

PACIFIC CITIZEN

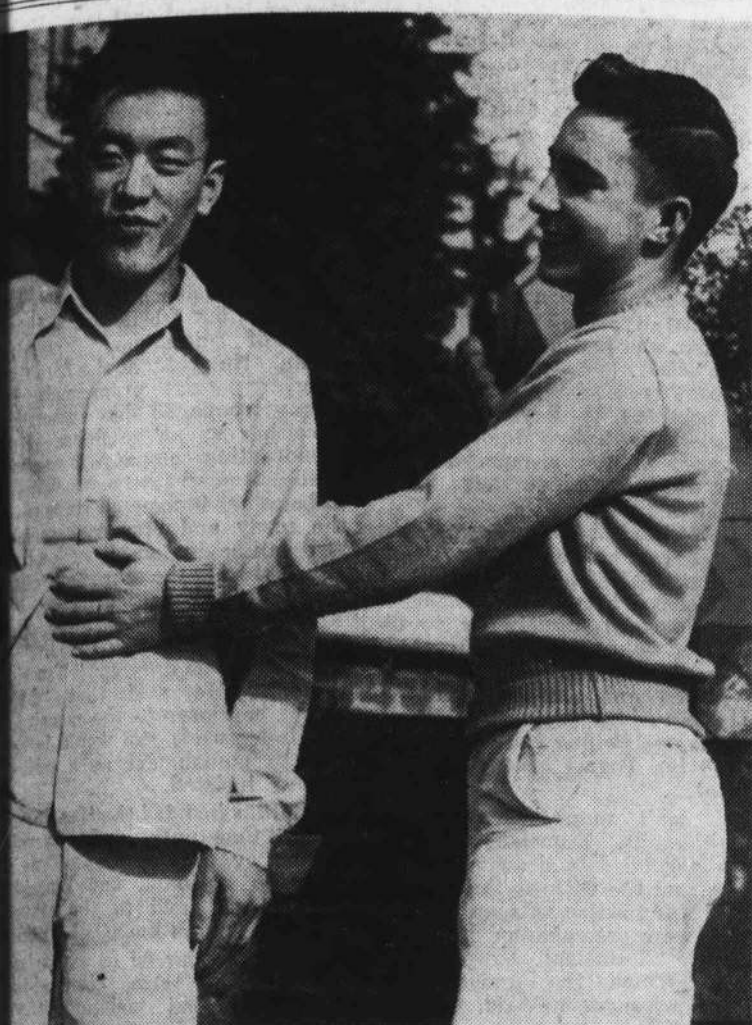


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Takeshi Yoshihara, first Nisei to enroll at the United States Naval Academy, gets some coaching in posture from Arthur Martin, Jr., a high school friend, on the eve of his departure for Annapolis from his home town of Renton, Wash.—Acme photo.

First Nisei in History Enrolls As Midshipman at Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The first Nisei appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., was Takeshi Yoshihara, 18, is the first American-born person of Japanese ancestry to become a midshipman at Annapolis. The Renton, Wash., youth who spent the war years with his family in the Minidoka relocation center, arrived here last week and declared that he was hoping for a lifetime career in the navy. Although Yoshihara is the first Nisei at Annapolis, academy officials recalled that a number of Japanese nationals were admitted to the school on an exchange student

basis in the early 1900s.

"I thought West Point and Annapolis were reserved for the few," Yoshihara said. "The only reason I took the test was because several fellows wanted me to come along. They said I could get out of school to take the exam—anything to skip school was all right with me."

Yoshihara, a straight "A" student in science and mathematics at Renton high school, placed first in the competitive examination and was appointed to Annapolis by Rep. Tolefson, R. Wash.

Yoshihara said he was surprised for another reason. He had been told that the competitive examination was for West Point.

U. S. Court Restores Citizen Rights to Japan Army Veteran

Judge Metzger Rules Legal Coercion Used To Force Service

LOS ANGELES—In what was described as a "precedent-making decision" Federal Judge D. E. Metzger of Hawaii, holding court in Los Angeles, ruled on July 14 that Yoshiro Shibata, a native of Long Beach, Calif., did not lose his United States citizenship as a result of his service in the Japanese army.

Shibata was represented by Attorneys A. L. Wirin and J. Marion Wright.

Shibata was sent to Japan by his parents when four years of age and remained there at the request of his father, a Los Angeles businessman, until recently permitted to return to the United States to testify in the court case filed in U. S. district court in his behalf.

After completing school in Japan, Shibata was drafted into the Japanese army and was assigned for service in North China.

In his decision Judge Metzger ruled that Shibata did not go into the Japanese army voluntarily but was taken as the result of the Japanese conscription law. This, the judge decided, constituted legal coercion.

Judge Metzger declared that Shibata did not lose his American nationality under the provisions of the U. S. Nationality Act of 1940 which provides that service in a

foreign army results in loss of citizenship.

In his decision, Judge Metzger further ruled that Shibata was under no legal requirement to make any protest at the time he was conscripted, or to assert his United States citizenship at the time. The judge said that such an action by Shibata would have resulted in serious physical punishment.

The decision stated that Shibata had been loyal to the United States at all times and that California was Shibata's only home and the United States his only country. Therefore, Judge Metzger concluded, Shibata was entitled to have his rights as an American citizen fully restored.

Attorneys Wirin and Wright indicated that the decision will probably set a precedent for other cases with a similar background in which United States-born persons of Japanese ancestry are petitioning the courts for the restoration of their citizenship rights.

Nisei Will Train As Air Corps Cadet

OAKLAND, Calif. — Robert Utsumi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinji Utsumi, left last week for Texas to report to an air corps training center as an air cadet.

"Tokyo Rose" Goes on Trial: A PALE AND SILENT FIGURE

SAN FRANCISCO—Iva Toguri d'Aquino, sits quietly, a pale and silent figure, as the first treason trial in San Francisco rounds out its second week.

In this high-ceilinged courtroom on the third floor of the postoffice building she is a small figure bent over the table where she sits with her attorneys and interpreter.

Her hair is brushed simply across her forehead and fastened to one side with a barrette. It is cut medium length.

To the spectators, some of whom have waited hours to see her, she presents only the rear view of a figure in a grey plaid suit. Her head bent, she takes notes on the proceedings, raising her face only when she confers on a point with one of her attorneys.

Only a few feet away sit her father, Jun Toguri, and her sister, Mrs. June Hori, who watch the proceedings with almost infinite patience. Session after session they wait quietly watching intently as the case against Iva continues.

The courtroom is richly embellished, but remains a room of decorous dignity. Venetian blinds, between the dark red velvet drapes, keep out even the thin San Francisco sunlight, and the room is lit partly by numerous light globes set in rectangles upon the arched ceiling.

The marble walls are decorated with cupids and Grecian figures in flowing gowns. Corinthian columns come out from the walls, and the austere head of Federal Judge Michael J. Roche is outlined by a triangular-shaped mosaic of white, yellow and green.

Even now the crowds come early to line up before the courtroom. The line does not diminish even after the doors close upon the last one allowed into the room. Late into the afternoon the would-be spectators wait for a change to get in. A few do get in one at a time, as a wearied or bored spectator relinquishes his seat. The early birds arrive at 7:30 in the morning to be assured of a seat at the most publicized trial in recent years in San Francisco.

If they expected spectacular proceedings, they were disappointed.

The case goes slowly, handicapped all this week, at least, by the need of an interpreter.

The questions to the single witness throughout the first four days of this second week were relayed by interpreter David Swift, former ATIS man. Translated into Japanese for the witness, the questions are then answered in Japanese and then translated back into English. The replies, in translation, take on a dry, occasionally stilted form.

Defense Attorney Collins, dapper in his grey suit and bright tie, presents a sharp contrast to the heavy, balding Tom De Wolfe, special prosecutor. Collins is quick, nervous, often pacing back and forth as he listens to the endless interpretation, answer and interpretation from the witness and David Swift. Only occasionally does Collins raise his voice, doing so to punctuate an occasional feint into an answer by the witness or in one of his verbal thrusts with De Wolfe.

Throughout the endless relays of questions and answers, Iva Toguri d'Aquino presents the sharpest contrast of all—the slight figure and pale thin-cheeked face in no way suggests the vivacious "Tokyo Rose" that she is alleged to have been.

—M.O.T.

STRANDED NISEI FILES SUIT TO REGAIN RIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO — Charging that he was drafted against his will into the Japanese army, a suit was filed on July 11 in U. S. district court by Masao Segi who seeks a restoration of his United States citizenship rights.

The suit will be heard by Judge Erskine. Secretary of State Dean Acheson was named as defendant.

Attorneys A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand, representing the petitioner said he will seek to return to the United States under a special provision of the Nationality Act of 1940 which permits him to return to testify in his case.

New California Law Will Bar Alien Brokers

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Non-citizens will be barred from becoming real estate brokers, according to legislation signed by Gov. Earl Warren on July 8.

The measure sponsored by Sen. Arthur Breed, Jr., Republican of Oakland, was designed to tighten up on real estate broker and salesman license restrictions.

It prohibits the issuance of brokers' licenses to non-citizens. Other provisions include permitting the suspension of the license of a person who has been adjudged insane or incompetent and a provision that a broker's license may not be issued to a person unless he has held a salesman's license and engaged in active practice for two years.

Under the last restriction graduation from a four-year college with a special course in real estate may be substituted for the two years of active practice.

Final Rites Held For 442nd Veteran

SACRAMENTO—Final rites for Pvt. Masaru Nakagaki, killed in action with the 442nd Combat Team in the Po Valley campaign, were held on July 9 at the Sacramento Buddhist church.

Military services were sponsored by the Nisei Post of the VFW and were directed by David M. Noguchi, post commander, and John Kuwamoto, post chaplain.

Pvt. Nakagaki born on Feb. 22, 1923, is survived by his mother, Mrs. Tsuru Nakagaki; two brothers, Shigeru and Minoru; and a sister, Tomiko.

Counsel for Mrs. d'Aquino Stresses Contention Defendant Took Radio Job Under Duress

Collins Seeks to Make Point Compulsion Used on "Tokyo Rose" in Long Cross-Examination Of Shigetsugu Tsuneishi, Government Witness

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—A number of telling blows were struck by the defense as the "Tokyo Rose" trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino neared the end of its second week.

Defense attorneys, led by Wayne Collins, hammered away at their contention that the thin, pale girl on trial as a traitor was "coerced" and acted under compulsion when she broadcast for enemy troops from Radio Tokyo.

They also attempted to show that Mrs. d'Aquino was only

one of a number of women broadcasters who used the name "Tokyo Rose."

The proceedings during this second week indicated that the trial may be a long, drawn-out affair. For more than four days Collins pounded away at Shigetsugu Tsuneishi, former Japanese lieutenant colonel and a major witness for the prosecution.

Through Tsuneishi, who served during the war as head of the overseas broadcast committee, Collins tried to prove that prisoner of war and civilian employees on Radio Tokyo, including the defendant, acted under duress when they participated in the "Zero Hour" program, which presented the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts.

Tsuneishi, who appeared first as a bland, poker-faced witness, showed signs of weariness and boredom as he faced Collins for the second, third and then fourth day under cross-examination.

Much of Collins' questioning centered upon Norman Reyes, former lieutenant in the Philippine army, Major Wallace Ince, American army officer, and Charles Cousens, formerly in the Australian army. The three participated in the "Zero Hour" broadcasts following their capture by the Japanese. Ince and Cousens have since been cleared on grounds they acted under duress.

In his questioning, Collins reiterated that civilians and prisoner of war participants in the radio program took part in the broadcasts under threat of death, that they were continually under surveillance by the Kempeitai, and that prisoner of war participants were escorted to the station under armed guard.

Many of his questions were answered by Tsuneishi with variations upon the theme, "I don't know" or "I don't remember."

Tsuneishi insisted that prisoner of war members of the radio staff were "requested" instead of

"ordered" to work, but admitted that Cousens had "hesitated considerably but rather hesitatingly agreed" when asked to broadcast.

Asked by Collins to recite the "request" made to prisoners of war to take part in the programs, Tsuneishi developed one of his few long statements.

"Unfortunately for both of us," he began through interpreter Swift, "war has developed between Japan and America. You people unfortunately have acquired the position of prisoners of war. We believe that it was not necessary for Japan and America to go to war. A war is a matter of mutual loss to both sides. It is my desire and wish, therefore, that this war be terminated as soon as possible. If you will cooperate, and will broadcast by radio to the American people, then this unfortunate war will be terminated as quickly as possible."

"If there is anyone who does not wish to do so, please step forward."

His words were relayed, sentence by sentence, through the interpreter.

The stir in the courtroom was visible as the last line was delivered in the dry, precise words of interpreter.

"Who stepped forward?" Collins asked loudly, jumping forward.

Tsuneishi said that a George Williams, a "fine type of Britisher," stepped forward.

"Then what happened to Williams?" Collins demanded. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe jumped up to object. The objection was sustained.

Collins continued in the same vein, but Tsuneishi resumed his original negative answers.

Collins asked if Tsuneishi had not threatened Ince, Cousens and others with the statement that their lives "could not be guaranteed."

(Continued on page 2).

Postscript Togo Tanaka

Racists Originated Dual Citizen Stories

Chicago, Ill.

The Butler report opposes statehood for the Hawaiian Islands on the ground that the Red Menace is too great.

This has reminded a Chicago news commentator named Paul Harvey of the recent Yellow Menace.

Paul Harvey says that when he first went out to the Hawaiian Islands nearly a decade ago, he was—after a few weeks—all for statehood.

One of the big reasons for his change of heart, he says, was his discovery of "dual citizens."

These were Japanese who were citizens of the United States and at the same time were legally subjects of the emperor of Japan, he explained to his listeners.

When the Pearl Harbor attack occurred, says Harvey, the cat was out of the bag.

Those "dual citizens" were caught transmitting shortwave messages to the attacking planes.

All this goes to show how a fear-inspired report like the Butler piece can prompt a chain-reaction revival of old falsehoods and rumors.

Unless Paul Harvey has better information than that claimed by the Army Intelligence, F.B.I., and half a dozen official government agencies, he is dead wrong in repeating the old rumor about "dual citizens" transmitting short wave radio messages.

It would be a pleasant chore to bury the "dual citizen" stories as they affect Japanese.

At best the menace was a trumped-up propaganda noise emanating chiefly from California Native Sons and American Legion sources.

Actually the record of the Nisei in World War II should stand as a rebuke to those who once raised the hue and cry.

Some former "dual citizen" Nisei fought, were decorated by, and died for this country. It wasn't the technicality of "dual citizenship" that counted in the pinch at all. It was where a man's heart was.

The racists—and people who repeat their false rumors—long tried to make Americans believe that the Japanese were the only dual citizens around.

In June, 1943, a Frederick G. Murray, writing in the American Legion Magazine, made this flat statement: "The Japanese are the only nation to establish dual citizenship."

The Legion writer was either unbelievably ignorant or was engaging in premeditated deception of his readers.

As Galen Fisher wrote in rebuttal at the time: "France, Switzerland, Italy, the Netherlands, and many other European and Latin American nations claim far more jurisdiction over children born of their nationals in America than does Japan."

In 1944, Galen Fisher reported that estimates of the total number of Nisei dual citizens in the U.S. constituted not more than 20 per cent, or about 16,000.

In 1949, under General MacArthur's administration of occupied Japan, the Japanese Government has been authorized to communicate with those Nisei in the U.S. desiring to clarify their status.

Under the circumstances, it would appear to be a belabored stretching of point to have anyone drag in the "dual citizen" menace at this late date.

We hope Chicago news commentator Paul Harvey—and all others who quote the Butler report—will get the facts straight.—From the Colorado Times.

Takes Occupation Job

LOS ANGELES—Jessie Chida left this week to take a job with the Army of Occupation in Japan.

Honolulu Bank Has New Look As Nisei Is Appointed as Manager of New Branch Office

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—One day last week readers of Honolulu newspapers came face to face, pictorially, with the "new look" in banking here.

Smiling from full-page ads, in both English and Japanese dailies, were the faces of a dozen Orientals, obviously local-born men and women. The ads announced that these were the staff of the new branch of the Bank of Hawaii, second largest bank in the territory.

The striking feature is that every one of them is either of Japanese or Chinese ancestry. It's the first time a "haole" (Caucasian) bank in Hawaii has tried such a project. To top it off, the bank has selected a Nisei to be the branch manager.

In being chosen the branch manager, Tasuke (Gus) Yamagata has reached the highest rung on the banking ladder yet attained by a Nisei in the islands. There have been other Nisei here but none to a branch as promising or as large as Yamagata's.

The new Market Branch is located in the bustling downtown business section of Honolulu. The clientele to which it caters are the scores of small merchants, mostly Oriental, who have shops in the neighborhood.

Public relations-wise, the Bank of Hawaii put over its advertising without having to "plug" the all-Oriental staff in so many words. It did the trick with pictures—photographs of employees whose faces and names are obviously Oriental to any prospective Japanese or Chinese customer.

The bank's top executive, President Edward W. Carden, dislikes the notion that he has opened a "race" bank as such. The "new racial look" comes about naturally, he points out, because the bank is out to cater to the small businessmen who happen to be of Oriental background, and what better promotional technique is there than to have an Oriental staff which understands the needs of such a clientele. Says Carden:

"Competition is keen. (Bank of Hawaii's big competitor, the Bishop National Bank, and two small Chinese banks already are doing business in the area where the new Market branch has just opened its doors).

"We want talented local people who can give customers the service they have a right to demand. Talent is what we are looking for, and any young man who has that can get as far as Gus got."

Carden, Honolulu-born himself, wants to give local-born residents, like "Gus," preference over newcomers from the mainland. Not more than 5 per cent of Bank of Hawaii's 217 employees in the main office, and scores of others in 18 branches, were born outside of the territory.

"Gus is one of our ablest young men," complimented the bank president. "He has a combination of good education and experience. Japanese boys will have the same opportunity if they have the stuff. Gus is one of the few who have that fine combination of talent and personality."

Gus made banking his career when he started with the Bank of Hawaii 23 years ago. Born on the island of Hawaii, he got his education in the public schools until he moved to the University of Missouri. In 1924, he received his bachelor's degree and the following year, his master's in economics. He also earned a Phi Beta Kappa key. After clerking for nine months



GUS YAMAGATA
Honolulu Bank Manager

in the First National Bank in Chicago, he returned to Honolulu to work for the Bank of Hawaii in 1926. Starting as a collector, he rose steadily from one job to another until in 1946, he was promoted to assistant cashier in the main office. He held that post until his recent appointment as manager of the new branch.

Six of the branch employees are Nisei and four Chinese Americans.

The three Japanese banks that operated in Honolulu before the war were taken over by the federal government. The Yokohama Specie, Sumitomo and Pacific Banks—staffed and run entirely by Japanese—have been liquidated.

As a result, many Japanese accounts formerly in these banks have transferred to the two Caucasian banks.

Although the Bank of Hawaii has 18 branches, located on five islands, only two have Nisei managers—Yamagata and Ray A. Otsuka, who heads a small branch in Kau district on a neighbor island.

Yamagata's community service has made him president of the board of directors of the Kuakini Hospital (formerly the Japanese Hospital), and treasurer of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

He was recently selected a "Man of the Week" by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce American Way committee, in tribute to his self-won success in his profession. One of Gus's two brothers, Clarence S. Yamagata, is a former president of the Los Angeles chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. Now a Tokyo businessman, Clarence was a captain in the signal corps and a survivor of the Bataan-Corregidor epic in World War 2.

The other brother, Dr. Susumu Yamagata, a graduate of the University of Southern California, is a Honolulu dentist.

Sessue Hayakawa May Film Own Screen Play in Hollywood

SAN FRANCISCO—Independent production of his own screen play, "In a Tea House," is planned by actor Sessue Hayakawa, according to Fred Johnson in the Call-Bulletin.

The story will have a "Madame Butterfly" theme and will involve two American characters, with Hayakawa himself as the Japanese star.

Hayakawa is currently in San Francisco after an absence of more than 15 years.

His writing will be no new employment, Johnson reported, as the Japanese star did scripts for his

own company in the days of his earlier Hollywood career. In all he starred in 40 silent films before he left the colony in 1933. His last one at Paramount was "Daughter of the Dragon," in which he had Anna May Wong as a co-star.

Hayakawa told Johnson that his philosophy of life and religion was "Light of Thought."

"There is in it something from many creeds, but for me it adds up to one thing in particular. That would be peace of mind, without hatred of any man. There can be something within us capable of overcoming most of the ills of this troublesome world."

Defense Charges Coercion Use By Officials on "Tokyo Rose"

(Continued from page 1).

ted" if they did not carry out orders regarding the "Zero Hour" broadcasts.

"I definitely did not," Tsuneishi said curtly.

Collins scored again when he turned his questioning toward the "Stars and Stripes Forever" incident on Radio Tokyo.

Upon the fall of Saipan, Collins said, Radio Tokyo had announced the news by a flash announcement, immediately followed by a broadcast of the "Stars and Stripes Forever" on the Zero Hour. Collins told the witness the incident was followed by a "full-fledged investigation."

"I believe there was something of that type," Tsuneishi said, "but it was just a general warning."

"It was a fact, was it not, Colonel, that Lt. Reyes was taken from Radio Tokyo to the headquarters of the Kempeitai?"

"I don't remember that," Tsuneishi said.

Collins asked if it were not true that Reyes and a George Ozawa were accused of playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever."

"I remember vaguely the trouble, but not who was investigated," Tsuneishi replied.

Reyes and Ozawa took the blame for the incident on their shoulders, Collins insisted, to relieve Iva Toguri of any punishment.

"I don't remember any such small details," Tsuneishi answered.

Collins tried to draw an admission from the witness that prisoners of war participants on the program were accompanied by armed guards. Tsuneishi, however, refused to make the admission.

The prisoners, he said, were accompanied by persons merely to "facilitate" their way from Bunka prison, where they were quartered, to Radio Tokyo.

He said they were "definitely not" under surveillance by the Kempeitai.

The name of Tamotsu Murayama, onetime San Francisco resident, cropped up at numerous times in the questioning.

Asked if Murayama had ever accompanied the prisoners to Radio Tokyo, Tsuneishi replied, "I know Mr. Tamotsu Murayama, but I don't think he ever accompanied the prisoners."

Witness Tsuneishi, whose first appearances on the stand were marked by his bland composure, seemed to weary of the questioning as the long hours passed.

By Tuesday he appeared bored and indifferent, occasionally prefacing replies to Collins with the statement that he had already answered the question. He seemed upset when Collins reiterated the theme that the prisoners were "ordered" to do specific work, and said, "As I've said several times during the past few days your reference to 'order' is not quite correct. They were requested and those who refused were safely released."

"Are you positive, Colonel," Collins snapped, "that they were not kept under surveillance?"

"It's not that they were not watched, but not like the Kempeitai or guards," Tsuneishi said.

Collins' repetitions questioning drew a repeated objection from De Wolfe and finally, on Wednesday morning, a question from Judge Roche as to when cross-examination of the witness would be completed.

Collins replied that he hoped the questioning would be completed by that afternoon, but as the Wednesday sessions closed shortly after 4 p.m., he had not finished with the witness.

Collins tried to establish the fact that Iva Toguri had protested the employment with Radio Tokyo.

"You know," he asked Tsuneishi, "that she protested at being on that program?"

"I did not hear that," Tsuneishi replied.

Collins asked if any other person had informed him of her protest, but Tsuneishi insisted that he did not know of any such protest.

Collins then asked if Tsuneishi knew that while she was at Radio Tokyo, Iva Toguri "spoke very little Japanese" and "could not read Japanese at all."

The defense tried to establish the fact that the radio station was controlled by the military and that civilian personnel on the Zero Hour were subject to punishment by the military for disobedience.

Tsuneishi refused to make the admission, insisting at various

times that the only punishment was dismissal from the job. He refused also to acknowledge that he had received a complaint from Reyes and Cousins, and other prisoners of war upon their violation of international law. He refused also to admit that he had received a protest from Iva Toguri which asked that she be discharged from her work.

Collins suggested that Tsuneishi had said that if she refused to participate on the Zero Hour program she would be conscripted as a soldier (chief of police) and then be subject to punishment as a soldier.

"This happened a considerable time ago, but I believe I had some sort of discussion," Tsuneishi began. He said that the Zero Hour program was propaganda for enemy troops, so that rather than have her as an employee of the broadcasting company, it was suggested it might be more desirable to have her become an employee of the army and broadcast as such. "I recall having stated such a thing at one time in the course of a casual conversation," he concluded.

"That meant conscription, didn't it, Colonel?" Collins asked.

"It's a little different," Tsuneishi replied. He said that "conscription" might be closer to the meaning. "Under such, she would be subject to punishment as a soldier," Collins insisted.

Collins insisted that Iva Toguri was "Constantly under surveillance by the Kempeitai" as a foreign national, but Tsuneishi stubbornly held to the answer that he "didn't know" about that.

The two sparred in an explanation of the term, "Kempeitai" with Tsuneishi insisting it was closer to the American MP system and was, in fact, primarily to control members of the military. The Kempeitai, he insisted, were not secret police.

Testimony throughout the week went along to a constant drone of objections from Prosecutor De Wolfe, punctuated by an occasional flare-up between the two men.

Tsuneishi, though often appearing disdainful of a question, broke out only once into anger.

Collins, phrasing and rephrasing the reiterating the idea that civilian personnel were threatened with withdrawal of their ration cards for disobedience, drew forth Tsuneishi's only outburst late Wednesday afternoon.

"It was the practice of the Kempeitai to threaten civilian personnel with withdrawal of their ration cards, was it not?" Collins asked.

"No such foolish thing (baka) was ever said," Tsuneishi replied angrily.

The names of onetime Nisei or former Japanese Americans flickered constantly across the testimony.

Prominently mentioned were Kazumaro Uno and Tamotsu Murayama.

Collins also introduced the names of a number of other women, some of them former Nisei, who, he said, were also broadcasters with Radio Tokyo. He drew the admission that some of them were regular staff announcers during the time that the alleged "Tokyo Rose" appeared on the Zero Hour program.

Tsuneishi admitted to knowing Fumi Saijo, Miko Furuya, and Margaret Kato, but did not admit to knowing Ruth Hayakawa, June Suyama, Kay Fujiwara, Fusayo Sakaebara or Katherine Morikawa, countering with "I don't recall that name" or "I don't remember that person."

Collins also brought in questions touching on Frances Topping, 32-year old former missionary; De Lillie Abegg, a writer, and Frances Hopkins.

Collins scored again when he won an admission from Tsuneishi that the contested program provided "entertainment" rather than "propaganda."

Tsuneishi said that the program did not develop into "propaganda" because the Japanese troops at the time were losing.

Collins and De Wolfe had numerous explosive words in the handling of witness Tsuneishi.

At one point De Wolfe raised an objection to a question regarding threats against prisoners of war. De Wolfe said that "the government" objected to the question.

"I don't think, Mr. De Wolfe, that you speak for the government," Collins said sharply.

"I speak for the government," De Wolfe said angrily.

Newsman Says Mrs. d'Aquino Admitted Being "Tokyo Rose"

Clark Lee, Brundidge
Offered \$2,000 for
"Tokyo Rose" Story

SAN FRANCISCO — The war correspondent who entered Tokyo to file a perimeter of Marines was giving up to occupy the city and to get the exclusive story of "Tokyo Rose" was the chief witness at the trial of Mrs. Iva Toguro Aquino on July 14.

He is Clark Lee, former correspondent for International News Service and the first man to interview Mrs. d'Aquino after V-J day. Lee, with Harry Brundidge, Cosmopolitan magazine editor, "discovered" Mrs. d'Aquino on Sept. 1, 1945, and offered her \$2,000 for the story of "Tokyo Rose" for first publications.

Lee came to the stand at 11:30 a. m. Thursday, when Shigetugu Tsuneishi, onetime Japanese lieutenant colonel, was finally released from the witness chair.

The entire courtroom appeared to sigh with relief when Wayne Collins, defense attorney, finally quashed his cross-examination of Tsuneishi, who had been on the stand for more than four days of questioning.

At one point in his testimony, however, Lee admitted he "found out" that there were a number of girl broadcasters.

He insisted, however, despite strenuous efforts by Collins to make him admit otherwise, that on Sept. 1, 1945, Mrs. d'Aquino had told she was the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo.

"She said she was not the only girl broadcaster, but that she was the only 'Tokyo Rose,'" Lee said. Tom De Wolfe, special prosecutor, introduced as evidence a card which read: "For Clark Lee, who interviewed me in Tokyo on Sept. 1 at the Imperial Hotel. Iva Aquino 'Tokyo Rose'."

Lee said the interview was arranged by Leslie Nakashima, employee of the Domei news agency. In his cross examination of the witness, Collins tried to establish the major points of the defense: that Mrs. d'Aquino was only one of a number of English-speaking women broadcasters who used the "Tokyo Rose" name, that she lived under duress in appearing on the "Zero Hour" programs, that she took food and medicine to the POWs and that she was a Portuguese citizen by virtue of her marriage to Philip d'Aquino.

Lee told Collins that he and Brundidge asked Nakashima, the Domei employee, to find out who "Tokyo Rose" was. Nakashima told them that he didn't know but thought he could find her.

Lee said that he, Brundidge and Nakashima went to Radio Tokyo, where they saw "four or five Nisei girls." He described one of them as "George," with a last name probably beginning with "M." He did not remember if the last name were either "Nakamoto" or "Natsushio," name of one of the government witnesses, when their names were suggested by Collins. Lee said he had known "George" before the war.

Lee said that none of the four Nisei persons knew who "Tokyo Rose" was.

"They could not identify her or tell me," he said.

Lee said he and Brundidge made arrangements with Nakashima to let him find "Tokyo Rose" for them. On Aug. 31, Lee continued, Nakashima went to them and said, "I found Tokyo Rose. She is the wife of an employee at Domei."

On the following day Lee and Brundidge held their five-hour interview with Mrs. d'Aquino at the Imperial hotel.

Collins tried to establish the fact that Lee and Brundidge wore "uniforms" during the interview and that Lee's pistol was in the hotel room during the interview.

Lee said that the wore correspondents' patches on their uniforms and said he could not remember where his pistol had been. He said it might have been "in the closet" or on a table or might have been checked with the hotel management.

Collins again introduced the names of a number of other women who, the defense contends, were among the broadcasters who also used the appellation, "Tokyo Rose."

He asked Lee if he knew of any other "Tokyo Roses" besides Margaret Kikuchi, Margaret Kato, and other persons as being "Tokyo Rose," but insisted that Mrs. d'Aquino

had represented herself as being the broadcaster using that name.

Lee said that Mrs. d'Aquino had told him she had to report regularly to police "every two or three days" and had been asked annoying, inconsequential questions. Pressed by Collins, he insisted that he did not remember that Mrs. d'Aquino had told him that her neighbors had given her difficulty because she was a foreign national.

Collins asked the witness if Mrs. d'Aquino had not appeared ill and exhausted at the time of the interview. Lee said she appeared "nervous," but otherwise could not judge her condition.

Collins suggested that Mrs. d'Aquino was ill and undernourished at the time, that she "trudged through the countryside" to get food, medicine and a blanket to five prisoners of war at Bunka prison.

"I don't think we mentioned that," Lee said.

In referring to Mrs. d'Aquino's citizenship, Collins asked if Lee had not asked her if she had become a Portuguese citizen by virtue of her marriage.

Lee answered that that would have been an interesting question, but that he had not gone into it.

He said, however, that Mrs. d'Aquino had told of refusing to surrender her American citizenship during the war, despite pressure brought upon her to do so.

De Wolfe quizzed Lee regarding his interview with Mrs. d'Aquino.

"She more or less told me the story of her life," said Lee.

"Well, what was it?" asked De Wolfe.

"She said she was born in Los Angeles and studied zoology at the University of California at Los Angeles," said Lee.

"She said she went to Tokyo in 1941 to see her aunt but she didn't know the language and wrote home that she wanted to come home.

"Her uncle told her when the war started and it was a big surprise to her."

Lee went on to tell the court how Mrs. d'Aquino told him she had not wanted to be a burden to her family so she took a job with Domei New Agency for 130 yen a month. When she found that was not enough, she got another job as typist with Radio Tokyo that paid 100 yen more.

"She said one day word came down from the studio for her to come up."

"She saw an Australian Major Charles Cousens and an American Captain Wallace Ince and they gave her a voice test and she went on the air that night."

"She said they told her it was just to entertain the boys and they needed a girl with a happy-go-lucky style. Then she said after awhile she saw the purpose was to make American troops unhappy with the mud and homesick."

"But she said Ince and Cousens wrote her scripts for six or eight months and then Cousens got sick and Ince had a fight with the people at Radio Tokyo and was moved to another program. Then she said she wrote her own scripts and selected the music for 'Zero Hour'."

"She said in 1945, an English-speaking Japanese major began to tell her how to slant the news."

"She said they had intercepted a news broadcast from Switzerland referring to a girl on the radio known to Americans as 'Tokyo Rose' and the people at the station decided it referred to her. They used it in interstation notes but not on the air."

"She said in the fall of 1944 the Japs claimed to have sunk a lot of American ships off Formosa and at the suggestion of the Jap major she broadcast:

"Orphans of the Pacific, you really are orphans now. How will you get home now that all your ships are sunk?"

"She said she told the GIs their wives and sweethearts were unfaithful and out dancing with other men."

DeWolfe wanted to know whether Mrs. d'Aquino had said why she had gone on the air.

"She said she needed the 100 yen to live on," Lee answered.

"Did she express any regrets?" asked DeWolfe.

"She said: 'I have no particular feeling.' The experience was educational and she learned a lot about mike technique and had the thrill of hearing her voice recorded."

DeWolfe then asked Lee if Mrs.



Margaret Kikuchi (left) and Joan Ritchie were in first and third place respectively after the second tabulation of votes last week in the Nisei Week queen contest in Los Angeles. The winner will be crowned at the Coronation ball to be held under the sponsorship of the "1000" club of the JACL at the Riviera Country club in Santa Monica, Calif., on Aug. 13.

—Rafu Shimpo Photo.



Margaret Kikuchi Takes Lead In Nisei Week Queen Contest

LOS ANGELES — Margaret Kikuchi, sponsored by the Maharaniyas, was in first place as the Nisei Week Queen Committee issued its second release of tabulations this week.

Miss Kikuchi, a receptionist for Dr. George M. Uhl, head of the Los Angeles City Public Health department, has 1979 votes to date. Yukie Sato is second with 1728 and Joan Ritchie has 1185.

Other contestants include Terri Hokoda, Fumi Iketani, Aiko Outa, Yo Okada, Janet Yamada, Susie Yamashita and Susie Shinohara.

Three of the latest entries are Karie Shindo, who appears in Columbia's forthcoming film, "Tokyo Joe"; Isabel Watanabe, 22, sponsored by the West Los Angeles JACL and the Windsors; and Tami Shimahara, sponsored by the Los Angeles YBA.

Justice Department to Open Los Angeles Field Office to Assist in Processing Claims

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The first Department of Justice field office to aid in the processing of evacuation claims under Public Law 886 will be opened in Los Angeles on or about July 25, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised this week.

Los Angeles was selected as the site of the first office because most of the claims thus far filed with the Department of Justice have been from Southern California, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, was informed.

The field office will be located on the eighth floor of the Federal Post Office and Courthouse building in the Civic Center.

Justice Department officials emphasized that the office will be opened on an experimental basis to expedite the processing of evacuation claims as informally as possible. It will serve as a pilot operation in establishing procedures for the handling of claims.

Claims will be processed on a "first filed, first served" basis, Mr. Masaoka said. Claimants in Southern California who have already filed their claims with the Department of Justice in Washington will be called in for interviews and discussions according to the filing numbers they have received. The lower the number, the earlier it will be called.

The Los Angeles office will not pay any of the claims.

At the outset, the field office will not be equipped to assist in filing claims. All claims must still be filed with the Washington headquarters of the Justice Department in the same manner that claims have been filed up to this time.

Whether such assistance will be given later has not yet been determined.

Other field offices in localities where the need is demonstrated are contemplated.

Mr. Masaoka hailed the announcement of the opening of the Los Angeles field office as another

d'Aquino had said anything concerning her own difficulties with those of others.

"Yes," Lee replied, "She said that compared to what other girls had to do, her work was easy. She sometimes felt selfish because all she had to do was face the mike and go home."

"She said she didn't think she was doing anything treasonable but that she did think she might have trouble after the surrender. Her husband had urged her to quit but she didn't because she thought that if she was doing wrong then, it was just as wrong the year before."

JACL Leaders Discuss Claims Law Problems

Okada, Satow Meet
With Mangum Weeks
In Salt Lake City

Mangum Weeks, Department of Justice official who will supervise the field offices which are to be set up to help process the claims of Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry under Public Law 886, conferred in Salt Lake City on July 15 with President Hito Okada and Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL.

The JACL officials discussed general problems concerning the filing and processing of evacuation claims with the government official.

Mr. Okada noted that the opening of field offices for processing claims would accelerate the evacuation claims program. He outlined the role of the JACL to date in assisting claimants in filling out and filing claims through clinics conducted by local chapters.

Mr. Weeks has held positions in the State, Treasury and War Departments and has taught constitutional law at Columbia University. He is working under George Foley of the Justice Department's claims division who is in specific charge of the evacuee claims program and will be in charge of the various field offices and of the adjudication of claims.

In Chicago on July 13 Mr. Weeks met with three JACL officials, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Noboru Honda and Tats Kishida, to discuss the general evacuee claims picture in the Midwest area.

He stressed that a practice of first come, first served will be used in the processing of evacuee claims and declared that eventually traveling hearing boards will be sent to major areas of evacuee resettlement.

Japanese Canadian Girl Reigns Over Dominion Day Fete

NAKUSP, B.C.—Vicki Obayashi was crowned as Queen of the Arrow Lakes at the coronation dance held on Dominion Day, July 1, last week at the Legion Hall.

She is the first girl of Japanese ancestry to win the honor.

Miss Obayashi and her attendants, Lorraine Henke, Marie Pigott, Vera Prough and Pat Hawkins, rode on the feature float of the parade which was a feature of the Dominion Day ceremonies.

Seattle JACL Plans Evacuee Claims Office

SEATTLE — The local JACL chapter is setting up an office to help returned evacuees of this area in filing evacuation claims forms, Mac Kaneko, chapter president, announced this week.

Kaneko stated that he had named George Okada and Jaxon Sonoda as co-chairmen of the group's evacuation claims committee.

Sand Dunes Picnic

CHICAGO—More than 150 members parents and friends are expected to attend the second annual Ellis Community Center church and Sunday school picnic to be held at the Indiana Sand Dunes on July 17.

Nisei Girl Crowned Queen of Western Stampede in Canada

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Sixteen-year old Frances Kato was crowned queen of the annual Kamloops Stampede on Dominion Day last week to become the first girl of Japanese ancestry to reign over the colorful wild west pageant.

Miss Kato who won a trip to Hollywood by becoming queen of the Kamloops Stampede, was crowned by Lon Chaney, Jr., noted film actor. She wore western regalia for her coronation, complete with high boots.

In the evening she attended the ball at the Civic Arena and received a tremendous ovation.

An audience of 7,000 persons greeted Miss Kato at the Stampede. She was presented to Mayor William F. Devin of Seattle, a guest at the annual wild west celebration.

Miss Kato polled 142,300 votes, nearly double that of Gloria Wixel

who placed second with 74,800. Other contestants were Norine Corea, Lyle Butterworth, Ruth Reed and Shirley Fields.

Miss Kato is a student at Kamloops high school.

Kamloops is one of the areas to which Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry were moved during the British Columbia evacuation in 1942.

The Stampede committee announced they were contacting Sessue Hayakawa in Hollywood to act as a host for Miss Kato in the film capital.

Nisei Radio Hour

FRESNO, Calif.—A new "Nisei Hour" is being broadcast on Sundays from 7:15 to 8 a. m. over the new Fresno station, KGST.

Mike Iwatsubo is the announcer.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Butler Report on Hawaii

It is to be regretted that Sen. Hugh Butler, R., Neb., has seen fit to inject a Japanese racial issue into his opposition to statehood for Hawaii.

Sen. Butler's opposition, as expressed in his recent 7,000 word report, is nurtured by his fear that Communists will take over the islands when Hawaii becomes a state. Actually Sen. Butler's report, as the Honolulu Star-Bulletin commented, is not a consideration of Hawaii's fitness for statehood but is "primarily an elaboration of familiar charges that Communism is rampant in Hawaii."

Actually there is no more danger of Communists taking over Hawaii than there is of Communists seizing control in New York and California, two states in which members of that party have been particularly active. Sen. Butler impugns the integrity of the Hawaiian statehood movement when he declares that it is now a Communist plot and he assails the loyalty of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry by his mistaken inference that a considerable number of Hawaii's Communists are Japanese Americans.

Sen. Butler caters to scare psychology when he raises the Japanese issue. It may be recalled that the major opposition to statehood before Pearl Harbor was attacked was based on the question of the loyalty of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry who constitute one-third of the territorial population. That fear led to the circulation of rumors of widespread sabotage on the part of persons of Japanese descent. All of the rumors, some of which are still being repeated in the United States as Togo Tanaka has reported, were proved to be unfounded. Instead, Hawaii's Japanese Americans made a star-spangled record of courage and loyalty on the field of battle and on the streets, the docks and plantations at home.

The opposition to statehood in Hawaii has not forgotten that the "Japanese issue" was a most effective deterrent before the war. Sen. Butler's report, which provides a summation of the present position of this opposition, names a number of Hawaiian Communists and stresses that a number are of Japanese ancestry. The racial emphasis is undoubtedly deliberate.

It is evident that the issues raised in the Butler report, together with Hawaii's present head-on conflict between the ILWU and the Big Five, have relayed for this session at least any Congressional action on statehood. The Hawaiian statehood movement is one which has sprung out of the whole people and advocates of statehood include both industry and labor. It is significant that both the left-wing ILWU and the Republican Star-Bulletin have been earnest advocates of the statehood movement. The opposition to statehood has come from individuals like Alice Kamokila Campbell who has raised the Japanese racial issue, from political opportunists and from those who want to return to the feudal status quo which existed before World War II in Hawaii.

Opposition to Hawaiian statehood once utilized the bugaboo of the political affinity to Japan of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry as a major argument. World War II proved these suspicions to be the counterfeit. Now allegations are made and repeated recently in quarters in Washington where not only the statehood legislation but the Judd and Walter bills are under consideration, that Hawaii's population of Japanese and other Oriental ancestry are susceptible to Communist ideology. The only question which remains seems to be: How silly can these charges get?

Documentation on Evacuation

Future historians will have little difficulty in studying the facts concerning what Prof. Eugene V. Rostow of Yale has called "our worst wartime mistake," the mass evacuation of 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

During the past month two valuable books have been published on the evacuation. One is Morton Grodzins' "Americans Betrayed," which tells of the political pressures which forced the army's mass evacuation decision and demolishes the excuse of "military necessity." The Grodzins work recently inspired the following comment in the San Francisco Chronicle: "If the reading of this study has the effect of making us realize that a democracy never has need of totalitarian methods, then it will undoubtedly turn out to be one of the most valuable books of the decade."

The Grodzins book is a documented study of the evacuation decision itself. The other book published this month, "Removal and Return" by Leonard Bloom and Ruth Riemer, is a survey of the effects of the war on Japanese Americans and compares their prewar and postwar socio-economic status.

These books, together with earlier works by Carey McWilliams, Alexander Leighton, Dorothy Thomas and Richard Nishimoto, Bradford Smith's "Americans from Japan" which appeared last year and the various studies published by the War Relocation Authority provide documentation on virtually every phase of the evacuation and relocation program.

Nisei USA

Nisei and Documentary Films

Several motion pictures, produced or photographed by Nisei, are now being shown in many parts of the country.

The moviegoer will not be able to see these films at his neighborhood theater because they were made in the screen world outside of the glamor factories of Hollywood. These are 16mm. documentaries, accepting the world as it is, and they are not stuffed with the gossamer dreams which Hollywood sells by the reel.

These films, and others like them in the world of the 16 mm. documentaries, were made for distribution to church groups, trade unions, schools, community service organizations and the like. These are generally classified as educational films, although many are quite high in entertainment content.

Perhaps the most ambitious is "Tagaloa," produced by George Tahara of Honolulu in American Samoa. "Tagaloa," now being edited for showing throughout the country, presents an all-native cast of 3,000 and hews to a definite story line which is embellished by shots of native dances and ceremonial rites, as well as with the standard South Seas backgrounds of palm trees, thatched huts and waves rolling across white sand.

Tahara, who played something of an Orson Welles role by producing, directing and shooting the picture during a three-months stay in American Samoa, exposed 15,000 feet of film which is being edited down to about 3,200 feet which will run about 80 minutes.

Tahara, whose company goes under the name of Cine-Pic, has made a number of shorter films on Hawaii but the Samoan film is his biggest project to date.

Commercial sponsorship of a motion picture is no hindrance if the film's producer is an artist of integrity, as Robert Flaherty, perhaps the greatest of the documentary filmmakers, has shown in his latest production, "Louisiana Story," one of the best films of its type ever made. Flaherty, whose "Nanook of the North" added a new dimension to celluloid and camera in the early days of motion picture production, had the financial backing of Standard Oil for "Louisiana Story" but the film itself is devoid of commercialism. This picture of the life of a young boy in the bayou country of Louisiana is one of the finest motion pictures released during the past year.

Similarly Toge Fujihira, the cameraman, and Alan Shilin, writer-producer, have averted the pitfalls of commercial sponsorship in their short subject, "The Seminole of the Everglades," which has won considerable praise. Fujihira's camera, loaded with color film, has caught the chameleon moods of a day in the Everglades. In addition to some fine sequences on the wild life of the Everglades, the pictures emerges as a social document, showing the exploitation and degradation of the people of the Seminole nation on the auction-block of economic necessity. One shot, showing a Seminole buying a pack of cigarettes which turns out to be Old Golds, is included in deference to the sponsor.

In view of the success of the Seminole film, Shilin and Fujihira are considering a series of other pictures on American Indian nations. Their first film, incidentally, was on the Indians of Oklahoma. Meanwhile Toge Fujihira is packing his bags for his greatest adventure in the field of motion picture production. He will leave soon to make two pictures in Africa under Methodist and Lutheran auspices. Although the pictures will stress the extent of missionary work among the people of the Negro republic of Liberia, Fujihira expects to return with a film record of the lives and customs of the people of that country.

Another Nisei producer of documentary films is Henry Ushijima whose Cavalcade Productions is located at Park Ridge, Ill.

Ushijima's latest film, "Out of the Night," a story of the slums of Chicago, was televised on

WBKB, Chicago recently. The picture is the case history of a girl who has become a dope addict and was taken against actual back-grounds in Chicago with skid row habits for extras.

Ushijima, who produced and directed "Out of the Night," made the picture for the Pacific Garden Missions of Chicago. The picture, photographed in color, has a strong and dramatic story line and tells of the work of the religious group in human rehabilitation.

Sam Mukaida in New York recently had a showing of his new short subject, "Growing in Art," which deals with art as a means of aiding the emotional development of children through self-expression. The film is suitable for visual education programs sponsored by such groups as the PTA.

It is significant that all of these recent films by Nisei, in a field in which few Japanese Americans have ventured previously, are focussed on non-Nisei subjects. One reason is that the films were sponsored by commercial or religious organizations for specific purposes. Another is that the Nisei artist with a camera is not racially self-centered.

In a day when a growing number of books are being published on the evacuation story, for instance "Americans Betrayed" and "Removal and Return," it is to be regretted that there is no documentary film record of the evacuation from the evacuee standpoint. There were a number of newsreel shots taken of evacuees moving off to camps but most of these are editorialized to justify the excuse of "military necessity." The Office of War Information also produced two films for the War Relocation Authority on evacuation and relocation which were shown in many U.S. theaters but these subjects also stressed the government's official point of view.

The evacuee story has not been told in films and probably will not be unless the idea which 20th Century-Fox recently registered with the Johnston office matures into a full-fledged production by Darryl Zanuck. It is the thesis of several Hollywood producers who have been contacted regarding a film on the Nisei and evacuation that the subject matter is of somewhat limited interest, whereas a film on anti-Semitism or Jim Crow can arouse a wider range of audience appeal.

If a major novel is ever written about the Nisei story and becomes a nationwide success, it is possible that Hollywood will decide that national interest is sufficient to warrant a film. It is one of Hollywood's many contradictions that films on phony rumors and disproved stories of sabotage by Nisei were considered of great national interest and were produced by such studios as Warner Brothers and Universal during the war.

At the time of the evacuation there were some abortive attempts by several Nisei to make a documentary record of the evacuation for the use of posterity. These efforts were stymied, however, by Gen. DeWitt's contraband decree under which the possession of a motion picture camera by a person of Japanese ancestry became an act of disloyalty. All Nisei-owned cameras were ordered turned in for safekeeping. While the contraband regulations were in effect, Nisei even were prohibited the use of cameras within the confines of the war relocation camps. As a result there are but few still photos and no motion picture films taken through the camera eye of an evacuee resident of the relocation camp.

Although only a few persons of Japanese ancestry, such as art directors Al Nozaki and Eddie Imadzu, have found careers in Hollywood, the field of the 16mm. films is developing considerable Nisei talent in such cameramen and film producers as George Tahara, Toge Fujihira, Henry Ushijima and Sam Mukaida. A project for the future, perhaps for an organization like the JACL, would be a film on the Nisei story. It is apparent that the Nisei are not lacking in personalities with a knowledge of motion picture techniques to do the job.

Vagaries

Seminole Film . . .

The Saturday Review of Literature is giving a full-page review to the "Seminole of the Everglades" film which Toge Fujihira photographed for Old Gold cigarettes, calling it one of the best films yet produced with commercial sponsorship. The color film is being released nationally this summer and probably also will be shown over television. . . . The film will leave for Africa in September to make two documentary films in Liberia. He will fly to Liberia by way of Paris.

Good Friends . . .

The Nisei lost a good friend when Fred Colvig, editor of the Denver Post's editorial pages, was one of 13 prominent American newsmen who were killed in a tragic plane crash on July 12 near Bombay, India. While the Post's friendly attitude toward Japanese Americans reflects the view of Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher, Colvig was largely responsible for the frequent editorial comments attacking bigotry in general and more specifically, supporting President Truman's civil rights program and the bills to provide equality in naturalization and immigration.

Among the victims of the Bombay crash was still another good friend of the Nisei, S. Burton Heath, Pulitzer Prize winner and writer for NEA. Mr. Heath, author of the book, "Yankee Reporter," wrote several editorials on Japanese Americans which opposed Pacific coast hoodlumism against the group. These editorials were distributed and published nationally.

New Book . . .

Morton Grodzins, author of "Americans Betrayed," has two new books under way. One of these books discusses the War Relocation Administration of the war relocation camps. . . . June Kagawa, named by Fred Ware as one of the attendants to the queen of the Drake University yearbook, recently returned to her home in Honolulu after graduating from the Des Moines school. . . . Incidentally, the yearbook, Quax, was edited by Kaz Oshiki.

Druggist . . .

Denver's Councilman James Fresques was honored this week as the "outstanding pharmacist of the year" at the 25th jubilee convention of the International Phi Phi pharmaceutical fraternity in Boston. Because Councilman Fresques, a Spanish American, is busy with Denver civic affairs and has been honored for his work in human and interracial relations, his drugstore is managed by a Nisei, Everett Itanaga. . . . Speaking of politics, Ed R. Roybal recently was sworn in as the first Mexican American elected to the Los Angeles City Council. Roybal, who represents an area which includes the Little Tokyo district, received large-scale Nisei support in his election campaign. Councilman Roybal's business manager during the campaign was Art Takei, a member of the Nisei Progressives.

A report from Japan, published this week in the Chicago Daily News, comments on the fact that returned Japanese POWs from Russia are "puzzled and suspicious" of the Nisei officers now on duty with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan. . . . Alec Templeton, noted blind pianist, gave a special concert in Hilo, T.H. on July 1 under the sponsorship of the 44th Veterans Club. . . . Plans are moving forward to organize an independent Nisei veterans group in the San Francisco Bay area. Sponsors of the organization estimate that there are 1,000 Nisei veterans in the region.

Post in Brooklyn

BERKELEY, Calif. — James Minoru Sakoda, who spent the years on a study of relocation for the University of California's Evacuation and Resettlement Study, last week was appointed an assistant professor of psychology at Brooklyn College in New York.

Sakoda, received his Ph.D. from the University of California last month for a thesis which discussed psychological changes among Japanese American evacuees.

Sakoda was at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho. He is a native of Lancaster, Calif. and is married to the former Hatsue Kurose of Tacoma, Wash.

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Reliving the Evacuation Story

Denver, Colo.

Some fine evening when you think that perhaps you're a bit too well satisfied with the world, take out your copy of Morton Gradzins' "Americans Betrayed" and leaf through some of the chapters. If you react like we did, you'll find yourself smouldering into a slow burn. You'll get sore all over again, and it'll do you good.

Gradzins' carefully documented book is a story of hysteria, greed, blundering, a studied disregard of the Constitutional safeguards for civil rights, and calculated barbarism. Those of us who went through the evacuation and the events that led up to it are familiar with the hate-hymns of local bigots—the minor officials who made such statements as: "Insofar as the local sentiment is concerned . . . it will be entirely satisfactory to keep them (the Japanese Americans) in concentration camps until they die of old age." And: "Keep the Japs in concentration camps for the duration and then turn them over to the Chinese for safe keeping."

But it is more than a little disconcerting, even at this late date, to learn that the policymakers were influenced by these shrill outcries and that the holy of holies, "military necessity," was in fact a lesser consideration.

Even in the high halls of congressional committee hearings, fear ignorance, misinformation and sheer stupidity among our elected representatives—men who were sworn to defend the Constitution—overcame the studied judgment that Americans could expect. Gradzins' chapter 11, entitled "Congressional Sanction," carries a sickening impact.

The transcriptions of some of the hearings reveal a dismaying disregard among most congressmen for the rights of the American-born. The words "concentration camp," were bandied about lightly. It mattered nothing to them that a Nisei was an American; all they could see was the resemblance between his yellow skin and that of the hated enemy in the Pacific. The record of their questions and answers and decisions make them appear as children squatting around an anthill and chattering busily as they try to think of some new devil-

ment with which to harrass the frantic ants. Only the ants in this case were their fellow Americans.

Gradzins helps to clarify one aspect of evacuation—the role of the JACL—which at one time was a mighty controversial topic. The author says:

"Mike Masaoka, the League's national secretary, elaborated on the organization's stand in testimony before the Tolan committee. The League was 'in complete agreement' with any policy of evacuation definitely arising 'from reason of military necessity and national safety.' But if evacuation were 'primarily a measure whose surface urgency cloaks the desires of political or other pressure groups who want us to leave merely from motives of self-interest,' then members of the League felt that they had 'every right to protest and to demand equitable judgment on our merits as American citizens.'"

In a footnote, Gradzins observes: "JACL leaders were subjected to strong persuasion by federal officers, who emphasized dangers of vigilantism, in the event of non-cooperation, and promises of aid, in return for cooperation. In these meetings League officials were far more positive in objecting to evacuation than in their public statements."

Unfortunately, while the army declared loudly that military necessity was the only compelling reason for wholesale evacuation, the record now shows otherwise. It is well worth the time to study it.

The tragedy of mass evacuation is that it was achieved despite the safeguards of individual liberty provided by the Constitution. The evacuation itself is past history, but "Americans Betrayed" is a reminder of the lesson taught by that national experience.

It is a reminder to every American, and especially every Nisei, that he owes it to himself to pledge that the democratic processes must not be allowed to fail again. This tragic episode in the life of the nation need not have been in vain if it will contribute to a greater awareness, among all citizens, of the right of persons to be judged on individual merit rather than on any arbitrary basis of race, creed or color.

sensitive to cruelty and oppression."

"The problems of all of the minorities are in the same boat, and a slightly inferior position is clearly an invitation to disaster." Rabbi Hertzberg, community leader in Nashville, told the seminar on minority groups.

Dr. Hertzberg described the Jewish minority as a product of history, as neither a religious nor national group.

In the future, he predicted, the Jew will become identified as a member of a religious group, with larger numbers "passing" into the total population of the country. He cited the shrinking size of the Jewish community in the total population of this country. He described the role of those Jews who would continue as a religious group as one of "recreating for America, through the Jewish synagogue, a religious people who shall fight for those things in a democracy which the religion itself stands for."

The status of the American Indian was posed to the institute as a warning to all other minorities in the country. Mrs. Bronson, secretary of the National Congress of American Indians, said that if legislation continues to restrict the Indian from participation in American life, the same thing could be done to any other segment of the population.

It is said, according to Mrs. Bronson, that the Indian cannot be given freedom because he is destitute. Yet, she said, he is destitute because he is not free. Among the reasons for this poverty, she pointed out, are the Indian's lack of adjustment to the economy of white society, his ignorance in using his resources to the best advantage, his long history of dislocation and disruption, his dispersion and isolation as a group, and his psychological make-up, breeding the belief that there is no future for the Indian.

Dr. Little, anthropologist at the London School of Economics, told the Race Relations Institute that Africa is the key to world racism. Although political independence and self-determination are within sight in the colonies of West Africa, developments in central and South Africa are becoming a serious danger to the achievement of human rights on a world-wide scale.

"The signs are clear and the process a straight-forward one for the people of West Africa to decide their own political future," Dr. Little asserted. "There are clear examples of political maturity on the part of the West Africans themselves and with the British government."

White supremacy movements in central and South Africa, however, indicate a different and dangerous direction for large sections of the African continent.

Clear evidence of this, he said,

MINORITY WEEK

No Problem

There's no "problem" connected with LeRoy Sikes, 13-year-old Negro athlete from Joliet, Ill., and so perhaps he doesn't rightly belong in this column.

But his record last week in an all-city track event was so good it took on the aura of pulp fiction. LeRoy took first place in the 50-yard dash, the 100-yard dash, the 200, 440, 800, 120 low hurdles the high jump and the broad jump. He anchored the winning 440 relay team. That accounted for nine of the ten events. In the tenth, the shotput, he came in second.

Quick Quote

"This will be the second annual Chinese beauty contest . . . Observing the event purely from the standpoint of a sociological factor, we are glad to see our Chinese American citizens taking it as a part of our American way of life as much as hot dogs, ball games, etc.

"Sometimes the outward actions, such as the sponsorship of such an event, are an easier key to our trends toward Americanism, more so than the slower and deeper aspects of inward political and social changes and attitudes."—The Chinese Press.

Legislature

The California legislature last week abolished segregation in the state militia, the bill now needing only the governor's signature to become law. California thus follows the action of several other states guaranteeing that there will be no segregation in their respective militias.

This bill, however, is the only one passed to date by the California legislature of the many proposed to eliminate racial discrimination. Other bills, most of which are now in committee, include proposals to prohibit discrimination in auto insurance, discrimination in the state board and a bill to eliminate discriminatory questions on employment blanks. The FEPC of course, went down to a bad defeat in the assembly.

Controversy

A pretty 16-year old Negro girl, Joan Rankin of Cincinnati, is the center of the latest race relations incident.

Joan was elected governor of Buckeye Girls' state, sponsored by the American Legion auxiliary. Under ordinary circumstances, that meant she would be sent to Washington, D.C., along with other "governors" to attend the National state.

But the Ohio American Legion auxiliary apparently in complete sincerity decided they would not send Joan thus sparing her the "embarrassment posed by certain social discriminations in Washington."

The protests came in thick and fast and by the end of the week almost everybody had gotten into the act. Even the Ohio House of Representatives acted with notable dispatch, passing a two-fold resolution which first disapproved the auxiliary's action in the capital. The American Legion, of course, is concerned, and the matter will come before the executive committee next month. Even other organizations have become concerned about Joan's reception in the capital, and another veterans group has offered to take care of Joan while she is in Washington.

Chinatown, My Chinatown

San Francisco's Chinatown, most picturesque spot in the city, is destined to get a thorough rebuilding job which won't be a mere face-lifting.

Chinatown, despite its tourist-attracting good looks, is also the most congested area in the United States. Behind the bright store fronts and the pretty Oriental displays here are 35,000 persons living within 18 city blocks. The area has the city's highest tuberculosis and death rates. Eighty per cent of the tenements have been condemned.

So, under the newly enacted Federal housing bill, the area will be the first to be rebuilt.

The project will retain the Oriental atmosphere in its architecture, but aside from that, everything will be new including the introduction of sunlight, fresh air, lawns and gardens.

Birthday

If memorable occasions can have their anniversaries so can the New York FEPC.

Governor Dewey last week issued a statement on the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

"To me the most encouraging section of the (commission's) report is the statement that has been almost universal acceptance of the law by all concerned—by employers, labor unions and employment agencies alike," Gov. Dewey said. "As a result thousands of decent, honest citizens of our state who otherwise might have been deprived of gainful employment because of prejudice are now earning their daily bread and are taking their rightful places among the hard-working men and women of our Empire state."

"The pioneer law against discrimination in employment has worked in our state," Gov. Dewey said. "It has become a practical application of the great American ideal that all men are created free and equal, that no man should be denied a right to work because of whom his parents were, where he came from or in what manner he chooses to worship his God."

Big Gains

Southern Negroes showed a thumping big gain this last year when 700,000 of them voted in the 1949 presidential election. That, out of an estimated 1,000,000 qualified Negro voters in southern states, was a resounding victory for the Negro voter.

Quick Quote

"I don't recall ever seeing the analogy made, but there is much in common between the Negro problem and the former Philippine islands problem. Our slave-trading forefathers captured the Negro race just as certainly as our nearer ancestors under Pres. William McKinley captured the Filipinos. Both these dark-skinned peoples were brought by force under the rule of this country. We have accomplished the independence of the Philippines, but the Negro nation exists as a chain of alien islands within our very borders. If we are unwilling to complete the liberation, we must expect periodic insurrections against the colonialism of Jim Crow."—Holmes Alexander.

came in the proposal to form a Central African Federation, to include the colonies of Kenya, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

African natives in these areas are opposing this movement, Dr. Little explained, because it would mean their exclusion from the political, economic and social life of their countries. This area's proximity to South Africa, which the speaker termed a "white supremacy state," is largely responsible for this extension of undemocratic racial ideologies and movements, according to Dr. Little.

If the political and economic system of South Africa extends to other areas, he warned, it will mean the further retardation of democracy and progress in Africa. Africa, he said, has produced "a tremendous wastage of human resources and impeded the economic development of the country."

Oriental Exclusion Damages U.S. Leadership, Roger Baldwin Tells Fisk Race Relations Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Oriental exclusion act has caused the greatest single damage to American democratic policy in international leadership, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, told delegates to the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk university.

The institute, sponsored by the American Missionary Association, discussed the present and future status of America's minority groups, discrimination and America's role in international affairs.

Speakers included Dr. Reginald Barrett, Dr. Smiley Blanton, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Dr. Kenneth Little, Rep. Brooks Hays and Baldwin.

In discussing the Oriental exclusion law, Baldwin said that for the new national states of the far east, comprised mainly of colored peoples, the act means that Orientals are not wanted in America.

"The new nations of darker peoples, liberated from imperialism, demand equality," he said.

The ACLU director predicted that the cold war will go on until either Russia wins or until we make our own democracy at home mean what it says.

"Nothing could assist more in the contest with Communism on the world political scene," he said, "than the passage of the entire civil rights program."

Pointing out the effect of our domestic failures in human rights, Baldwin said that Communism cannot be contained by arms and dollars.

"We can only do it by building a superior democracy at home," he said.

Baldwin declared that conservative business interests in this country, organized to sustain what they term "the American way of life," have created a condition where it is increasingly difficult to challenge the status quo in civil liberties.

These interests, he said, are the real foes to civil rights.

Baldwin predicted the eventual enactment of the civil rights program. "The forces supporting it are so strong," he said, "they doubtless will bring the issue to filibuster to determine whether the country will be run by a majority or dictated to by a minority of men who put sectional above national interest."

Dr. Barrett, visiting professor from Cambridge university, told the institute that the struggle for democracy and freedom "is here and now."

He said that the outcome of the present two-power conflict in the world depends, in good part, on what the United States will do to

preserve and strengthen the democratic process at home.

So long as certain segments of the American population are excluded from economic, political and social rights and so long as the "philosophy of racism" is maintained, Dr. Barrett said, the rest of the world will continue to have serious doubts about America's political leadership.

The struggle for free, democratic expression in this country, he told his audience, is a struggle for the integration of all people into the total society. "The United States must not be ashamed to solve its own racial problems," he said, "because these problems are world problems."

Dr. Blanton spoke to the institute on the psychiatric approach to race relations.

"A curious fact has emerged from psychiatric investigation," he described, "that we have the capacity for almost simultaneously loving and hating the same person."

One of the reasons we feel a certain amount of hate toward others, Dr. Blanton said, is "because we are afraid we are going to like them too much and this love will get us into trouble."

"It is the belief of most psychiatrists who have studied the race question in this country that the segregation and discrimination against Negroes is caused by fear of eventual mingling of the two races; in other words, the resentment stems from a tendency for affectionate relationship, which gives rise to fear and resentment."

"I am often astonished at the lack of faith so many people have in themselves and in this country. They seem to belong to the all-is-lost school, the country's-going-to-the-dogs faction." Fortunately, Dr. Blanton pointed out, "the conscience of the average person in this country is developed and directed by the cultural pattern laid down by the Judeo-Christian civilization and, more and more—especially since the last war the consciences of the people are more

Kitamura Turns Down Pro Ball Contract

Dick Kitamura, whose brilliant shortstop play was a major factor in Weber College's feat of winning the Intermountain conference baseball championship, was offered a contract by the Ogden Reds of the Pioneer League, a Class C farm of the Cincinnati Reds. Kitamura wanted to travel and chose to sign with the Harlem Globetrotters as the first non-Negro player on the barnstorming team.

Kitamura, on the basis of his play for Weber, was considered as good a fielder as any shortstop in the Pioneer League, rated as one of the best Class C leagues in organized baseball. The Pioneer League, however, covers only cities in Utah, Idaho and Montana.

The Nisei shortstop showed his stuff before 7,000 fans at Derks Field in Salt Lake City last week as he helped the Globetrotters defeat the House of David team in an exhibition.

It was also reported that scouts for several other teams beside the Cincinnati Reds gave Kitamura the onceover.

Nishita Latest Hawaii Pitching Prospect

Word from Hawaii is that the best young pitching prospect to come up this year is slim Bill Nishita who lost a 2 to 1 pitching duel to Dave Anderson and the University of California Bears recently in Honolulu. Nishita's strong right arm almost took St. Louis College (a high school) to the Honolulu interscholastic championship. He was named Honolulu's player of the year for his pitching feats which included an earned run average of only 1.15 per game. During the past season Nishita hurled 102 innings and gave up only 13 runs. He struck out 69 and gave up 64 hits.

Because of the current interest of major league scouts in Nisei talent, Nishita may be getting an offer soon. The young Nisei moundman is considered a top fielder, having 52 assists for the season and a batting average of .333.

Two other young Nisei pitchers who should catch the eye of pro ball scouts are Henry Tominaga and Harry Kitamura, mainstays of the University of Hawaii pitching staff. Tominaga was Hawaii's "player of the year" two years ago and won a trip to Brooklyn where he pitched in the "Brooklyn vs. the World" game.

Nisei Battery Escapes Injury

Pro baseball's first all-Nisei battery of Jiro Nakamura and Hank Matsubu escaped injury when the bus carrying the Modesto Reds baseball team was wrecked on the highway south of Modesto on July 8. The bus crashed into the rear of a truck which had stopped suddenly to avoid hitting another car. No one was injured in the accident.

Matsubu has finally found his batting eye and has hit in his last four games, including the July 12 game with Visalia which Modesto

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Bakersfield Team Spoils Debut Of Modesto's All-Nisei Battery

won, 7 to 5. Matsubu played right field getting two for four, including his second double since he joined the Reds. He stole a base and had two putouts.

Baseball Scouts Hunt Nisei Ivory

One of the reasons why baseball scouts are more interested in Nisei baseball ivory these days is that there are a greater number of minor leagues in the west than existed in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to the Triple A Pacific Coast League there are the Class B Western International, the Class C California State Sunset, Border and Pioneer and the Class D Far West League. This has created a greater demand for players. . . . Baseball ivory-hunters also are not unaware of the fact that a good Nisei player would be good for the box-office, particularly in some California cities where Nisei league games often outdraw the pros.

Sakamoto's Proteges Swim for Peppe

Although Halo Hirose who captained the Ohio State Buckeyes during the past swimming season and Bill Smith who was captain in 1948 have completed their eligibility, three more Hawaiian swimmers will form a nucleus for Coach Mike Peppe's team next year. They are Jose Balmores and Bunmei Nakama, both proteges of Coach Soichi Sakamoto of Honolulu, and Herbert Kobayashi. Nakama and Balmores were members of Sakamoto's Alexander House, Maui team which won the National AAU championship in the year before the war.

Mekata Wins Title In Oahu Tourney

Larry Mekata of Honolulu, the 1949 National JACL tournament singles champion, paired with Richard Sarae to win the doubles in the first annual Oahu Bowling association tournament recently. The Mekata-Sarae team had a total pinfall of 1,249. Hal Ogata who was a member of the Hawaiian team at the JACL tourney in Salt Lake City last March won the

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — The Bakersfield Indians spoiled the debut of the first all-Nisei battery in pro baseball in the first game of a California State League doubleheader with the Modesto Reds on July 10.

Bakersfield, a farm club of the Cleveland Indians, knocked out Jiro Nakamura in the third inning of the seven-inning opener and went on to win, 9 to 4.

During his stay on the mound the Nisei southpaw, pitching his first game since he was signed two weeks ago by Modesto, was obviously nervous and had trouble finding the plate. He gave up eight walks and was touched for four hits which scored five runs.

Nakamura was charged with the defeat.

Hank Matsubu caught the whole game and got one hit in three trips. Matsubu, who has been used in the outfield occasionally by Manager Max Macon of the Reds, played right field in the second game.

A crowd of 2,988, some of whom were attracted by the announcement that Modesto would start its "all-Japanese" battery, saw the twin bill.

Modesto also lost the second game, 1 to 5.

Seattle Nisei Vets Win Baseball Tourney

SEATTLE — The Seattle Nisei Vets won the annual Fourth of July baseball tournament, defeating Hood River, 12 to 0, in the finals.

The Western Giants won the consolation title defeating the Portland Vets, 12 to 10.

singles and all-events championship with totals of 1,817 and 635. Ogata also was on the winning team. Charles Nojima, another member of the Hawaiian team at Salt Lake, placed second in the doubles.

Gales Blow 53 Runs Across the Plate

The Nisei Gales opened their season in the Uptown Softball league last week in San Francisco by defeating the Lucky Stars by a score of 53 to 6. The Gales scored their 53 runs on only 18 hits in the seven-inning encounter.

442nd Veteran Loses to Texan In U. S. Public Links Tourney

Nakamura Wins Last Game as Amateur For San Jose Team

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Jiro Nakamura, new member of the hurling corps of the Modesto Reds of the California State league, made his farewell to amateur baseball a success when he pitched the San Jose Zebras to a 12 to 4 victory over the visiting Harbor City Skippers from Southern California on July 3.

Nakamura struck out eleven Skippers and scattered eight hits. He left the following day to join the Modesto team.

In the July 4 game the Zebras defeated the Skippers, 9 to 4, behind Johnny Horio.

The two victories gave the Zebras a clean sweep in their four-game series with the southland club.

San Jose Group Nets \$80 from Show

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Net proceeds of \$580 was realized by the United Citizens League of Santa Clara County at the benefit show in the Burnett junior high school auditorium which featured the Japanese dramatic troupes from San Francisco as well as local performers.

Plan Benefit Movie

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A motion picture program will be presented on July 22 at the Buddhist gym under the sponsorship of the local Japan Relief Committee, composed of representatives of local churches and the United Citizens League.

LOS ANGELES—Sukeyoshi Kushi, the 442nd Combat Team veteran who won the public links championship of Honolulu recently, was defeated and eliminated in the National Public Links tournament on July 11 on the new Rancho course in Los Angeles when he lost, 1 up to Marion Pflueger of Austin, Texas.

Kushi, the first Nisei to win the Honolulu public links title, fired a 73 on July 9 to help the Honolulu team to tie for second place in the intercity team matches, a preliminary event to the national tournament.

His teammates from Honolulu, Charles Makaiwa and Danny Koyama, scored 75 and 77 to give the Hawaiian trio an aggregate of 225. The Warren G. Harding trophy was won by the San Francisco team with 221. Denver and Toledo were tied with Honolulu at 223.

Kushi, 24 years of age, is a student at the University of Hawaii.

He served in Italy with the 442nd Combat Team and was wounded on July 4, 1944 in the Battle of Little Cassino when a bullet from a German sniper knocked off the knuckle of the index finger of his left hand, pierced his left lung and came out through the back. Discharged with a withered left hand, Kushi thought that his golfing days were at an end.

After his discharge from the army, Kushi changed his grip to compensate for his weakened left hand and put in endless hours of practice.

His determination paid off when he shot rounds of 71 and 72 to win the territorial public links crown in Honolulu.

He is married to the former Peggy Matsukawa of Honolulu.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunichi Mitsunaga a girl on June 28 in Sacramento.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Tsunoi, Elk Grove, Calif., a girl on June 25.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Nakagaki a boy on July 5 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tsutomu Matsumoto, Alvarado, Calif., a girl, Kathleen Marie, on June 26.
To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Masayoshi Matsui, Cupertino, Calif., a girl, Karen Ann, on June 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Okasaki a girl on July 6 in Lodi, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Kawamoto a boy on June 11 in San Diego.
To Dr. and Mrs. Joe Yuzuru Abe, Pasadena, Calif., a girl, Sandra Miyeko, on June 24.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ryoichi Adachi a girl, Karen, on June 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Willie Megumi Funakoshi, West Los Angeles, a girl, Kay Reiko, on June 21.
To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Hamada twin girls, June Hitomi and Jane Megumi, on June 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yasujiro Kawabata, West Los Angeles, a boy, Mikio Anthony, on June 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kobata, Gardena, Calif., a girl, Frances, on June 22.
To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kiyoshi Nakagawa a girl, Stephanie Misao, on June 26 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyoshi Nakano a boy, Wayne Jinsei, on June 21 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Okada, El Segundo, Calif., a boy, Yoshiaki Herbert, on June 21.
To Mr. and Mrs. Attado Shiraki a girl, June, on June 23 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shoji Ishii a boy on June 26 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Taniguchi a boy on July 5 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jimi Jimmy Nakayama a girl on July 4 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Sato

a girl on June 25 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kei Sugiyama a boy on July 12 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. R. Akahoshi, Ault, Colo., a girl on July 1 in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Yoshijima a girl on July 10 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Norizo Tataru a girl, Leilane Sanae, on June 23 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kurihara a boy, Jack Kenneth, on June 19 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Hayakawa, Pasadena, Calif., a girl on June 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Murata, Rockford, Ill., a girl, Kathleen Ann, on June 24.
To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Koyama, St. Louis, Mo., a girl, Cheryl Stephanie, on June 19 in St. Louis, Mo.

DEATHS

Mrs. Suzuko Kato (Mrs. Jinzo Kato) on July 9 in San Mateo, Calif.
Ikuyoshi Kato on June 25 in Chicago.
Torajiro Sasano, 47, on July 4 in Sacramento.
T. Ozawa on July 2 in Alamosa, Colo.
Mrs. Sato Takeda on July 11 in Los Angeles.
Kenji Watanabe, 18, of Los Angeles on July 10 in Huntington Beach, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Marjorie Higashi to Edward Nakaji on July 3 in Chicago.
Miyeko Fujisawa to Yoshiyuki Uda on June 19 in Chicago.
Michino Mayekawa to Shinichi Yoshida on June 18 in Chicago.
Sakaye Shiraga to Takeshi Hayashida on July 3 in Los Angeles.
Alice Fujimoto to John Kado on July 3 in Gilroy, Calif.
Fumi Onodera to George Iwasaki on July 10 in Seattle.
Shigeko Tsuchiyama to Nobuo

Driver, Passengers Escape Injury in Spectacular Crash

SAN FRANCISCO — Driver Harry H. Miyagishima, 27, and four passengers escaped unscathed in a spectacular and costly accident here July 9.
Miyagishima's car was struck broadside at the intersection of Scott and Sutter by a new car driven by Allan J. Trost, 22.
Miyagishima's sedan was knocked 85 feet across the sidewalk, snapped off a fireplug and came to rest in a storefront at 2305 Sutter st. The fireplug sent up a fountain of water which flooded the street and the store.
Damage was estimated at \$700 for Miyagishima's car and \$300 for Trost's auto.

Co-ed Outing

CHICAGO—The Forest Beach YWCA camp at New Buffalo, Mich., will be the site of the annual Coed Weekend outing sponsored by the Citywide Recreation Council of the Chicago Resettlers Committee which will be held on the Aug. 27-28 weekend.
George Nagumo is general chairman for the affair. He noted that the total camp fee, exclusive of transportation, will be \$6. There will be a \$3 registration fee.

Uyeda Sisters Will Take Part In Midwest Dance Festival

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Uyeda sisters and their students are participating in the United Nations Folk Festival which will start on July 16 at the International Friendship Gardens in Michigan City, Ind.
Haruko and Tomeko Uyeda and their students will represent the Japanese racial group and will join with other dance groups which will present American, Lithuanian, Scottish, Swedish and Russian dances.

Announce New Regulations For Filing Claims for Loss, Damage to Contraband Goods

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice this week announced regulations for filing claims for loss or damage to contraband property deposited with the Justice Department or local police agencies by aliens and Nisei.

Claims are only for loss or damage to such items as radios, cameras, binoculars and weapons ordered deposited in the custody of the government at the outbreak of the war. Claims up to \$1,000 will be paid on losses through no fault of those who deposited the articles. Claims in excess of this amount must be approved by Congress.

Payment is authorized by Public Law 17, 81st Congress, a law introduced at the request of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee by Sen. Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.), and passed early in the present session.

Claims must be filed in duplicate on forms available through the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Claims forms, with a description of the property, facts concerning its deposit and value, efforts made to recover it, and any other information necessary for the proper identification of the property, should be returned to the same

office in the Department of Justice.

The following documents also must be filed with the claims form when it is returned to the Justice Department:

1) A copy of the receipt showing the property was deposited in accordance with regulations by the Attorney General, or, if such receipt is not available, a statement establishing that it was so deposited.

2) An affidavit by the claimant stating the property was not used for espionage or other illegal purposes.

If a claim is determined valid in whole or in part, a voucher, showing the amount due, if not in excess of \$1,000, will be forwarded to the claimant for his signature. The voucher will show that the claimant accepts the amount as full settlement of his claim for loss. Signed and returned to the Attorney General's office, vouchers will be paid.

The Attorney General's office advised the JACL ADC that, in determining the amount of the claim, "The value of the property at the time of deposit shall be used as the basis of valuation."

If, in the opinion of the Attorney General, a claimant is entitled to more than \$1,000, the claim will be referred to Congress for its consideration, and the claimant notified of the action.

If determined that no amount is due, the claimant also will be promptly notified.

All claims must be presented in writing on or before March 15, 1950, to come within the provisions of Public Law 17.

Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, said he understood the Justice Department would act as promptly as possible on processing claims. However, it has not yet been learned when the department will be ready to pay claims. It is assumed every effort will be made to effect compensation claims within one year.

He also emphasized that Public Law 17 should not be confused with the Evacuation Claims Law. Each treats an entirely separate type of claim, he pointed out.

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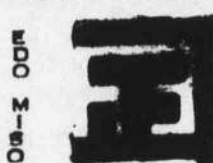
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Nisei Athlete Meets Death In Riptide

High School Football Star Drowns, Brother Rescued at Beach

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif.—An 18-year old Nisei, Kenji Watanabe of Los Angeles was drowned on July 10 when he was carried into the sea by a riptide while trying to teach his 13-year old brother, Takeshi, to swim.

Takeshi was not carried under by the riptide and was rescued.

Watanabe was a football star at Los Angeles Polytechnic high school on the 1948 varsity and was a candidate for vice president of the student body for the coming semester.

As first-string guard on the Poly team, he was considered one of the squad's mainstays for the coming year.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Buichi Watanabe and is also survived by four younger brothers and a sister.

The parents said that Kenji was teaching Takeshi to swim so that the latter could qualify as a boy scout. Kenji was junior assistant scoutmaster with Troop 379.

His body was not recovered until the morning of July 11.

Pacific Southwest Council to Hold Convention in L.A.

LOS ANGELES — The Pacific Southwest JACL district council will add to Nisei Week activities by holding its forthcoming district convention on Aug. 13 and 14 in Los Angeles.

Delegates and boosters from JACL chapters and committees in Southern California, Arizona and Southern Nevada are expected to attend.

The Nisei Week committee also announced that the Southern California section of the "1000 Club," the organization pledged to the financial support of JACL national headquarters, will sponsor the coronation ball for the Nisei Week queen on Aug. 13.

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"Removal and Return:" Government Should Appropriate \$350 Million to Cover Evacuee Losses, Say Authors of Book

BERKELEY, Calif.—More than \$350,000,000 should be appropriated by the government to cover the losses of Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the mass evacuation of 1942, Leonard Bloom and Ruth Riemer declare in the book, "Removal and Return," which is being published this month by the University of California Press.

The authors note that their estimate, based on prewar values, includes both income and property losses.

The book criticizes the Public Law 886, the present evacuee claims act, on the grounds that it makes no provisions for losses of earned income and earning power.

"Removal and Return," compares the prewar socio-economic status of Japanese Americans with their postwar status.

The authors offer their findings as a basis for evaluating the methods by which the government proposes to settle claims resulting from mass evacuation.

Authors Bloom and Riemer declare that the present economic position of Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast is much lower than that which existed at the time of the mass evacuation.

"If many proponents of the evacuation were motivated by economic considerations, as is commonly assumed," the authors add, "their wishes have been satisfied at least in part. Japanese Americans lost much of the economic ground they gained in more than a generation. Their holdings of rural land and urban property were greatly reduced, their financial reserves dissipated, and their occupation distribution drastically altered.

"Viewed in another way, these losses are in large part an expression of the amount of damage to the war economy in the loss of

productive labor, damage to and destruction of property and reduction in efficiency in use."

Dr. Bloom is associate professor of sociology and Ruth Riemer is a research worker at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Dr. Bloom, an authority on evacuation losses by Japanese Americans, supervised an independent survey of the losses sustained by evacuees in the Los Angeles area.

He testified on behalf of an evacuation claims bill at hearings held on May 29, 1947 by the House Judiciary Committee.

"The timetable and the plan of the evacuation was designed so that large economic losses were inevitable," he told the House committee. "There can never be compensation for intangible damages, the loss of freedom, disruption of lives and mental sufferings, but the very least we can expect of a working democracy is an effort to indemnify the evacuees for economic damages suffered by no other segment of our population."

Salt Lake Student Wins Scholarship

Teruo Fujii, a graduate of West high school in Salt Lake City, is one of the winners of the four \$150 scholarships to the University of Utah which are being offered by the "U" chapter of Intercollegiate Knights, it was announced this week.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daijiro M. Fujii of Salt Lake City.

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ADC's Statement Will Urge Early Senate Action to Give Citizenship Rights to Issei

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week put the finishing touches on its statement to the special Senate Subcommittee on immigration and naturalization which will recommend immediate passage of legislation to grant naturalization rights to resident Japanese and other aliens presently ineligible to citizenship.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, is expected to appear before the special subcommittee, headed by Sen. J. Howard McGrath, D., Rhode Island, to urge Senate action on the Judd bill or the Walter resolution during the present session of Congress.

The McGrath group, which includes Sen. Forrest Donnell, R., Mo., and Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., was appointed by the Senate Judiciary Committee primarily to study the Judd and Walter bills.

It was explained that the Judd bill would reopen the United States to limited immigration from all Asiatic countries and would give naturalization rights to all immigrants, while the Walter resolution would grant only naturalization rights to all immigrants regardless of race.

Both bills have passed the House, the Judd bill on March 1 and the Walter resolution on June 6.

Although the hearings, which are to be held on July 19 and 20, are scheduled quite late in the session, Masaoka said "we are hopeful some action may be possible before Congress adjourns for the summer."

The JACL ADC official pointed out that the organization has urged public hearings on bills for equality in immigration and naturalization.

He said that JACL ADC not only will file a complete statement of its support for such bills but also will present several witnesses to testify on behalf of the proposals.

He said that a number of officials, including Gov. Ingram H. Stainback of Hawaii, also have promised to testify on behalf of the bills. Gov. Stainback promised to testify personally on the bills if present in Washington at the time of the hearings, otherwise he will submit a written statement urging passage of the legislation.

A JACL ADC official said that the near-unanimous vote for the Judd bill in the House and the fact that the Walter resolution passed without a dissenting voice

is an indication that there is little opposition to the proposals.

He declared that the opposition expressed to the Judd bill at the time of its passage by the House came not against the total measure but because of two specific provisions, one which would reduce immigration from China and the other limiting immigration from the West Indies. He said that JACL ADC opposes both of these provisions and has urged that the Judd bill be amended.

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