Kitano, as well as Sono Osato and Yuriko Amemiya from the dance stage.

Hawaii's Nisei are far more advanced in political maturity and sophistication than the mainland Japanese Americans but their political activity is confined to local elections because of Hawaii's territorial status. Hawaii sent one Nisei delegate to the Republican convention, Dr. George Nakagawa of Honolulu, while Rep. Thomas Sakakihara of Hilo attended as an alternate. The Democrats named Thomas Ouye, county attorney in Hilo, as an official delegate but he was not able to attend the Philadelphia convention. It was back in 1932 that Hawaii's first Nisei delegate to a national convention, the late Andy Yamashiro, went to Chicago and helped nominate Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This year, as in the past, more than a score of Hawaiian Nisei will campaign for the territorial senate, house and other elective positions. But although a large percentage of the electorate is of Japanese and other Oriental ancestry, they will be accepted or rejected on individual rather than racial grounds. The cry of bloc voting may be raised again by Alice Kamokila Campbell who has announced that she will take an active part in the elections but the charge will be as phony as ever, in Hawaii as on the mainland.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

The Rural Touch

I boarded a Greyhound bus in New Orleans, headed south toward the mouth of the winding Mississippi, to a place called Point La Hache.

Somewhere between the Crescent City and this county seat in Plaquemine Parish, I knew that an Issei farmer and his family were living.

As we neared the outskirts of the City, I leaned over to ask the driver if he knew where this family lived.

"Why sure I know George," he replied, "a fine man with three of the brightest kids you ever saw."

For the next 15 minutes he raved over each individual member of this Japanese family and finally came to a deliberate halt in front of a modest wooden cottage.

"That's George's place," he grinned as he put me in Mr. Yamagata's driveway, "you'll find him in I'm sure. Tell him I said hello."

I trudged up the dusty path that led to the shabby house set in the middle of well-cared, neat acres of sandy Louisiana farmland. Sure enough everyone was home and they proceeded to tell me of their lives and times as the first Japanese farm family to relocate in the state of Louisiana.

It had been a long, difficult, uphill struggle for them. The climate and rainfall were so very different from California. There were seasons of trial and error, of unlooked for success in crops as well as heart-breaking episodes from unprecedented rains. Now that he mastered the quirks and peculiarities of the Gulf Coast climate, the grizzled Yamagata felt he could expect profitable crops in the months to come.

The Oblivion That Is Manhattan

Being fresh from the wilds of Times Square and Penn Station, I couldn't help but be impressed with the bus-driver incident.

Against the towering background of skyscrapers in Manhattan, amidst the teeming whirlpool of humanity that is New York City, the mark, the badge, and the identity of the individual is lost. Another Nisei or Issei is merely another digit that comprises the impressive total of some eight million people here.

The average individual is unknown, unnoticed, and becomes part and parcel of that vast segment of the population that will remain anonymous forever in the long corridors of time. A gauge taken even at the high tide in the ebb and flow of human fortunes will most likely be soon forgotten or unheralded.

In the Land of Jim Crow

Against the spacious blue skies of the hinterlands, the profile of the individual is clearly etched on the horizon.

Everyone knew the Yamagata family, from the shanty Negro laborer to the clerk at the Parish Courthouse.

In the deep, dark South, the status of the Negro is not a pretty picture. He is still shuffled into the back portions of the bus, streetcar, and train and must drink from fountains marked "colored." His range of employment is limited to hard manual labor. He has come to resign himself to accept the short end of the deal, remaining ill-educated, ill-housed, and ill-treated.

The South is the land where there is a law and a rule for "whites" and also a different regulation for the "colored." Descendants of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Italian, Spanish, and other minority groups all fall into the "white" category and are treated accordingly. They are known as Mr. Chang, Mr. Suzuki, or Mr. Sallafarmaggio, while the Negroes are called Joe, Tom, or merely "boy."

Varieties of the Southern Treatment

Not everyone, however, meets the congenial treatment as did the Yamagatas.

For example, take the case of the Nakamura family.

Shortly after the war ended, Jim Nakamura, a veteran of the 442nd and who lost his brother at Anzio, decided to farm in Louisiana. With his parents and a younger brother, he moved to a small orange orchard about 30 miles south of New Orleans and within a few miles from the Yamagata family. His was a different parish from the Yamagatas, but war-weary Jim Nakamura felt that he, of all people, would be given fair treatment in this state.

In the short span of a few weeks, the busy Nakamura family transformed the appearance of the dingy home and the scrubby acres into a fine-appearing farm and orchard. The owner of the land was very pleased and wanted to co-operate in any way that he could.

The honeymoon was soon over. At first, it was a letter from the Parish Police Jury advising the Nakamura family to move out. A few nights later a group of men pounded on the front door of the Nakamura house and when the door opened the air was filled with remarks about "getting all the damnjaps out of the parish . . . and quick."

The owner of the property rushed to Jim's defense and pointed out to the District Attorney of the parish that Jim was a war hero and that his brother was killed in action defending this country. The American Legion of the parish demanded that Jim be given the due courtesy and respect that a veteran deserves.

But the political boss of the Parish was adamant. He held to his guns that "all Japs, native-born or foreign-born, were dangerous, deceitful and no damn good." Perhaps he felt toward the Nisei as he did against the Negro, and wanted the Nakamuras out. He wielded enough influence in the courts and police circles to enforce his demands. So, Jim Nakamura and family, thoroughly disillusioned and disgusted, moved back to California.

The Nakamuras spent several thousand dollars improving the farm and the little house but decided that discretion was the better part of valor and wanted no part of night-riders storming up to the house riddling the roof with bullets.

If he cared to fight the case and the matter was taken to a higher authority, Jim Nakamura undoubtedly would have won the right to stay in the Parish and prove his rights as a citizen. But Jim was tired of all the fighting and bickering over the rights of a Nisei citizen. It was too long and drawn-out a process for him. He didn't want the folks to undergo the heart-aches of another battle to establish their rights and privileges.

The Favorable Aspect

As I said before, individual cases like the Yamagatas and Nakamuras stand out in the rural areas. In Manhattan, no one would bother or even care if a Nisei family moved in or out of the neighborhood. They just can't be bothered.

These two families lived only a few miles apart in different

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Only Thing Free Is View

MORAN, Wyo.—Moran is a tiny settlement at the upper end of breathtakingly beautiful Jackson Hole. About the only thing free here is the view of the Grand Teton peaks across Jackson lake, and the sight of those massive rock pinnacles rearing into the blue sky is something to behold.

But if you're here for any length of time you pay for the view. We had a tunafish sandwich (because they had run out of almost everything else) and were charged 70 cents. A hot sandwich (beef or pork) is \$1. Milkshakes are 35 cents. A single scoop of ice cream in a dish is 20 cents. Other prices are equally fierce.

Adjourning Moran is the outlet of Jackson lake. The lake level was low, but the retaining gates were wide open and a torrent of white water poured forth to become the Snake river. The Snake flowed bankful, to irrigate the crops now maturing in the lava soil of Idaho's rich Snake river valley.

Visit With Guy Robertson

MOOSE, Wyo.—Guy Robertson, former project director at Heart Mountain relocation center, is spending the summer in a pleasant rented cottage at Moose, midway up the Jackson valley. Come winter he'll go back down to Jackson, some 20 miles away.

For the past year Robertson has been assistant general manager of Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., a non-profit corporation set up to administer the more than 30,000 acres which the Rockefeller family owns in Jackson Hole. The Rockefellers bought the land to donate to the federal government for use as a national park.

The controversy over Jackson Hole national monument, which is far too complicated to describe here, has prevented the Rockefellers from turning the land over to the government. As a result the corporation had to be set up to look after the land.

Robertson's outfit leases out, or supervises the operation of several dude ranches and lodges; likewise it leases out a number of honest-to-goodness cattle and hay ranches where there's no room for dudes. The corporation also runs a 1,200-acre hay ranch where the timothy grows almost armpit high on a high, flat meadow overlooking the upper half of the valley.

This is country where a man can breathe deeply of untainted air, gain inspiration in the peaks, reflect on the beauty of crystal lakes, prowl in the lodgepole pine forests. It is country that the Robertsons love.

The Crops Are Good

REXBURG, Idaho—To the north and east of this slow-moving community are the dryland farms where the golden grain is now being combined. From one of the many high ridges on the highway the traveler can see grain fields in the hot August sun.

Although this area currently is suffering from drouth, the rains have been plentiful and the crops are good. One of the stories being told hereabouts has to do with an ex-GI who is drawing something like \$125 a month subsistence from Uncle Sam while he studies agriculture at the college in Pocatello.

On the side he undertook to sharecrop a grain farm, and last season his half-share in the crop amounted to \$18,000 net. The veterans administrator assigned to such chores reportedly attempted to cut the vet off the subsistence rolls on the ground that he didn't need the money.

But apparently the vet is within his rights when he contends he still is studying how to farm, and he continues to get his \$125 check each month.

South of Rexburg there are a lot of potatoes and sugar beets in the irrigated flats. Here and there is a Japanese name on the mailboxes. This is good country.

On the Kawakita Trial:

Los Angeles Times Tries To Justify Wartime Bias

By TOGO TANAKA

LOS ANGELES, Calif. SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS in this city are straining their journalistic blood vessels to prove that they weren't barking up the wrong tree during the late war.

The Los Angeles Times is a good example.

ALL THROUGH THE WAR, The Times made it unmistakably clear that it wanted every person of Japanese descent removed from U.S. soil.

Sometimes it wasn't too particular how that removal took place, so long as it did.

THE ESSENCE of The Times' wartime stand on Japanese Americans was, simply, a hard belief in the myth that "blood will tell: once a Jap always a Jap."

The Times matched the most racial Hearst journal on this score. It preached and evangelized the gospel of "dual citizenship" and built a strong case in the public mind to "prove" that you could never trust an Oriental.

THEN CAME the 442nd, the Ben Kurokis, and the Nisei G2 in the Pacific. The tide turned, the excludées returned.

The Times swallowed its hard-earned wartime indignation, presumably buried its anti-Nisei hatchet.

SINCE LAST YEAR, some Nisei quarters here insist that The Times has turned a new leaf; its new editorial facade is reminiscent of the "good old days" of Harry Chandler and Harry Carr, when The Times posed as the mythical "friend of the Japanese."

But if the alleged hand of editorial friendship has been extended to the Nisei by The Times, it seems to be a cold and clammy one at that.

SCAN THE FRONT PAGES of The Times these days, and you'll not be long in seeing the evidence.

In its sensationalized, slanted, and detailed front page coverage of the Kawakita case, The Times

is managing to vindicate its own wartime editorial mangling of the Nisei.

TO ITS OWN editorial delight, no doubt, The Times each day dwells with studied deliberation and delight over the spectacle of a single Nisei whose record fits The Times' racist caricature.

The Times is generously indulging in three-column spreads across its front pages day after day in proving that a Nisei is fully capable of disloyalty and treason. We told you so, its columns chortle between the lines.

THE KAWAKITA CASE is a real windfall to The Times. It provides an outlet for the newspaper's recently pent-up and frustrated Native Son complex.

In reporting the court proceedings, The Times manages to put all the Nisei on trial again.

NOWHERE ELSE BUT IN California would you get quite the same newspaper treatment, the same concentrated attention on any event involving a Nisei.

The Times has a stake in the proceedings. It must vindicate its wartime racism, and here is a golden opportunity.

HOW ELSE CAN YOU explain the phenomenon of a bush-league war crimes trial like this one shoving such juicy Hollywood items as the Brenda Allen case off the front pages?

For the edification of those in more civilized areas of the country, Brenda Allen is the call-house madame in whose little black file box of patrons, L. A. Municipal Judge Joseph Call found the names "of dignitaries of the screen and radio and executives of responsible positions in many great industries."

THE TIMES accepts Judge Call's solemn pronouncement that publication of the names of these "dignitaries" and "executives" would be "ruinous to their careers and cause great public disgrace."

It would never occur to The Times, however, that its exagger-

parishes, but met with different kinds of southern hospitality. It is a type of reaction that is peculiar not only to one state or a section, but on a national scale.

The people in Yamagata's district have welcomed him and his family with open arms. Their oldest son is president of his class at school and represented the school in many district meetings. Teachers and classmates of the Yamagata children are frequent visitors to his tiny home perched near the bend of the river.

The Nakamuras have left the South with a feeling of resentment toward the shabby and biased treatment they received.

Perhaps it is for this reason that many a Nisei has eventually wound up in some large city as New York so that his identity would be obscured midst the milling millions. They are tired of being singled out and apologizing for their racial heritage.

Technicalities Beset Issei Fisherman

SAN FRANCISCO — Reports from Washington and Los Angeles last week that the right of Issei fishermen to engage in commercial fishing has been endangered by action of immigration officials were further confirmed in San Francisco this week by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional JACL ADC director.

Masaoka declared that Issei and Nisei fishermen in Monterey and other central northern California areas have been expecting additional difficulties from immigration authorities.

The JACL director declared that as early as June a Nisei, Fred Matsuda of San Mateo, had been detained by authorities in San Diego when he returned from a fishing trip. Matsuda was required to furnish proof that he had not renounced his American citizenship during the war.

Japanese American war veterans who were on the same boat with Matsuda encountered no difficulty, since they had army papers with them, Masaoka said.

It was reported here that Issei fishermen may encounter difficulties in returning to port, since they may be required to furnish passports, re-entry permits and departure permits.

Issei fishermen often sail on boats going to Mexico and making stops at Guadalupe, the Galapagos island and Puerto Rico, it was reported here.

Community Center Plans Clean-Up

CHICAGO—A week of cleaning, repairing and painting, initiated on Aug. 15, will give a "new look" to the Ellis Community Center for the coming fall.

Members of the Chicago community are contributing work hours toward the cleaning project.

The week of work will be climaxed by a "watermelon bust" on Aug. 21.

ated and magnified treatment of the Kawakita trial is of comparable discomfort to thousands of Nisei here.

IN KEEPING with its racist tradition, the Los Angeles Times is giving ten times as much space and prominence to Kawakita as it ever gave to the thousands of Nisei who served America on the battlefronts.

The Times seems determined to prove that, even if it was wrong about the Nisei during the war, it wasn't all wrong. When Kawakita came along, The Times no doubt jumped for joy. In reporting the event, The Times is furiously grinding its pet wartime editorial axe.—From the Colorado Times.

PC SPORTS

Olympic Games

Although neither of the two Nisei members of the U. S. Olympic team, Emerick Ishikawa and Harold Sakata, won in their weight-lifting specialties last week in London, two Oriental Americans were among the stars of the 1948 Games. Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean American from Los Angeles, and Mrs. Vicki Manolo Draves, of Filipino and Caucasian ancestry, won three of the four diving titles. Bill Smith, protege of Coach Soichi Sakamoto who was on hand in London, won the 400 meters free style event.

* * *

Contender

Although he lost to Maxie Docusen, Robert Takeshita's stock is higher than ever before nationally. His showing against Docusen, who is undefeated in his 47 professional fights, places Takeshita among the leading contenders for the lightweight crown. Actually, Hawaii's Nisei Golden Boy is a junior welterweight. He will have difficulty making the 135-pound lightweight limit but is too light for the 147-pound division in which Ray (Sugar) Robinson still rules. The Docusen-Takeshita fight drew nearly 18,000 fans who paid \$52,000, Hawaii's biggest fistic gate.

Spokane JACL Plans Baseball Tourney

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Spokane JACL will sponsor a baseball tournament over the Labor Day holidays.

Invitations already have been sent to the Seattle Vets and Seattle Mercury nines and teams in Ontario, Portland, Fife, Wapato and Hood River.

The JACL Vets team finished in fifth place in the Spokane Independent league.

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Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt college, is shown as he congratulated Jiro Ishihara, 2020 N. Sheffield avenue, Chicago, the first non-transfer student graduated by the college since its founding three years ago. Roosevelt college conferred more than 100 degrees Aug. 15 at Class Day exercises held for the largest mid-summer graduating class in the school's history. Ishihara, the first graduate whose entire college program was taken at Roosevelt college, received the degree of bachelor of science in mathematics.—Roosevelt college photo.

Nisei Is First Non-Transfer Graduate of Chicago School

CHICAGO — Jiro Ishihara, Chicago, was one of more than 100 mid-summer graduates who received degrees from Roosevelt College August 15. Ishihara, who completed a four year program in three years, became the first non-transfer student graduated by Roosevelt College since its founding in September, 1945.

A member of the college's first freshman class, many of whom are scheduled to graduate next June, he received the degree of bachelor of science in mathematics.

Now 22 years old, Ishihara graduated from the Gila Relocation Center high school near Phoenix, Arizona, when only 17 years old. Before he and his family were relocated from the west coast during the war, he attended the Los Angeles public schools.

Ishihara plans a career in teaching and will continue his studies in mathematics at the Northwestern University Graduate School in the fall where he will work for a master's degree.

Although Roosevelt College has conferred more than 700 degrees, Ishihara is the first graduate who took all of his college work at the college.

The school began operation three years ago with a student body of 1,200. Rapidly expanding enrollments raised the total to its present figure of more than 5,000 students.

Ogden Wins Nisei Ball Tournament

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden Nisei nine won the championship of the Intermountain Japanese American Athletic Union baseball tournament on Aug. 14 at John Affleck park when they defeated the Ontario, Ore., AC by a score of 11 to 1.

Previously the Ogden nine had defeated the Davis Comets and Syracuse Vets, both Utah teams. Ontario had entered the finals with victories over Syracuse YBA and Honeyville.

Consolation honors went to the Syracuse Vets with a 13 to 12 victory over the Brigham City Athletic Club.

In the North and South B League all-star game, the North won 30 to 16.

Zebras Clinch Title By Taking Richmond

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The San Jose Zebras clinched the title in the coast division of the northern California Nisei baseball league this week by walloping Richmond A.C., second place team, by a terrific 20-5 score on August 15.

The Zebras finished the season with only one loss, losing to Richmond in their first encounter.

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Hawaii Girl Weds In Ohio Ceremony

OXFORD, O.—Miss Joanne Van Keuren Sakai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kinichi Sakai of Kohala, Hawaii was married to Albert Eugene McGinnis at a ceremony in Oxford recently.

Mr. McGinnis, also a native of Hawaii, was a naval officer during the war and taught in Hawaii after V-J day. He has been attending school in Ohio, doing pre-med work.

Son Born in Tokyo To Movie Star wife Of Nisei Official

TOKYO—A son was born here on Aug. 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kawakami of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Kawakami is the former Chieko Takehisa, one of Japan's leading motion picture actresses. The child is their second son.

Mr. Kawakami, a former officer in U.S. Army intelligence in the Pacific, is now in Japan on civilian duty in the occupation.

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Maui Legion Team Arrives For Tourney

The Maui American Legion post team from the island of Maui in the Territory of Hawaii arrived in Salt Lake City on Aug. 20 to take part in the western regional finals of the national American Legion junior baseball tournament. Most of the players on the Maui team are of Japanese ancestry. They are led by Ichiro Machara, manager, and S. T. Kamiya, coach. Dillinger Miyasato is the team mascot. They won the Hawaiian tournament by upsetting a favored Oahu team.

The Hawaiians will meet the state championship teams of Utah, California, Nevada and Arizona beginning Sunday, Aug. 22 at Dicks Field in Salt Lake City. Tourney finals are scheduled on Aug. 24.

A parade, sightseeing trips, banquets and other entertainment are planned by the Mervyn S. Bennion post of Salt Lake City, the hosts for the tourney.

Pioneer Store Adds San Jose Branch

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Expansion of the Nichibei Bussan of San Francisco, pioneer Japanese-owned department store, was accompanied here last month with the opening of the N.B. Store of San Jose on July 11 by Dave Tatsuno, son of the original founder, Shojiro Tatsuno.

The San Jose branch, located at 40 Jackson street, was officially opened on the first anniversary of the death of Sheldon Tatsuno, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Tatsuno.

Portraits by . . .

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NISEI HOT ROD DRIVER INJURED DURING RACE

LOS ANGELES — Yam Oka, Nisei hot rod driver, was convalescing in Park View hospital this week from injuries sustained when he cracked up on the back turn of the first lap of the 25-lap main event at Gilmore stadium on Aug. 16.

Oka's crash helmet was crushed and the Nisei driver, rated as one of the best in Southern California, was severely shaken but no bones were broken. The crash bar, a safety device required on all racing rods, was believed to have averted serious injuries.

Going into the back turn of the first lap Oka rode over the wheel of the car in front of him, causing his car to turn over.

Before the accident Oka had equaled the one-lap track record of 15 seconds. He finished second to Wayne Tipton in the three-lap derby dash and then established a new track record in the eight-lap qualifying heat, lowering the old mark of 2m 9.09s to 2m 6.1s.

Colby Scroggins, driving in a car entered by Tunney Shigekuni, took fourth in the main event.

Seek Addresses

SAN FRANCISCO — Relatives are seeking the whereabouts of Shigeru Yukimura, 66, Masaichi Nomura, 67, and Hisakichi Nomura, 55, the Northern California regional office of the JACL reported this week.

Any information may be sent to the Northern California JACL office, 2031 Bush St., San Francisco.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kishi a girl on July 5 in Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Nakamishi, Caldwell, Idaho, a girl on July 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ujiye a boy in Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Ichikawa, Sunnyvale, Calif., a boy, Gerald, on Aug. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Sunahara a boy on July 22 in Sangar, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao T. Yoshimoto a boy on July 24 in Reedley, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoko G. Ohata, Acampo, Calif., a girl on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hashigami, Brentwood, Calif., a girl on July 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Sasaki, Acampo, Calif., a girl on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ohashi a girl on Aug. 12 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ito a boy on July 21 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Uchiyama a girl on Aug. 5 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuyoshi Ito a girl on July 30 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chris Katsuma Koga a boy, Dennis Hiroshi, on July 27 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuto Wakayama, Santa Clara, Calif., a boy, George Kanji, on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuki Nakano, Santa Clara, Calif., a boy, Ted Tadashi on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Yamamoto a girl on Aug. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masanobu Miyasaka a girl on Aug. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Akira Takaya, Azusa, Calif., a boy on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Chung a boy on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Endo a girl, Chiyoko, on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hideo Afuso a boy on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshinobu Fujita, Buena Park, Calif., a girl on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Enomoto, Venice, a boy on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Yamadera a boy on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

DEATHS

Kumakichi Nishio, 68, on Aug. 12 in Los Angeles.

Toyaji Nitahara, 61, on Aug. 10 in Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Toshiko Nishiseki of Puente, Calif., to Kunima Tamura of Torrance on Aug. 15 in Los Angeles.

Elma Imako Sakakihara to Takeshi Nishi of Pasadena on Aug. 15 in Los Angeles.

Masako Konii to Harold Yoshimura in Chicago.

Tsukiye Kawaguchi to Roy Niita in Chicago.

Miye Sugai to Kiyoshi Iwabuchi in Chicago.

Tomiko Tanaka to Charles Endo in Chicago.

Earl Finch Leaves Hawaii for Visit With Mainland Vets

HONOLULU—Earl Finch, benefactor of Nisei veterans, left on Aug. 4 to visit his mainland friends.

He spent about five weeks here helping the vets with business problems and to act as unofficial "morale booster" for the play, "A Sound of Hunting," sponsored by the 442nd Veterans club.

He is to spend five days in Los Angeles before proceeding to Chicago.

After Chicago, he will return to Hattiesburg, Miss., his home town, for five days, then head back for Honolulu in time for the return of the war dead bodies on September 1.

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ARAKAKI KNOCKS OUT FLOURNOY IN SPOKANE RING

SPOKANE, Wash. — Carl Arakaki, Hawaii Nisei lightweight, knocked out Cedric Flournoy of Detroit in the fourth round of their featured preliminary bout on Aug. 10 at Ferris Field.

Arakaki was awarded a leather traveling bag for making the best fight of the evening.

Arakaki repeatedly rocked Flournoy during the first three rounds and finally tagged him with a haymaker in the fourth.

Pocatello Troth

POCATELLO, Idaho — The engagement of Miss Betty Tominaga, daughter of Mrs. N. Tominaga of Blackfoot, Idaho, to Frank Yamashita, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yamashita of Pocatello was announced last week.

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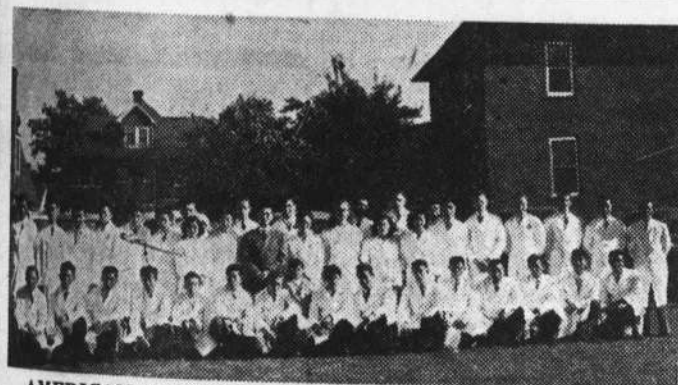
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Nisei Courage Hailed at V-J Parade Rites

LOS ANGELES — The courage of Nisei soldiers was praised by Brig. Gen. Leroy H. Watson, commander of the Southern military district, during a special ceremony on the City Hall steps on Aug. 14 climaxing the V-J day parade in which scores of veterans of the 442nd Combat Team and other Nisei GIs participated.

Gen. Watson presented a scroll to Mrs. Nawa Munemori, mother of the late Pfc. Sadao Munemori, only Nisei to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

"Tonight we pay tribute to the men of the 442nd Combat Team whose heroic achievements in World War II will stand in the annals of American history," Gen. Watson said.

"Mass hysteria after Pearl Harbor resulted in the harsh evacuation of Japanese Americans and their families. Then followed the relocation and resettlement of these loyal people."

Citing the 442nd Combat Team's rescue of the Lost Battalion, Gen. Watson added:

"We know your splendid record is appreciated by your neighbors. It demonstrates the kind of unity and tolerance which makes democracy live in our daily lives."

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Eggs, Powdered	1 lb.	2.00
Eggs, Powdered	8 oz.	1.10
Beef Stew	12 Oz.	.59
Corned Beef	12 Oz.	.50
Corned Beef Hash	1 lb.	.40
Roast Beef	12 Oz.	.50
Boiled Ham	1 1/2 lbs.	2.75
Shoyu	20 Oz.	.50
Preserves,		
Strawberry	1 lb.	.50
Raspberry	1 lb.	.45
Pineapple, Apricot		.35
Marmalade, Peach, Plum		.30
Jelly, Apple	1 lb.	.30

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Deportation Stay Law Will Affect 2,000 Japanese Aliens

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the passage of H.R. 3566, the "stay of deportation" bill whose enactment was secured by the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee by a dramatic last minute effort in the 80th Congress, numerous questions concerning application of the provisions of this public law (863) have required clarification, the ADC office noted this week.

In several meetings with Watson B. Miller, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mike Masaoka has succeeded in obtaining the following interpretation of this law as they will apply to some 2,000 Japanese aliens.

The Commissioner's office states that it is the intention of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to reexamine all deportation cases now pending before it involving aliens, including those of the Japanese race, who appear to qualify for suspension of deportation under Section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended by Public Law 863.

Section 19 provided for the suspension of deportation of aliens under certain conditions, of such alien was not "racially inadmissible or ineligible to naturalization." Passage of H.R. 3566 as Public Law 863 struck out this "racial inadmissibility" clause, thereby making Japanese aliens eligible for the same treatment as European aliens. This was the signal victory involved in the passage of H.R. 3566.

According to the Commissioner's office, cases pending before the Service fall into one of three following categories:

Those where deportation orders are outstanding at this time;

Those involving persons who once had deportation orders issued but against whom no recent action has been taken; and

Those involving aliens who have been required to depart from the United States without orders of

deportation. (This category would presumably include the so-called "voluntary deportees.")

Right here the JACL ADC legislative director considers it important to stress that the law is not mandatory that the Attorney General cancel or suspend deportation of all Japanese aliens now unlawfully residing in the United States, or that the Attorney General change the status of such aliens. This appears to be a misunderstanding prevailing at present among Issei who are not legal permanent residents.

The law merely provides that Japanese aliens subject to deportation may, as the result of enactment of H.R. 3566, be eligible to the same discretionary consideration for the cancellation or suspension of his deportation as an alien of any other race. But the law does not provide for an automatic or mandatory cancellation of his deportation proceedings, or for a change in every illegal resident alien's status.

If an alien residing unlawfully in the United States has not been made subject to deportation but believes he is entitled to the benefits of Public Law 863, the Commissioner suggests that such alien take up the matter of adjusting his status with the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Such cases are not to be appealed directly to the Attorney General, since he has delegated the Immigration and Naturalization Service to act in his behalf in such matters.

In summation, Willard F. Kelly, Assistant Immigration Commissioner advises: "It is suggested that those persons whose cases are pending before this Service at this time, including those who have orders of deportation outstanding against them, and who believe that they are eligible for suspension of deportation under Public Law 863, communicate with the offices of this Service which conducted the deportation proceedings, for the purpose of ascertaining the procedure to be pursued in their cases."

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Nisei Collegians Plan Dance in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—The Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Conference will sponsor a semi-formal dance on Oct. 6 in the Lincoln room of the Shirley-Savoy hotel.

Ben Tucker and his orchestra will provide the music, according to Douglas Taguchi, president of the NICC.

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ADDRESS SOUGHT — Information is being sought by U. S. military authorities of the present address of Mr. and Mrs. Hyoi Kurokawa, formerly of 46-16-B, Tule Lake relocation center, Newell, Calif., whose son, Satoshi B. Kurokawa, was killed on Okinawa while in the service of the U.S. army and is buried in a U.S. cemetery on Okinawa. Please send the address to Mrs. Betty Vance, American Red Cross, Beason Building, Salt Lake City.

Noted Chicago Sociologist Raps Proposal of Real Estate Group For Continued Race Covenants

SAN FRANCISCO—The recent proposal of a Los Angeles real estate official for a constitutional amendment to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's decision against the enforceability of race restrictive covenants in housing was blasted here Monday night as a "crazy, un-American clamor."

The attack came in the course of a speech before 175 members of the Council for Civic Unity by Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist, who is president of the American Council on Race Relations and of the American So-

ciological Society. He is at present a visiting professor on the Summer Faculty at Stanford University.

Paying tribute to the Supreme Court decision in this matter last May, Mr. Wirth expressed a strong hope that it would lead to further decisions which will cut the legal basis from under remaining practices of segregation throughout the country.

Under the topic, "Problems and Prospects in Race Relations," Dr. Wirth pointed out that although experts in the field do not yet know fully how to remedy prejudice in the individual, it is today fully established that specific forms of discrimination which are socially destructive can be effectively controlled through law and other means.

The problems of race and religious discrimination "stand second only to those of peace or war in our national agenda," he said, "and what we do about discrimination at home will do much to determine our world prestige and therefore our national security."

"Unless all are safe, none are free," he urged. "All we want is equality of opportunity—the rest will take care of itself!"

Dr. Wirth praised highly the work of the local Council for Civic Unity, which is dedicated to the correction of conditions of discrimination here through a program of information and action.

Dr. Ralph A. Reynolds, CCU President, presided. Cecil P. Poole, attorney and Council Vice-President, spoke briefly of the organization's objectives and future plans, inviting vigorous membership participation and expansion.

Softball Tourney Set for Labor Day Weekend in New York

NEW YORK — An action-filled Labor Day weekend is in prospect for New York Nisei with a two-day softball tournament and a dance on schedule.

The Nisei Athletic Association will sponsor the softball meet on Sept. 5 and 6 on the 107 and Riverside diamond. All-star teams from Seabrook Farms and Philadelphia will be pitted against such New York teams as the JACL, Chinese Community Club, YBA and the local Nisei titlists, Lil' Giants.

The sports trophy dance will be held on Sept. 5 from 9 p.m. at Caravan hall, 110 E. 59th St. Wally Steck's orchestra will perform.

Toge Fujihira, NAA chairman, will present trophies during the intermission to the Lil' Giants, Chinese Club, JACL and YBA teams who finished in that order in the local softball circuit.

AVC Group Pledges Support to ADC Legislative Drive

GREELEY, Colo.—The wholehearted support of the Cache La Poudre chapter of the American Veterans Committee in Greeley was pledged by Sam S. Jacoby, secretary for the JACL ADC legislative program, following a talk by Minoru Yasui, Denver attorney and former Tri-State regional representative of the JACL, on Aug. 5.

Mr. Yasui told the story of the Nisei in America and cited the dramatic record of the Nisei in World War II in his speech before the Colorado State College of Education AVC group.

He asked for the support of members of the group toward the abolishing of the naturalization barrier now confronting resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

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