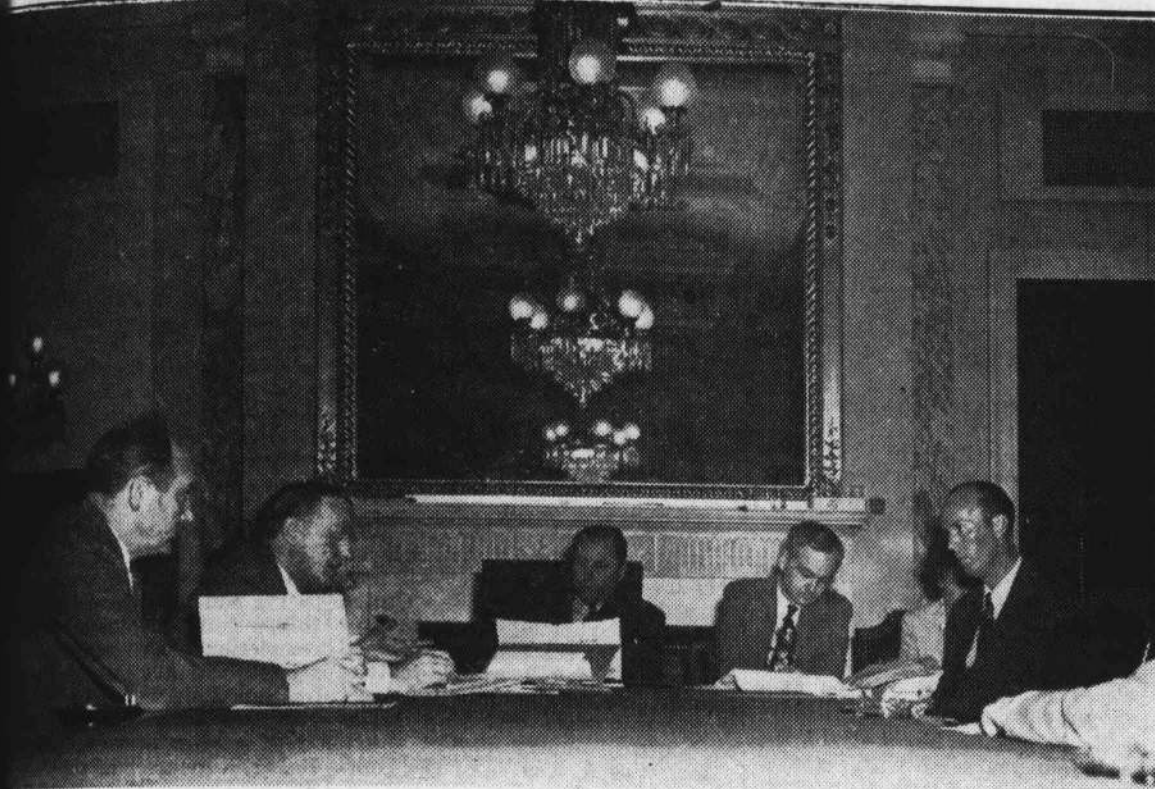




## Testify for Equality in Naturalization



Rep. Walter H. Judd, R., Minn., is shown as he appeared before the McGrath Special Subcommittee of the Senate on July 19 to testify on behalf of his bill for equality in naturalization and immigration. Rep. Judd and other witnesses, including Gen. Robert Eichelberger, told the three-man subcommittee of the need for passage of the

proposed measure at the present session of Congress. From left to right, the personalities in the photo are Dean Rusk, Deputy Undersecretary of State; Congressman Judd; Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the subcommittee; Richard Arens, staff director of the subcommittee; and the official court stenographer.

## Witnesses Charge Eight Overt Acts to "Tokyo Rose"

### Former Radio Tokyo Officials Declare Defendant Took Part in Propaganda Broadcasts

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—Iva Toguri d'Aquino, alleged to be "Tokyo Rose," stands on trial for eight overt acts of treason listed by the United States government.

This week, the third week of her trial, she watched intently as two former Nisei testified that she did participate in the eight acts.

Her accusers were onetime Nisei who renounced their American citizenship and worked for Radio Tokyo during the war.

The damaging testimony came from Kenkichi Oki, who was Radio Tokyo's production supervisor for the Zero Hour, over which the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts were made, and George Mitsushio, chief of the Front Line section of Radio Tokyo which produced the Zero Hour.

Oki, a ruggedly-built individual who played football for New York University, and Mitsushio, formerly English editor of the Los Angeles daily, the Rafu Shimpō, stolidly asserted that Mrs. d'Aquino had participated in the specific acts for which the government is trying the Nisei defendant.

The court was treated to the ironic situation of hearing two former Japanese Americans who had renounced their American citizenship testifying for the United States government in its case against Mrs. d'Aquino, who retained her status as an American citizen throughout the war.

The San Francisco press, in its accounts of the week's testimony pointed out the irony of the situation.

The San Francisco Call-Bulletin reported:

"A Sacramento-born former New York University football player who renounced his American citizenship shortly before the war and became a Japanese national isn't at all hesitant about helping pin the badge of treason upon Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino."

The Call-Bulletin account pointed out that Oki "by a narrow line of demarcation, escaped being branded by America as a traitor because he adopted Japan as his fatherland. That, however, is what Iva steadfastly had refused to do."

Because testimony by two wit-

nesses are required for the overt acts, the combined testimony of Oki and Mitsushio proved the most damaging in the trial to date.

Mrs. d'Aquino, looking extremely tired as the trial entered its third week, watched closely as her former co-workers helped build up the government's case against her.

Mitsushio, a rotund and intelligent individual, said that in two separate meetings of Zero Hour personnel, both of them attended by Mrs. d'Aquino, he described the purposes of the Zero Hour program as a program which would be produced to destroy the morale of American fighting men in the South Pacific.

He said that at the second meeting, held to organize the Front Line section, he told the group the Zero Hour program was to be "one of the psychological weapons of the Japanese armed forces."

Under direct examination by Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe, Mitsushio described the circumstances leading to one of the overt acts.

He told the court that in the fall of 1944 he had been told by his superiors that army intelligence had received a report that an American contingent had landed upon a small island and were without water. He asked Mrs. d'Aquino to incorporate the report into a script for the Zero Hour.

"She said she would," Mitsushio said. He continued that he had seen her type out the script and that he later saw her read the script over the air.

He quoted her as reading the following:

"Okay, Sarge, leave out the beer. Let's have some cold (Continued on page 3)

### Speak for Prosecution



The two major prosecution witnesses at the "Tokyo Rose" trial in San Francisco this week were George (Nakamoto) Mitsushio, above, and Ken Oki. Both are former residents of California and were officials of Radio Tokyo.... San Francisco Chronicle photos.

## Overwhelming Support Voiced By Witnesses for Judd Bill Before Senate Subcommittee

Impassioned Plea by Masaoka Draws Applause; Chinese Americans Appear to Urge Passage Of Equality in Naturalization Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued support for the Judd bill for equality in Naturalization and Immigration marked the second and closing day on July 20 of a special Senate Subcommittee holding public hearings on the proposed measure.

The Subcommittee was urged by Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director to give citizenship to alien Japanese, a group he characterized as a "people without a country."

This same view was expressed by a stream of witnesses who discussed the measure in a Senate hearing chamber crowded with dozens of spectators.

The Subcommittee is headed by Sen. J. Howard McGrath, (D., R.I.), and includes Senators Forrest C. Donnell, (R. Mo.), and James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.).

Making one of the longest talks of the day Mr. Masaoka gave an impassioned plea for passage of the Judd proposal.

He closed on the note that the Senate could write a brilliant chapter in the history of the Japanese in America by righting old wrongs. And when he finished speaking a stilled audience began applauding, a most unusual occurrence at a Senate hearing.

Mr. Masaoka urged amendments to the Judd bill, to permit the Filipinos and Chinese to retain their present immigration rights and to remove the West Indies from the immigration limitations of the so-called colonial provisions of the bill.

Both of these things are accomplished in a truncated form of the Judd bill which Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), a former missionary to China, offered as a substitute proposal to the committee on July 19.

Mr. Masaoka told the Subcommittee that while the JACL ADC was interested primarily in the Judd bill, if the Senate did not see fit to pass the act at this session, at least it should pass H. J. Res. 238, the Walter resolution which removes color and race as a requisite to naturalization.

However, he said he was convinced that the overwhelming sentiment of other witnesses and the nation as a whole was for passage of the Judd bill at the earliest possible date.

The second day's hearings began with the appearance before the Subcommittee of Del. Joseph R. Farrington, (R., Hawaii).

He said he could not urge "too strongly my conviction that enactment of this bill would give this nation a well-rounded Pacific policy." Delay, he said, merely "strengthens the hands of those with evil purposes—the Communists."

The delegate from Hawaii said the bill has "special significance to the people of the Pacific islands—the Guamanians, Samons and Tahitians who, though cousins of the Hawaiian are ineligible to citizenship."

Pointing out that these groups proved loyal supporters to the United States during the war, he said they have lived for years under the American flag yet still are denied citizenship. He said some 18,000 Guamanians and 25,000 Samoans would be affected by the Judd bill's section giving naturalization rights to all without regard to race, color or national origin.

He spoke even more strongly of the need for giving both immigration and naturalization privileges to the Japanese and Koreans, and said: "This is the least we can do to recognize the contributions of the Japanese to the winning of the war. Their contributions in the war are well known."

"It is imperative that we revise our laws and attitudes on race for all of the people concerned by the bill."

Del. Farrington introduced a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu in support of

equality in immigration and naturalization.

Although not present, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America sent a letter to the Subcommittee which said in part:

"There is no question today on which churches have reached the unanimity of judgment which they have in support of the Judd bill. He said the council asks only that Orientals be not discriminated against on the basis of color."

Quietly but fervently, Lt. Col. James M. Hanley, a war-time officer of the famed all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team lauded the Nisei as "superior soldiers."

"Those men died, willing to give their lives to demonstrate and prove their loyalty to this nation. The men of the 442nd never gave up any ground. The Germans never defeated them in any battle. This is a record unmatched by any other unit of the army. I have not the slightest doubt about the loyalty of these men."

Y. B. (Baron) Goto, assistant director of the University of Hawaii extension Service, described to the committee what it meant for him, born in Japan, to gain his American citizenship through military service during World War II.

He raised laughter when he said that, despite his knowledge of Japan and fluency in the language, "somebody decided I'd make a good artillery man," he subsequently trained with the artillery, then was transferred to Military Intelligence.

The aliens are not asking you to grant them a special privilege, he said. "They are appealing to your sense of justice, to that great tradition of fairness which has characterized the growth of this country, to correct an injustice in our immigration and naturalization laws."

"I can think of no more significant move than the passage of this bill to prove to the people of Japan and the Far East that the democracy we have been teaching them applies to all people of the world, and particularly to those already within our borders, regardless of race, color or national origin," he added.

Two Chinese Americans, in an unusual display of solidarity of feeling among those of Oriental ancestry in this nation, also spoke in behalf of the Judd bill.

The two were Y. C. Hong, small, articulate lawyer from San Francisco, representing the "Six Companies," and Edward Hong, New York City.

"The Japanese justly deserve the privilege of citizenship," Mr. Y. C. Hong told the Subcommittee.

He spoke in support of the broad aspects of the bill, but critically of the controversial "Section 3" which would deny Chinese their present status of bringing in wives to this country quota-free.

This he termed "undesirable and unreasonable — discriminatory against women and children."

"Any additional burden on the small Chinese quota is inconsistent with the equal rights and privileges this bill seeks to give all Asiatics," said Edward Hong, a major in the Signal Corps during the last war.

Edward Hong raised the unique point that as long as one group of Asiatics is denied the right of im-

(Continued on page 2)



# Noted Witnesses Appear Before Senate Committee

## Reps. Judd, Miller Join With Gen. Eichelberger, Dean Rusk, Dillon Myer to Back Judd Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A special Senate Subcommittee opened hearings on July 19 on the Judd Bill, the first time since 1924 the Upper House has undertaken consideration of a measure to repeal the immigration and naturalization bars of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

Led off by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), the committee heard a day-long parade of witnesses testify to the general beneficial effects of the Judd Bill.

They heard Rep. Judd say that "justice and good sense demand favorable action." Dean Rusk, Deputy Undersecretary of State, announced the State Department was in "complete sympathy" with the measure, and Gen. Robert Eichelberger declared that passage "would have a very fine effect upon the Japanese."

In the afternoon, the committee heard: Rep. George P. Miller (D., Calif.), discuss a "complete change in attitude towards Japanese by Californians;" Dillon S. Myer, wartime director of the WRA praise the "loyalty of the Japanese in America;" The Rev. Everett F. Briggs urge removal of racial bars in immigration and naturalization; Edward J. Ennis, and Robert M. Cullum, of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, praise the Judd Bill.

There was no opposition to the bill itself, but several groups, including the Committee for Equality in Naturalization and the American Council on Human Rights were opposed to several sections of the bill which would: Place wives and minor children on a quota basis in all Asiatic countries and sharply reduce immigration from the West Indies under the so-called colonial provision of the bill.

Hearings opened with testimony by Rep. Judd, the bill's author. He traced the historical background of immigration and naturalization legislation, then pointed out that his measure "makes no basic changes in our immigration or naturalization laws."

"It merely removes the last remnants of racism from these laws."

He praised the record of the Japanese in America, but said they were "humiliated and hurt" because the Issei are treated as a foreign body. "Justice and good sense from the standpoint of our society and our position in the world demand that we end this hurt," he added.

Seated beside Sen. McGrath throughout the hearings, was Richard Arens, chief clerk of the Senate Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

It was Arens who asked Judd to explain how many aliens were living in the mainland and elsewhere.

Pointing out that a "fierce struggle is waging for the minds and hearts of a billion Asiatics," Rep. Judd insisted that his measure would give Asiatics a renewed faith in the United States; that it was designed to help determine which way the balance tips in Asia.

He added that "nothing (this country could do today) would be of greater assistance morally to Japan than this bill . . . We want friends that we can't get or keep under our present discrimination policies."

In a technical analysis of the bill, Rep. Judd said he was opposed to the controversial "Section 3" of his measure, which would remove wives and minor children from a non-quota status for all nations having an annual quota of 200 or less.

All Asiatic nations, including China, where wives may now enter quota free, and the Philippines, where wives and minor children both may enter quota free, would be affected unless Section three is amended.

(The JACL has officially announced its opposition to this Section.)

If the section is not amended, Rep. Judd recommended that at least the Philippines should be excepted from its provisions. He said it would be discriminatory to remove something from them that they already possess.

A few minutes later, though, he said it was "equality" to remove the West Indies from their pres-

ent status of participating without restriction in the British annual quota of 65,000 and giving them an annual quota of 100 per colony, the same as is proposed for Asiatic colonies of European powers.

A Filipino attending the hearing interrupted to ask whether or not Section 3, as it now stands, would be in violation of a treaty agreement between the United States and the Philippines, but this question was answered only by the observation that if the section is eliminated there would be no change in the status of the Philippine Islands.

Rep. Judd also read letters from Joseph C. Grew, and William R. Castle, both former ambassadors to Japan, and each advocating passage of the bill as eliminating a handicap to improved relations between the United States and Japan.

He introduced a letter from Gen. Mark Clark, under whose command the 442nd Central Postal Directory Team fought in Europe. Gen. Clark's letter was high in praise of the Nisei veterans' "devotion to duty" and urged that the privilege of citizenship be given to their parents.

A final letter introduced by Rep. Judd was from Gov. Ingram M. Stainback, Hawaii, who wrote he was "convinced of the desirability" for the Judd bill and added he could "conceive of no reason why it should not be put into effect immediately."

The bill, wrote Gov. Stainback, would deprive Communists in Hawaii of one of their favorite arguments. He added categorically that there were no Communist leaders in Hawaii who are aliens.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Dean Rusk said the State Department was in "complete sympathy with and supports this bill."

He added he was convinced it would achieve important foreign policy objectives "... by a logical extension of proceedings" begun with admission of Chinese, Indians and Filipinos to this country in 1943 and 1946.

Mr. Rusk said that in order "to insure against large scale influx of Orientals from whatever country in which they are born, they should be charged against the country of nationality and not to the country of origin."

Later it was brought out that this provision is specifically aimed at several hundred thousand Orientals living in South America who might immigrate to the United States unless the Judd bill took some effort to bar them.

Mr. Rusk also said that Section 3 of the bill is opposed as a "lingering vestige of racial discrimination."

Exclusion, he said, has caused disaffection abroad and placed a strain on the relationship of the U.S. and Asia "which is not to our favor."

This country has been handing the Communists of Asia "a cheap and easy weapon" by the exclusion laws, a "weapon we would like to take out of their hands," said Mr. Rusk.

He asserted the Judd bill would help "consolidate non-Communists in Asia on our side," but current racist legislation is "an impediment in friendly relations with the Far East."

Rusk urged "positive" and "immediate" action on the Judd bill.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, special assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said the Judd bill has the approval of the Attorney General's office.

In a slow, measured voice, Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Occupation Ground Forces in Japan for several years, summarized his extemporaneous testimony by saying that: "I feel in Japan to-

day that if this bill passes it will have a very fine effect upon the Japanese."

One reason the military was able to build up its machine in Japan was because the "Japanese were not treated (by the rest of the world) as a great power should be," he said.

"The bill would help balance the scale for our side in the conflict with the Communists in Japan," a group, the general said, "which is in a small minority."

He implied the Judd bill would be an extension of a policy of the United States designed to help restore the economy and liberty of the Japanese since the day the first troops of the Occupation forces landed in that island country.

Rep. Miller told the committee there has been a "complete change in attitude in California toward those of Japanese ancestry . . . When they came back from the war, we were glad to accept them."

In America's effort to spread democratic government and practices, it is "essential that we have the goodwill of Pacific peoples," he said, "but we cannot have that if we insist on treating them as a second class people."

He pointed to his study of Hawaii four years ago with a special committee investigating statehood and said "rumors of sabotage and disloyalty by the Japanese were completely unfounded."

Mr. Myer told the Subcommittee "many complexities have grown out of the fact that people have lived here for years and years and years, but could not become citizens."

He characterized the Japanese as, "in general a loyal, hard-working, law-abiding, self-disciplined people," and said it was highly likely that if the Judd bill were law before the war there probably would never have been an evacuation.

Urging immediate action by the Senate, he emphatically said that this country should make "no ban on the basis of color" in immigration or naturalization.

Speaking as a long-time missionary in Japan and one who spent much of the war in a Japanese concentration camp, The Rev. Mr. Briggs said:

"As a Christian and likewise as an American, I heartily endorse all legislation which would terminate racial discrimination in granted United States citizenship and in extending the immigration quota to people of Asiatic origin."

"There is one thing we have to say for Communism: it certainly is not characterized by any racial discrimination. (Democracy) has worked wonders in Japan, but it now remains for us to secure what we have accomplished there. The friendship of a billion (Asiatics) is in the balance. It is important that we do nothing to alienate their friendship."

Beside answering the question that the Judd bill would involve no security risks, Mr. Ennis, speaking as chairman of the CEN said his organization was opposed to three sections of the measure and urged their elimination. These are:

1. Quota restrictions on wives and minor children from countries having a quota less than 200 annually; 2. Any change in immigration regulations for the Philippines; 3. Any change in the immigration status of West Indians.

Mr. Ennis pointed out that the decision to evacuate the Japanese was entirely a military one and added:

"It has been said that dictators do not dare admit mistakes but that an outstanding feature of democratic government is that it can admit its mistakes and do something to rectify them."

"There is no practical reason for present American policy on naturalization," he added. "In all justice, the law should be rectified without delay."

As the official representative of the American Council on Human Rights, Elmer W. Henderson said his organization "supports the principles underlying this measure," but he asserted it creates discrimination where none existed before.

He pointed out the bill does this by provisions which would reduce immigration from the West Indies and called this a "direct affront

## Masaoka Applauded After Plea For Passage of Judd Measure

(Continued from page 1)  
migration or naturalization, "it reflects against and, in effect, nullifies the privileges granted the Chinese" because the public is little aware of the involved complexities of immigration and naturalization. Both of the Hongs appealed to the Subcommittee to take immediate action on the Judd bill, but with an amendment to, or elimination of, "section 3."

Another objection to "Section 3" was raised, when the afternoon's session of the Subcommittee began, by Candido R. Palting, a Filipino attorney.

From that point of the testimony on, a group of witnesses presenting the Caribbean area's point of view on the Judd bill came before the Subcommittee.

Without exception, these witnesses lauded the "principle aims" of the bill, urged prompt and immediate action to liberalize immigration and naturalization for all Asiatics, but charged repeatedly that another controversial section of the measure was discriminatory against European colonies in the West Indies.

They referred to the so-called "colonial provisions." At present, colonies of European powers may send immigrants to the United States as part of their mother country's quota. The questioned section of the bill would restrict colonies to a maximum of 100 each, though this quota would be part of the mother country quota.

Augustine A. Austin, of the United Caribbean American Council, asserted the provision "injects an undemocratic element in an otherwise laudable piece of legislation."

He said that "such a provision in effect gives the sanction of an American government to colonial subjugation of people by European powers," and added that "the poverty of these colonies by immigration into the United States."

He estimated the colonial provisions would reduce by 50 percent or more the annual immigration from the West Indies to the United States, roughly 2,000 immigrants a year in 1947 or 1948.

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.), told the Subcommittee he was "wholeheartedly in back of the Judd bill. It is a long delayed gift to our friends of the Far East."

But, as with other West Indian witnesses, he asserted it was "rank discrimination" to insert a colonial clause to limit immigration of a people who "have proved themselves exceptional citizens in this country."

"What have these people done to deserve discrimination against them?" he asked.

Rep. Powell said he was informed by Sen. McGrath that the senator would sponsor an amendment to the Judd bill excepting the West Indies from the effects of colonial restrictions. He added that this section was not inserted in the bill by Rep. Judd, but apparently came from the State Department.

An earlier witness, Bertram Baker, a member of the New York State Legislature asserted positively the State Department inserted the colonial provision in the bill.

## Ennis Hails Wartime Record Of Issei in Senate Testimony

WASHINGTON—The outstanding record of racial minorities, particularly the Japanese, is a complete refutation of any unsupported suggestion that naturalization and immigration should not be open to these people.

In this fashion Edward J. Ennis, former Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice during the war, and JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legal counsel described his feelings on equality in immigration and naturalization before a Senate Subcommittee.

"Through the country as a whole no so-called enemy minority had as fine a (war-time) record of co-operation with our government as the Japanese," he said.

"It is still," he added, "a source of amazement to me, and also a source of profound respect, to recall that their record was one of complete cooperation with the Government, even though the government mistakenly asked them to suffer the hardship of evacuation."

"Now that the fear accompanying our surprised lack of preparation at the beginning of the war have been dispelled we realize that there was no factual objective basis outside of our fears, for the rigorous policy of evacuation."

Mr. Ennis pointed out that the decision to evacuate the Japanese was left entirely up to the military, and added:

"It has been said that dictators do not dare admit mistakes but that an outstanding feature of democratic government is that it

can admit its mistakes and do something to rectify them."

He described the evacuation claims law as "one step in admitting the evacuation was a mistake. Another step . . . would be an amendment of our laws to make it clear that loyalty to our form of government is not a matter of color but individual conviction."

Mr. Ennis said it is well to note that the Japanese "are here to stay, and it is surely better for America to have them share the obligations of citizenship than to have the privilege . . . without responsibility."

He said the question of religious affiliation concerning the Japanese had been raised, and added: "America, we just don't use a religious basis to classify people or their economic and cultural life."

He also pointed out that it would be "wholly unwarranted" to assume that the inclusion of various organizations with Japanese names on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups is an indication of a disloyal element among the Japanese.

Concerning equality of immigration and naturalization, Mr. Ennis said "it seems perfectly clear the passage of legislation erasing Oriental exclusion would have great moral force . . . in the East."

He charged that it would be "absurd" to consider whether Communists might not enter if America lifted the bars to immigration because of the extremely small number of aliens that would enter annually and they would be subject to very close scrutiny.

Mr. Ennis said that Communism has made no headway among the Japanese in Hawaii or the mainland, and established practices devised to prevent any subversive class or persons, including Communists, from becoming naturalized.

"There is no practical reason for present American policy on naturalization," he added. "In all justice, the law could be rectified without delay."

## San Francisco Plans Community Picnic

SAN FRANCISCO—The 1944 annual San Francisco JACL community picnic will be held on July 24 at the Speedway Meadows grounds in Golden Gate park.

Tom Sakai is chairman for the event.

Other committee chairmen include Mrs. Michi Onuma, Tokuji Hedani and Toby Kurumada.



## Hot, Sweet Records Used In "Zero Hour"

SAN FRANCISCO—"The Don't Stop the Music" Serenade" sung by Allan Jones, the motion picture films "Fantasia" and "Gone With the Wind" and other Americana, including a heavy attempt at humor, sprinkled like confetti over the generally heavy testimony in the second week of the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial.

They appeared in testimony from Kenkichi Oki and George Mitsushio, former Radio Tokyo employees, who showed how this Americana was employed to attract the listening attention of American troops in the South Pacific to the Radio Tokyo broadcasts.

The Zero Hour programs, which concentrated upon the playing of records, used such records as "American in Paris" by Gershwin, selections from "The Red Mill," such as Kay numbers as "Only a Girl in a Gilded Cage," and "Night and Day," "Tea for Two" and numerous other standard jazz classics.

Songs by Bonnie Baker, Kate Smith and Dinah Shore were also used by the Zero Hour personnel, said. The witness said that Radio Tokyo had probably several thousand records in its collection. "Hot" records, Oki said, were played by Mrs. d'Aquino, while Norman Reyes, a Philippines lieutenant who was captured by the Japanese, took charge of the "hot" recordings.

Oki was unruffled through much of the questioning, but appeared uncomfortable on questions about the Saturday night party girl.

The "Saturday night party girl," was revealed, was one of the broadcast partners of Radio Tokyo. "And who was the 'Saturday night party girl'?" Wayne Collins, defense attorney, persisted. "She was my wife," Oki said.

Mitsushio and Oki both testified the "entertainment" dialogue which, they said, Mitsushio and Mrs. d'Aquino did on the air.

The single bit of dialogue cited in the court room fell as flat as yesterday's pancakes when recited by the witness as follows:

He: How do you like my new hat?

She: What hat?

He: You can't see it from there. It's on the other side of my head. The burly Mitsushio and pint-sized Mrs. d'Aquino read the parts, the witnesses said.

The motion pictures "Gone With the Wind" and "Fantasia" were shown after they had been captured by Japanese troops in the South Pacific, the witnesses testified.

The sound track of the Civil War film was used in making one of the broadcasts listed in the government's indictment against the Nisei defendant.

## Connecticut Post

TORRINGTON, Conn. — Marion Ito assumed her duties this month as director of religious education at the Center Congregational church in Torrington. Miss Ito, a native of Honolulu, received her master of arts degree recently from the Hartford School of Religious Education.

## Pledge of Allegiance to U. S. Recalled by Trial Witness

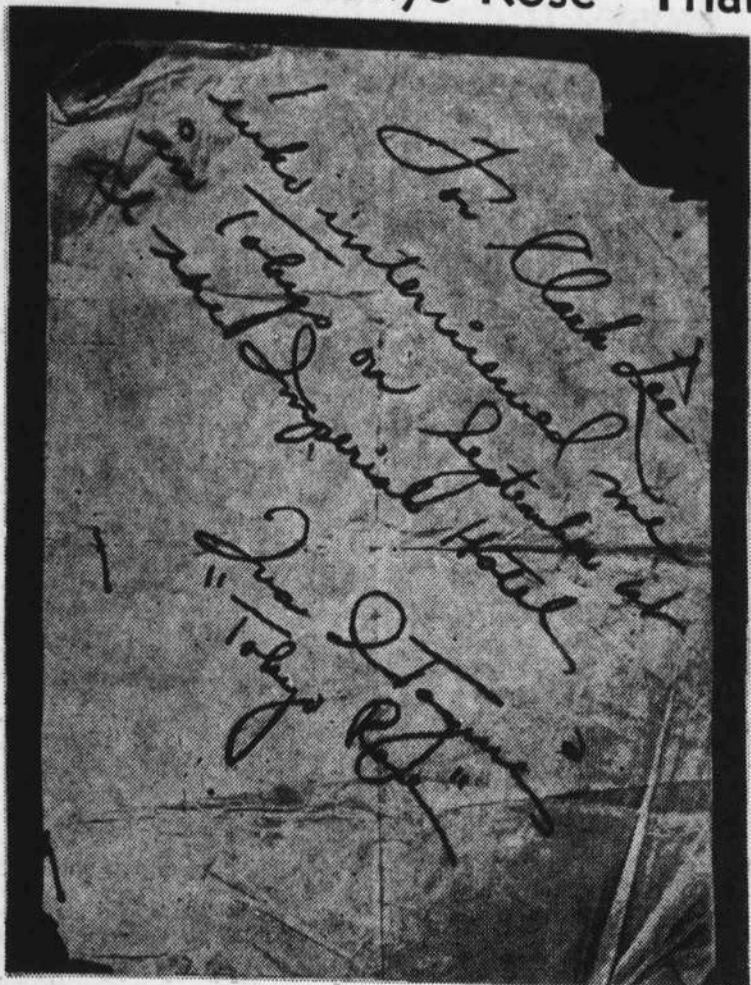
SAN FRANCISCO — The pledge of allegiance to the American flag, remembered from childhood schooldays in Fresno, Calif., came from the lips of a Japanese national and sometime Nisei testifying in the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino in San Francisco this week.

In the most dramatic moment of the trial to date, the Nisei who had renounced his United States citizenship during the war recited the pledge under cross-examination by Wayne Collins, defense attorney.

The witness was George Mitsushio, once a Los Angeles and Fresno resident, who had faced most of the grueling cross-examination with remarkable composure.

But he appeared restless when Collins turned the questioning upon the oath of allegiance.

## Entered at "Tokyo Rose" Trial



The above note, which the prosecution contends was given to Clark Lee, former Hearst correspondent, by Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino who identified herself as "Tokyo Rose," was entered by the prosecution last week in her trial in Federal court in San Francisco on treason charges.—San Francisco Chronicle photo.

## 'Tokyo Rose' Made Propaganda Broadcasts, Say Witnesses

(Continued from page 1)  
water. Cold water sure tastes good."

Mitsushio testified, through direct examination by Tom De Wolfe, special government prosecutor, on seven of the overt acts listed in the government's indictment against Mrs. d'Aquino.

He said that he saw the defendant write and broadcast specific scripts which the government has listed as treasonous acts committed by the defendant.

He testified that he saw and heard her say over Radio Tokyo, "This is your favorite enemy, Orphan Anne," and that she referred to her listeners as "dopes" and "boneheads of the Pacific."

In the course of the same program, he said, Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast over the air that she hoped her listeners were enjoying themselves as much as their folks back home.

An example of the humor dispensed over Radio Tokyo was given by Mitsushio when he quoted an "entertainment dialogue" in which he said he participated with Mrs. d'Aquino. He recited the dialogue as follows:

Mrs. d'Aquino: How do you like my new hat?

Mitsushio: What hat?

Mrs. d'Aquino: You can't see it from there. It's on the other side of my head."

In cross-examination, Collins prepared to go into Mitsushio's renunciation of American citizenship and show that in actuality the former Nisei had never renounced it. Mitsushio said that he had registered his name in the "koseki,"

family register, in the Omori ward office. The registration, he insisted, was not under duress or coercion by police or Kempeitai officers.

He said that sometime between January 1 and March 1, 1942, he went voluntarily to the ward office for the registration, under which he assumed his family name of Mitsushio. He had earlier stated that his name, Nakamoto, was his stepfather's name and that his family in Japan had requested his name be changed to the original family name.

Collins asked if he had at any time renounced his American citizenship before American consular officials or before the Swiss legation or other Swiss officials in Tokyo. The witness said he had not.

The witness showed visible amusement during the cross-examination when Collins asked if he had ever acted as an agent or spy for the Kempeitai. Mitsushio smiled, almost broadly, as he denied any connection with the organization.

Mitsushio, who was born in San Francisco, denied that there had been any coercion by police officials or by the Kempeitai to force his registration in the "koseki."

He admitted, however, that upon his arrival in Tokyo in 1940 he registered with the police and that he reported every month to police in the Omori ward where he lived until the time that he finally registered his name.

The witness answered blandly to questions by attorney Collins, though Prosecutor De Wolfe at one point assured him that he need not answer the questions so quickly if he did not wish to.

"Give me a chance to object," he told Mitsushio.

Kenkichi Oki, 36, also appeared unruffled in the two days he appeared on the stand.

He was summoned Monday morning as the first witness of the week.

He told the court he was born in Sacramento, left for Japan in March, 1939, and took out Japanese citizenship in 1940.

Propaganda, he told the court, was the purpose of the Zero Hour. Its aim, he said, was to attract the attention of American soldiers in the South Pacific area, make them "war weary" and discourage them in their fight against the Japanese.

He said that Mrs. d'Aquino, at a meeting of Zero Hour personnel, "said she understood" the purposes of the program.

He described Mrs. d'Aquino's participation in the preparation of scripts and her broadcasting of them over the Zero Hour.

He said she was present at a

## Witness Backtracks on Earlier Testimony About "Tokyo Rose"

(Special to Pacific Citizen)

SAN FRANCISCO — George Mitsushio, San Francisco-born Nisei who renounced his American citizenship and worked for Radio Tokyo during the war, shifted wearily in his seat this week as he endured the most wearying cross-examination in the three-week history of the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

Wayne Collins, attorney for Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, accused of treasonous broadcasts for the Japanese, threw an endless volley of questions at the heavily-built Mitsushio, who had provided the government with some of its most damaging testimony to date against the Nisei girl defendant.

The grueling examination began to pay off on Thursday.

On that morning Mitsushio backtracked on earlier testimony and admitted he had not been present when Mrs. d'Aquino allegedly made one of the broadcasts that the government has announced as treasonous.

Earlier Mitsushio had said that the specific broadcast had been conceived after reports had been received of an American contingent that had landed upon a small South Pacific island and was without water.

Mrs. d'Aquino, he had testified, typed out a script and made the following statement over the air:

"Okay. Sarge, leave out the beer. Let's have some cold water. Cold water sure tastes good."

Mitsushio had testified he had seen her broadcast the statement.

Under cross-examination, he admitted he had not been in the broadcasting studio when the broadcast was made but had been in his own office.

He heard it, however, he said, over the monitoring system.

Collins, droning on with the persistence of a mosquito, continued to suck away at Mitsushio's composure through additional hours of cross-examination.

The slight, grey-haired defense attorney tried to plant the idea that Mitsushio's recollection of dates on the overt acts of treason listed by the government was too pat.

The witness, he buzzed on, continually used the phraseology of

meeting of the Front Line section, held sometime between March 1 and May 1 of 1944, in which the Zero Hour was discussed. At this time, he said, the defendant agreed to handle the "sweet music" for the program.

He recalled, in his testimony, the preparation of a specific script taken from "Gone With the Wind," the American motion picture of the Civil War. The Front Line section staff, he said, went to Bunka prison to see a showing of the film, which had been captured by the Japanese.

Oki recalled that Mrs. d'Aquino thought the idea was "silly and corny" and had stated she wanted to go back to her original "Orphan Ann" program.

The script made from "Gone With the Wind," Oki said, was broadcast sometime between March 1 and June 1 of 1944. He stated positively that he had seen Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast the script.

He testified also to the production and broadcast of another script prepared after the Battle of Leyte Gulf. At that time, he said, Mrs. d'Aquino said over the air:

"Now you fellows have lost all your ships. You really are orphans of the Pacific now. How you think that you'll get home?"

Aki and Mitsushio both identified six recordings which the government has listed as Exhibits 16 to 21. The recordings were played to the witnesses July 2 in the courtroom and initialed by them at that time.

The witnesses said that the voice recorded was that of Mrs. d'Aquino.

Attorney Collins made a strenuous effort to prevent identifications and discussion of the records and tangled with De Wolfe as the latter produced each successive recording.

He objected to each question with automatic precision. At one point he told De Wolfe that he had forgotten one question with regard to Exhibits 19 and 20.

"What was that?" De Wolfe asked.

Collins said De Wolfe had forgotten to ask if the voice recorded was that of the defendant's.

De Wolfe turned to the witness, asked the question.

Collins objected to the question.

the government indictment in his naming of dates. Mitsushio tried stolidly to resist the trend of the questioning.

He had read the indictment for the first time in San Francisco newspapers in the latter part of October, 1948, he said, when he and other government witnesses arrived for the first time in this country. Collins asked Mitsushio to name each date for each specific overt act. Mitsushio did so, failing only to place the date of overt act 7. He then admitted that Tom De Wolfe had given him the indictment to read two weeks previously and he had kept it until three days earlier.

"So within that period of time," Collins said, you committed them to memory."

"I had them in my memory," Mitsushio insisted.

Mitsushio also told the court the circumstances which led to the hiring of Mrs. d'Aquino as a staff announcer. He said that in November, 1943, when she was a business department employee of Radio Tokyo, her name had been suggested to him by Norman Reyes, Wallace Ince and Charles Cousens, POW participants on Radio Tokyo broadcasts, as a good potential broadcaster.

Cousens, he recalled, had particularly urged hiring her for the position. Her voice, Mitsushio said Cousens told him, had been tested and was shown to be "especially suited" for Zero Hour broadcasts because it had a quality that would appeal to American fighting men.

As with Kenkichi Oki, an earlier witness, Collins tried to show through Mitsushio that Mrs. d'Aquino had been absent for many and long periods of time during her employment.

But Mitsushio did not recall that she had been absent, as Collins suggested, during the end of January and February, 1944, because of an abscessed ear; from May 17 to 19, 1944, while she was moving to Atsugi; for two weeks in August, 1944, while she was on vacation at Karuizawa; for five days in November, 1944, following the death of a relative; or for three or four days in May of 1945 when her uncle died.

"I only recall that she was absent early in 1945 over a protracted period," Mitsushio said.

That period, Collins said, was for one and a half months early in 1945 when the defendant took instruction in Catholicism at Sofia university in Tokyo in preparation for her marriage to Philip d'Aquino.

Mitsushio said that he didn't know at the time she had been married but had learned that later.

As the noon hour recess was called, Judge Michael J. Roche asked Collins when he would conclude with his cross-examination.

"This is not in the nature of a criticism," Judge Roche said, "but much time has been wasted in details that have no place in the discussion."

Collins said he thought two hours more might be needed.

The afternoon session, however, brought no relief as Collins dug endlessly through additional tiring and detailed testimony.

He led Mitsushio through a weary examination of a radio script and its later broadcast are listed as overt acts 2 and 3 by the government.

Did Mitsushio know, Collins wanted to know, Kenneth Parkins, projectionist for the film? What was the size of the paper on which the script was typed? How many carbons were made of the script? Who received them and what happened to them eventually? Who was present when it was shown? The questions popped out endlessly from Collins.

The courtroom groaned on.

## Northwest Airlines

### Uses Nisei Vets

### For Baggage Duty

SEATTLE—Seven Nisei "Skycaps" are now handling baggage for Northwest Airlines, following the opening of the Seattle-Tacoma International air terminal.

Mose of the group, which NWA believes lends Oriental color to the line's operations, are veterans of the 442nd Combat Team. The "Skycaps" are Tak Yagi, George K. Sato, Hiro Miyahara, Iso Nakamura, Rockie Minami, Pete Shimizu and George Mamiya.

Northwest Airlines also has a Nisei stewardess.



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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Mr. Justice Murphy

One year ago Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy accepted an invitation from Mike Masaoka to deliver a major address at the JACL's tenth biennial national convention in Salt Lake City. A few weeks before the convention Justice Murphy informed the JACL that he was under the care of a doctor and would not be able to make the trip to Salt Lake City.

The heart ailment which curtailed Justice Murphy's activities during the past two sessions of the nation's highest tribunal was responsible for his death on July 18 in Detroit. He was 56 years of age.

In his nine years as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Murphy interpreted the law with heart and humanity. As in his career as a foe of privilege and special interests and as a champion of ordinary citizens. He believed in the brotherhood of man and in the equality of all citizens under the law and he enunciated his beliefs in strong and vigorous opinions.

The Nisei will remember Justice Murphy in particular for his opinions in the various test cases involving Japanese Americans which have been determined by the Supreme Court since 1943.

Although concurring with the unanimous opinion of the court in the Yasui-Hirabayashi cases which upheld the military's right to establish a curfew for Americans of Japanese ancestry, Justice Murphy, in a separate opinion, declared that the Nisei "should at all times be accorded the fullest consideration and respect."

In the Mitsuye Endo case in which the court ruled that the government had no right to detain Nisei in relocation camps, Justice Murphy wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he declared that the detention of Japanese Americans was "another example of the unconstitutional resort to racism inherent in the entire evacuation program."

"Racial discrimination of this nature," he declared, "bears no reasonable relation to military necessity and is utterly foreign to the ideals and traditions of the American people."

In the Korematsu case in which the court ruled that the 1942 mass evacuation was unconstitutional, Justice Murphy wrote one of the three dissenting opinions. He called the majority decision "a legalization of racism." He had declared that the validation of the curfew power in the Yasui-Hirabayashi cases had gone to the "very brink of racism."

In arguing that the evacuation was unconstitutional, Justice Murphy said that the forced exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry "was the result in good measure" or an erroneous assumption of racial guilt "rather than bonafide military necessity."

In his opinion in the Oyama case, in which the court upheld the right of a citizen of Japanese ancestry to receive real property from an ineligible alien parent in a decision which made the California Alien Land law unenforceable, Justice Murphy, joined by Justice Rutledge, wrote a concurring opinion in which he described the California statute as "nothing more than an outright racial discrimination."

"The California Alien Land Law," said Justice Murphy, "was spawned of the great anti-Oriental virus which, at an early date, infected many persons in the state." He described the basic purpose of the legislative restriction as an effort "to irritate the Japanese, to make economic life in California uncomfortable and unprofitable for them as legally possible."

"It was thus but a step in the long campaign to discourage the Japanese from entering California and to drive out those who were already there," he added.

"The Alien Land Law does violence to the high ideals of the Constitution of the United States and the Charter of the United Nations. It is an unhappy facsimile, a disheartening reminder, of the racial policy pursued by those forces of evil whose destruction recently necessitated a devastating war. It is racism in one of its most malignant forms. . . I believe that the penalty of unconstitutionality should be imposed upon the Alien Land law."

Similarly, Justice Murphy was joined by Justice Rutledge in an opinion concurring with the majority in the Takahashi case in which the court ruled that a California law which barred Japanese and other "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from obtaining commercial fishing licenses was invalid.

Justice Murphy stressed that "the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment does not permit a state to discriminate against resident aliens . . . whether the purpose be to give effect to racial animosity or to protect the competitive interests of other residents."

Justice Murphy was representative of those members of the Supreme Court who interpret the Constitution as a living document to enrich the lives of the people of the nation and to protect and extend the frontiers of their liberties.

The untimely passing of Justice Murphy will be mourned by all men who believe in the idea of democracy. The world in which he lived is a richer and more secure place because of him.

## Postscript

Togo Tanaka

### Issei Editors Take Middle Course

CHICAGO, Ill.

Political sympathies of U.S. Japanese newspapers in the postwar period seem to hover around dead center.

That is, the Japanese sections do not veer very far either to the extreme left or to the extreme right—certainly not as much as before war.

\* \* \*

Two cases in point are The Rafu Shimpo and the Chicago Shimpo. The conservative Rafu Shimpo and the liberal Chicago Shimpo are about as far apart in Japanese editorial overtones as it is possible to find. Yet that distance, by pre-war standards, is only the short distance between A and B.

\* \* \*

It is by no means the distance, for example, that separated the extreme right-wing Rafu from the extreme left-wing Doho of prewar Los Angeles days (A to Z).

In those days the ideological split was wide. A yawning gap separated a splinter left-wing from the numerically superior right-wing.

\* \* \*

From today's middle vantage point, however, most Japanese sections still attack the extreme left-wing (Communists) with as much force and vigor as in the old days when the Issei stood further toward the extreme right.

It is noteworthy, therefore, to record the singular fact that the Issei journals also attack the extreme right.

\* \* \*

Chicago Shimpo editor Bob Fujii, for example, is content to let his contemporaries in other cities battle the menace from the extreme left.

He puts his emphasis in sounding the alarm to the danger from the other direction.

\* \* \*

Occasionally, Editor Fujii, who writes his views in English as well as Japanese, is misrepresented as a sympathizer of the extreme left because of his vigorous denunciation of the extreme right.

Such absurd charges have no basis in fact, in our estimation.

\* \* \*

For a pretty good description of Bob Fujii's editorial position, we refer anyone to a parallel in the Congressional Record of June 2.

Fujii, it seems to us, stands just about where Nebraska Congressman Eugene O'Sullivan does.

\* \* \*

Congressman O'Sullivan happens to be a Roman Catholic (which Fujii is not); O'Sullivan is a lawyer (which Fujii is not).

But the differences end in the statement of the O'Sullivan warning that the real danger to America lies, not with the extreme leftists in political life, but with the extreme rightists.

\* \* \*

Bob Fujii's editorials nod in assent with such O'Sullivan views as: ". . . the two groups endeavoring to mold wrongly the political thought in our nation today, are the extreme left-wingers and the extreme right-wingers, and of these two groups, the more dangerous one, in my opinion, is the extreme right-wingers."

"I venture to say right now that if the Government of the United States of America is ever overthrown, it will not be by the weak and crude extreme left-wingers, but it will be by the strong and slippery right-wingers."

\* \* \*

Who and where are these extreme right-wingers?

Congressman O'Sullivan says they ". . . are to be found mostly in the ranks of big business (he names no names) and their kept ilk."

\* \* \*

How do the extreme right-wingers operate?

O'Sullivan (and perhaps Fujii): "Their whitened sepulchre approach, their knavish hypocrisy, their feigned reverence of God and love of all his children, plus their money, and the power which their money gives them with those who place the dollar sign above the welfare and the best interests of our country and its people, makes them all too dangerous for the present good of our country."

\* \* \*

Like O'Sullivan, most Issei seem

## NISEI DELINQUENTS

Evacuation's Great Losses  
Are in Human Resources

The greatest losses incurred by the Japanese American group by the mass evacuation of 1942 will never be repaid under the evacuee claims act.

These are the losses in human resources, in the destruction of the spirit and moral fiber of many teen-age Nisei.

This is the belief of Fred Hoshiyama, co-director of the Buchanan St. YM-YWCA, whose work brings him in daily contact with youngsters and young adults, both from the Nisei population and the population at large.

Issei, social workers and observers have evidenced in recent months a growing feeling of concern at the rising rate of juvenile delinquency in the young Nisei group. Vandalism, petty robbery, an attitude of irresponsibility and moral laxity have cropped up among a group which once prided itself upon its almost complete absence of any criminal element or any crime record. The contrast, of course, is sharpened by this pre-war record, but case after case now points to a definite social problem in the juvenile group.

Social workers in this city have reported cases of attempted burglary, of hoodlumism and vandalism.

This open defiance of authority, Hoshiyama says, can be laid squarely at the mass evacuation of 1942 which deprived these youngsters for many years of normal growth under normal conditions. The government is attempting, through the evacuee claims act, to reimburse personal and property losses. These losses have been estimated in recent weeks at \$350,000,000 by Leonard Bloom and Ruth Riemer, authors of the book, "Removal and Return," an account of the evacuation.

But human resources cannot be calculated in dollars and cents.

The Nisei most often concerned in the delinquency problem are those in their teens, the youngsters from 12 to 18, who were in relocation centers behind guards and barbed wire when they were 7, 8, 9 and 10 years of age.

Now, four years removed from the barbed wire enclosures, they are becoming old enough to make visible protest against organized authority and society for the innumerable assaults upon their persons and personalities during the war years.

The evacuation, Hoshiyama says, broke up the community and family life which once gave these youngsters security and stability and which would, despite the war, have continued to provide security, had not the evacuation occurred.

The problem, of course, is sharpened by conditions of insecurity, lowered unemployment, housing shortages and discrimination. Juvenile delinquency is the obvious, outward sign of inner tension. With

convinced of the extreme left-wing threat to this country.

Unlike him, however, most of them are yet to be convinced of an "even greater menace" from the extreme right.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless, the traditionally anti left-wing Rafu Shimpo and the liberal anti right-wing Chicago Shimpo—as exhibits A and B—seem to be congenial at more points than they are hostile.

We can draw only one conclusion from this postwar development in Issei thinking: On the eve of their expected eligibility to U.S. citizenship, the Issei have converged toward the middle of the road.—From the Colorado Times.

### Intermountain Area JACL Council Meets in Burley

Plans for the Intermountain JACL district convention to be held in Ogden in November will be discussed at a meeting of officers of the Intermountain District Council on July 23 at the Central hotel in Burley, Idaho.

Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL, will attend the meeting to bring the group up to date on National JACL affairs.

Ken Uchida, Ogden, chairman of the IDC, will be in charge of the meeting.

Other officers are: George Koyama, Boise Valley, 1st vice-chairman; George Fujii, Mt. Olympus, 2nd vice-chairman; Eke Inouye, Idaho Falls; and Michi Iwata, secretary.

the Nisei, as with other groups, the major tension is insecurity.

Homes are still disrupted. Families have been broken up and never brought together again. The aggravated housing situation, in extreme that even now families of four and five and more persons live sometimes in tiny two-room flats, is another major cause of the young Nisei's feeling of insecurity.

Indeed, says Hoshiyama, the unusual fact is not that so many persons are involved but that so many have escaped these consequences of the evacuation.

The attitude of the Nisei who get onto police blotters or who are "saved" from police action by the intervention of case workers or parents, says Hoshiyama, exhibits certain typical tendencies.

The primary one, he says, is irresponsibility. These Nisei, too, are extremely "touchy." Imagined slights are built up beyond all proportion. They build up imaginary grievances. They resent any show of what they believe to be organized authority. Their parents, who once exercised normal control over their children, now find themselves unable to cope with a situation which has, to them, been out of hand for months or even years. Sometimes these Issei react with increased strictness. The result, of course, is chaos.

Social workers who understand the situation say that these outcroppings of antisocial activities are, in actuality, a need to display independence. Camp life, confining and degrading, nurtured deep resentment against authority.

"The right thing to do in camp was often the wrong thing," Hoshiyama says. Older persons who defied the camp authorities were sometimes considered heroes, for they, at least, showed independence of spirit. This upending of social values left an indelible mark upon many Nisei.

Ironically enough the growing crime rate is, in a way, conceded by many to be evidence of "Americanization."

The pre-war Japanese American population, without its "quota of criminals," was far from the norm, at least in this respect. Indeed, the right to have a "normal quota of criminals" is one of the basic tenets of racial democracy.

More specifically, the "burden" of being a Japanese American included the burden of "group responsibility," the need for all Nisei to act with exceptional care and sometimes superhuman goodness to prevent any reflection upon the group as a whole.

This "group responsibility" was added to the normal responsibilities of the young Nisei. The natural reaction was to assert independence by throwing off this burden. Young, tough and cynical, they must build up their personalities and their lives in whatever ways they can find. For some the only outlet is by open defiance of the law, their parents and society.

One of the most disturbing aspects of the problem, Hoshiyama says, is that these Nisei, the victims of discrimination, now use discrimination themselves as an outlet for their frustrations.

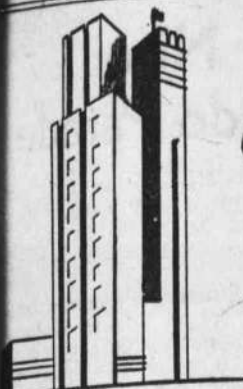
They tend to stick closely together. They refuse to cooperate in interracial activities. They will not accept members of other minority groups. They have a blind attitude of prejudice and withdrawal from any activities in which members of other groups participate. In their terrible loneliness of spirit, they isolate themselves ever more.

"The toll in human resources still rises, years after the evacuation," Hoshiyama says. "It may continue for years to come."

"At first we worked to eliminate it, believing the problem to be a temporary thing. Now we want only to know—when will it stop?"

"We are only now paying off the greatest costs of the evacuation."—M.O.T.





# A Nisei in Manhattan by Roku Sugahara

## Manhattan's Miyako

The largest and best known Japanese restaurant in America is located right here in mid-town Manhattan. Almost any day you can see celebrities of the stage, screen, radio, business and political circles enjoying a tempting dish of tempura or a tasty plate of suki-yaki at this four-story restaurant located just off Fifth Avenue, on 56th Street, near the swanky shopping district of New York.

Its guest list can rival that of "21," "The Stork Club," or "El Morocco," and the Miyako reputation is well known along the Atlantic seaboard as serving the best Japanese food in the east.

Close to 15,000 customers throng the dining rooms of the Miyako for lunch and dinner during the year. Festooned with Japanese decorations and art work, it has become one of the show places of New York as far as foreign foods are concerned. With a gross revenue of nearly a half million dollars per annum, a payroll of 40 employees, with 16 expert cooks and a recently-installed \$30,000 air-conditioning system, the Miyako has emerged as the leader in its field.

It wasn't always so. It is the result of 31 years of hard work and labor, the culmination of the dreams and studies of its owner, Mr. Kazuhei Tsukada, a hale, hearty and healthy man for his 72 years.

## Chat With the Owner

The other day I dropped in to see Mr. Tsukada. The Miyako has an oriental-type bar on the ground floor, a large dining room on the second floor, and private dining rooms on the upper floors. It has a clean, inviting atmosphere, and because of its all-Japanese personnel gives the visitor a feeling of being in a different world. There are fancy wood-carvings on the walls, traditional pictures of old Japan, bamboo decorations, and authentic Japanese dishes and utensils.

I found Tsukada to be a powerful-looking, but very kindly, type of a man who reminded me a little of heavy-visaged characters out of old samurai stories.

At 72, he is still a bachelor and whose main interest in the past three decades has been the maintenance and operation of his famed Japanese restaurant. In the near future he hopes to be able to bring two of his nieces to this country and complete their education here.

"I was born in Niigata ken, Isobe Mura," he related in his clear, precise English. "That's a good many years ago," he chuckled, "and I was just restless enough to think about coming to this country at the turn of the century."

Mr. Tsukada landed in New York the early months of 1903 and has been here continuously since that date.

"Did you start a restaurant right away?" I interrupted. "No, you see, like most Issei, I had very limited funds. I wanted first to learn the language, the customs, the habits, and the background of the people here."

So, it took him the next 15 years to acquire this knowledge and also enough funds to open up the Miyako restaurant. During this period he worked as houseboy, delivery-boy, clerk, cook, salesman and in other menial capacities.

In 1918, he decided to open up the Miyako restaurant and located himself on 58th Street, near Columbus Circle. At first he had only Japanese clientele, but in later years more and more Caucasian customers started to drop in. So, in 1940, to meet the growing demand for his luscious bill of fare, he moved to his present spacious quarters on 56th Street. He can accommodate up to 200 guests at his present establishment.

## It's a Tough Row

"Everyone thinks how fortunate I am to have this modest business," he continued, "but they fail to realize the many hardships and heartaches I had during the 31 years I worked to build it up."

I found the elderly Mr. Tsukada, who looks about 10 years younger than his age, quite a student on the science of restaurant management. He has made an intensive and extensive study of the most efficient methods of operating a restaurant, and at the same time is continuously thinking up new ways and means to please his customers.

"It's a competitive business and you have to keep up to date," he sagely observed.

"It took me 22 years of hard work to save enough money to move from Columbus Circle to this 56th Street location. I guess I must have worked 100 hours a week."

Even today Mr. Tsukada comes down to work daily and is on hand to meet his many customers.

"Then in 1941, just when I had the new restaurant operating successfully, the war broke out. I was closed for three weeks. Many of my influential friends and customers came to my assistance and was able to reopen. During the early months of 1942, business was very bad. Feeling against Japan and things Japanese was very strong. When as the war years progressed, business started gradually to improve. It has been excellent since the end of the war."

It is Mr. Tsukada's opinion that after the war more people became conscious of Japanese food. Large numbers of ex-GIs continually look up the Miyako to taste a bit of authentic Japanese food. He tells me that suki-yaki is his best selling dish among the Caucasians and the Japanese still prefer sashimi as their first choice.

## What About the Nisei?

The owner of the Miyako takes a deep interest in the affairs of the Japanese community and is always a generous contributor to all civic activities.

He feels that the restaurant field can be a lucrative one for Nisei with a little bit of ambition and a desire to work. He thinks that Japanese restaurants like his can be successfully run in other large eastern cities.

"I have often been asked why I did not open up branches in other large cities nearby," he remarked, "but, at 72, I am a little bit old to do the pioneering. I shall leave that up to you young and capable Nisei. It's a good business and there is little reason why the number of Chinese eating houses should so greatly outnumber the Japanese."

There are seven Nisei who are working at the Miyako at the present time. It may be possible that there are a few among this group who are learning the business and in a few years like their boss, have enough funds to branch out on their own.

## Bill Hosokawa:

# FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Jack Shigetomi, Auctioneer

—Denver, Colo.

The other night in the course of carrying out an assignment for James Nishimura's Chicago Publishing corporation, we went out to an auction. Jack Shigetomi was the auctioneer, and of course the place was called Jack's Auction House.

We didn't get to talk to Jack very much because he was so busy talking himself, from atop his platform, that is. Shigetomi is a Colorado Nisei who grew up on a farm north of Denver, and he learned the auction business when a physical disability made farm work out of the question. He learned his trade well.

On the platform Jack is a fast-talking wise-cracking shrewd and earnest salesman. He chants in the traditional manner—no one can understand what he's saying when he goes into the rigamarole.

Jack was auctioning a lot of junk the night we saw him in action—old clothes, second-hand hardware, discarded picture frames, a couple of radios. He didn't have much to work with, but he sold with all the enthusiasm of an auctioneer knocking down genuine pearls or old masterpieces.

In his pre-bidding spiels, grotesque bits of bric-a-brack that had gathered dust in someone's parlor—and which the owner probably had won at a carnival—became rare bits of art. There was a conventional kerosene lamp which had been wired so that a light bulb was placed inside the glass chimney. "A beautiful porch light," he chattered. "A novelty if there ever was one. Hang it on your porch, and you can grab it when you have to go out in the dark." The crowd laughed appreciatively.

Another time he held up a windowshade (torn) on which the fabric was painted to look like Venetian blinds. "Look-a here," he cried, "genuine Venetian blinds on the back of this shade. Stick this up in your window and the neighbors will think you're in the bucks. How much am I offered for this two-in-one shade?"

The crowd liked the joke but not the shade. No one would bid so much as a nickel. I'll tell

you what I'm going to do," Jack said. "I'm going to put this here two-in-one shade together with this here dust mop. Now, how much am I bid?" The dust mop went for a quarter and Jack said: "Here, take this shade with you, too."

"No," the woman protested. "I just want the dust mop."

"Look, lady," Jack declared. "I sold you the dust mop AND the window shade. You gotta take 'em both." She did, and the crowd laughed again.

When a somewhat timeworn croquet set came up for sale, Jack deliberately mispronounced the word. "Now here we have this bee-you-tiful choshay set," he'd sing, saying it like in croquet. The next time he'd call it cro-kay like in chicken croquette. The crowd enjoyed it immensely.

We sat through that auction for more than an hour, enjoying Jack's wit and high-powered salesmanship. When the crowd was reluctant, Jack cajoled them, teased them, scolded them. He was by turns elated, sad, disgusted, disappointed. He put on a good show and a good auction. And it was obvious to that crowd that Jack Shigetomi upon the platform wasn't "that Jap auctioneer." So then he was just "that auctioneer" and a darned good one at that.

## Till the Day of Liberation

One of our minor pleasures these torrid July days is to walk before the open doors of air-conditioned department stores, drug and soda emporiums and saloons. Even in Denver, the sun gets pretty hot, especially downtown where the concrete and brick seem to soak up the heat. The cool air that pours out from the air-conditioned places is not only an invitation to enter, but like a refreshing breath from some mountain canyon.

Unfortunately man hasn't had the gumption to overthrow convention and discard that useless piece of apparel, the suit coat, during the summer. Pending arrival of Liberation day, we shall continue to enjoy air-conditioned doorways while we wend our weary way along the shady side of the streets.

## Vagaries

### Art Director . . .

Al Nozaki shares screen credit for art direction on the Bob Hope comedy, "Sorrowful Jones," which is turning out to be one of Paramount's big hits of the year. Nozaki, who also was responsible for art direction on the forthcoming Hal Wallis film, "Rope of Sand," is one of the busiest art directors at Paramount.

### Publicity . . .

One of the photos sent out as pre-release publicity by Columbia studios on "Tokyo Joe" is a shot of Karie Shindo and members of her family. Miss Shindo has two song numbers in the Humphrey Bogart film which the producers hope will do for her what the song, "As Time Goes By," did for Dooley Wilson in "Casablanca," another Bogart film. . . . "Call My People Home," a documentary poem on Japanese Canadian evacuation, will be broadcast over the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Company on July 26 at 8:30 EST.

### Rose on Trial . . .

Because the "Tokyo Rose" trial has moved slowly during the past three weeks, it's now believed that it will take at least another five weeks before the case is given to the jury. . . . Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the Pulitzer Prize historian who is an active member of the New England chapter of the JACL, recently started a new syndicated weekly column which is appearing in the Chicago Sun-Times and other leading U.S. papers. The column is titled, "The Week in History."

### On the Bricks . . .

A number of Nisei are out in the current CIO warehousemen's strike in San Francisco. The strike has closed wholesale warehouses for groceries, drugs, hardware and other products. . . . Etsu Masaoka, wife of ADC legislative director Mike M. Masaoka is described as an "Oriental beauty" in a magazine article, "Our Lobbying Ladies," by Shirley H. Schiebla in the current issue of The Woman magazine.

### Screen Star . . .

Sessue Hayakawa, the former silent screen star who is back in Hollywood, has told friends he would be tremendously interested in acting in a motion picture based on the evacuation. . . . Hayakawa, who has turned seriously to painting in recent years, also is noted as a golf and bridge fan.

## Design by Noguchi May Change U. S. Concept of Trophies

New York City.

For the first time a distinguished American sculptor has been called on to design an athletic trophy.

The sculptor is Isamu Noguchi, now in Europe, and the trophy is the Lewin B. Barringer Memorial Trophy which was awarded last week at the National Soaring Contest at Elmira, N.Y. to the pilot who made the longest glider flight from any other type of launching other than an airplane.

The Noguchi-designed Barringer trophy is the answer of a modern artist to the hideous forms of bronze and brass trophies and cups which are usually presented as a reward for athletic achievement. Most of these athletic trophies violate modern concepts of artists design and are usually crowned with the figure of an athlete holding a laurel wreath.

Lewin Barringer, an archaeologist and aviator who was also a champion glider pilot and became chief of the Air Support Command glider pilot and training unit during the war, was killed in 1943 when a four-motor plane crashed in the Caribbean.

Barringer had accumulated innumerable trophies for his record flights in motorless planes. He disliked the usual form of trophies and cups and made this provision in his will:

"It is my desire that my executors purchase a beautiful trophy,

such as a silver soaring bird on a stone base, to be in sufficiently good taste to look well on a table or desk in someone's living room. I do not want a cup, the usual form of such trophy."

Barringer's own trophies and cups were stored in his attic.

As Aline B. Loucheim told the story in the New York Times of June 10, for three years Lewin Barringer's brother and wife and Eliot Noyes, designer-architect and himself a glider pilot, carried on a futile search to comply with the donor's wishes. The only solution appeared to be a direct commission.

Noyes contacted Noguchi, the Japanese American whose work has ranged from realistic portraits to Radio City figures to noble marble abstractions.

Miss Loucheim continues: "Noyes worked with Noguchi, showing him photographs of the hawk-like planes wheeling and soaring in the windy skies and talking with contagious excitement about the graceful ships."

"Early in January of 1949 the trophy was completed—a cast aluminum wing form with a sixteen inch spread mounted on a solid ebony upright and fastened to a black anodized base with places for the names of the trophy and winners."

Eliot Noyes describes Noguchi's trophy in these words:

"The trophy is about half our sculptural forms and half glider forms. I don't believe the wing would prove to be much good in a wind tunnel test, but it is still a wing form to any glider pilot. It is a handsome and sensitive form to any sculptor."

"There are those who may have reservations about the Noguchi piece," comments Miss Loucheim. "Those who may doubt whether the intended statement of the beauty of flight and of the quality of soaring is fulfilled, those who wonder whether the relation of pure sculptural forms is wholly satisfactory. But the simplicity and serenity and obvious appropriateness of the trophy are undeniable."

"In contrast to other trophies it represents a remarkable achievement."

Miss Loucheim believes that Isamu Noguchi's design may lead to a wider acceptance of new concepts in trophy design.

"There are hundreds of contemporary artists who would gladly design trophies and medals in realistic or abstract styles," she concludes. "Since brawn does not exclude a sense of beauty, or sinews eliminate sensibility, it seems more than possible that the country's athletes would welcome trophies which are handsome instead of horrendous."

## San Francisco Churches Hold Interracial Vesper Services

SAN FRANCISCO—Twenty-one churches, representing Oriental Americans, Negro Americans and white Americans, are joining in a series of "Y" neighborhood vespers to be held throughout the summer.

The series was inaugurated last year. They are held each Sunday evening at the Buchanan St. YMWCA, 1530 Buchanan St. The series will continue until Aug. 21. Participating churches for the July 17 program were the Jones Methodist church, the Pine Methodist church and the St. Paul Methodist.

The July 25th Vespers will have the First A.M.E. Zion church, the Filipino, Community church and the Serbian Orthodox church joining hands as participants.

Special feature of the vespers is the interracial choir, composed of volunteer singers from the 21 church congregations under the direction of Harold Hollingsworth.

Each service is followed by a "coffee hour," which is served by wives of the ministers of the participating churches.



## Race Prejudice Forced Shundo from Pro Baseball

Hank Matsubu and Jiro Nakamura aren't the first Nisei to play pro ball since the war. The story of Bill Shundo has appeared briefly in the papers but the whole story was told last week by "Kango" in his sports column in "Cross-roads."

According to "Kango," Bill Shundo was signed to a Chicago White Sox contract in 1947. He was invited to a tryout camp and was one of 20 out of 200 aspirants to win a contract.

The White Sox assigned Shundo to Bisbee of the Class C Arizona-Texas league where he won the left field post and was batting .297 when he was suddenly given his outright release two months after the season started.

"The story behind his release is a black mark against organized baseball," writes "Kango."

Bill Shundo was a victim of race prejudice.

"From his first appearance in a Bisbee uniform, he had to take vicious treatment from the fans," continues "Kango."

"Why don't you go back to camp, you yeller Jap!" was one of the milder names called him during his short pro career. Fans threw pop bottles and other objects.

"As long as there was no physical violence involved, Shundo was willing to stick it out. His ambition to become a major league ballplayer was stronger than the abuse that was hurled at him, and he might have made it had not the front office yielded to the fans."

"Fans throughout the league refused to attend games as long as that Jap ballplayer was on the team. The management considered the patronage of the fans more important than the career of one obscure ball player, and so released Shundo."

"According to Shundo, his teammates on the Bisbee club treated him just as they would any other player and the management was fair. It was the fans who drove him out of professional baseball."

Shundo, 22, is now playing for the Harbor Skippers, an all-Nisei team out of San Pedro, Calif.

He is still determined to make good in pro ball and may hook up with a club in organized baseball next year," says "Kango." "It is going to take more than narrow-minded abuse of some spectators to keep Bill Shundo away from professional baseball."

The fans in the Arizona-Texas circuit who gave Bill Shundo a bad time are not representative of baseball fans in the west. Hank Matsubu is proving to be a popular addition to the Modesto Reds and the Matsubu-Nakamura battery is considered by the management to be a popular drawing card.

Perhaps Bill Shundo should hook up with a team in the California State league or the Pioneer league. Several teams in the Pioneer circuit, which is one of the fastest in Class C circles, could use an outfielder who can hit around .300. Incidentally, Eddie Moore of the

# PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

## San Francisco 49ers Sign Wally Yonamine for Backfield

Billings Mustangs, a Brooklyn farm, is one of the most popular players in the league this year. He is always greeted with an ovation by Salt Lake City fans who generally hate the Billings team which is in first place in the league while the Bees are second. Moore is a Negro, the first to play in the intermountain league.

### Two for Three

Hank Matsubu got two for three last Sunday, including a double, for his best day since he joined the Modesto Reds last month. Matsubu has been getting his share of catching assignments from Manager Max Macon and also has been used in right field. Pete Denevi, the former San Jose State star, is Modesto's other catcher.

### Zebra Pitchers

An injury to Lefty Mas Kinoshita forced the San Jose Zebras to cancel a game last week with the Santa Clara Merchants. Kinoshita's injury left the Zebras with only one pitcher, Johnny Horio, who was slated to pitch against Walnut Grove. Kinoshita was a member of the University of Southern California team which won the Pacific Coast Conference title although he saw little action. The Zebras also lost another pitcher when Jiro Nakamura signed with the Modesto Reds.

### Aihara's Trip

Henry Aihara, the first Nisei to represent the United States in international track and field competition, was scheduled to leave this week for a tour of Scandinavia. Previously the only Nisei athletes to wear the U.S. emblem overseas were swimmers and weightlifters.

### Shortstop Kitamura

Dick Kitamura, the star from Weber college of Ogden, Utah, who is now touring the west with the Hadlem Globetrotters, is a former Honolulu prep star. Dick was a standout at St. Louis college in Honolulu and last year toured the country with the Honolulu All-Stars who played some 30 games against the Globetrotters. After the tour Dick decided to stay on

SAN FRANCISCO — Coach Lawrence T. (Buck) Shaw of the San Francisco 49ers announced this week that the All-American Conference team had signed Wallace Yonamine of Honolulu as a member of the 56-man squad which will report to him to begin training on July 25 at Menlo Junior College.

Yonamine, who played with the 49ers in 1947, is expected to arrive later this week by plane from Honolulu.

Last year Yonamine, one of Hawaii's outstanding baseball players as well as a football star, arrived for training with a broken hand, sustained in a baseball game.

The hand did not heal before the end of the training season and Yonamine obtained his release. He returned to Hawaii and finished out the season with the Honolulu Warriors of the Pacific Coast Professional League. Yonamine's performances with the Warriors, including two games in which he starred against the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League, are believed to have influenced Coach Shaw's decision to sign the player, the first Japanese American in football's major leagues, for the coming season.

The Hawaiian star is a triple-threat backfield man. He is a good passer, kicker and broken-field runner. He is listed on the 49er rolls as a halfback, along with such stars as Len Eshmont, John Strzykalski, Joe Vetrano and Jackie Fellows.

Yonamine also has been offered a contract by the Honolulu Warriors from which team he is reported to have received \$6,500 last year.

the mainland and enrolled at Weber where a friend, Jimmy Miyasato is a baseball and football star.

According to Abe Saperstein, promoter of the Globetrotters, Kitamura has been "really sensational" at shortstop.

"If he picks up his hitting, he will have scouts from every team in baseball worrying him," says Saperstein.

Dick, now 21, is a younger brother of Harry Kitamura, the University of Hawaii southpaw who is considered by many as perhaps the best left-handed pitcher in Hawaii today.

## First Performance of Nisei Song Planned for Ondo Parade

### Yukie Sato Takes Lead in Nisei Week Queen Competition

LOS ANGELES—Eighteen-year old Yukie Sato is in first place this week, following the third tabulation of votes in the Nisei Week queen contest.

Miss Sato has 4,653 votes.

Margaret Kikuchi, who was in first place last week, is the current runner-up with 4,394 tallies. Joan Ritchie has 3,284 votes.

The other girls in the contest are Yo Okada, Terri Hokoda, Karie Shindo, Aiko Outa, Fumi Iketani, Janet Yamada, Susie Shinohara, Tami Shimahara and Isabel Watanabe.

### Diaper King, Queen Will Be Picked at Nisei Baby Show

LOS ANGELES—Selection of a king and queen of the diaper contingent will be a feature of the baby show which will be held in Los Angeles during Nisei Week, Aug. 13 to 21.

This year's baby show is expected to draw 300 or more entries from all over Southern California.

Newsreel cameras will grind, nervous young fathers with fidget and mothers may drop from sheer exhaustion while the babies go through their paces.

Featured on the tiny tot talent show which will be held in conjunction with the event will be a cowboy rhythm band composed of children of pre-school age.

LOS ANGELES—The first performance of a new song, "Nisei Ondo," will be a feature of the Nisei Week celebration here in August.

Ryoichi Hattori, Japanese composer of "Tokyo Boogie Woogie" and other popular songs, was commissioned to write the music for "Nisei Ondo" which will be featured in the "ondo parade" on Aug. 20 and 21 during the Nisei Week festivities.

A contest was held recently by the Committee for Better Americans, a local organization, to find suitable lyrics for the proposed "Nisei Ondo" song. Last May, Isao Namiki of Los Angeles was declared winner of the contest. The lyrics were sent to Hattori and the completed song was received in Los Angeles two weeks ago.

Takeshi Shindo, leader and arranger for the Akatsuki orchestra in Los Angeles, orchestrated the piece and disclosed that Hattori had sent two pieces of music, one with definite Japanese color and rhythm, which is being used, and the other with modern swing and syncopation.

Shindo is also composing incidental music for the Nisei Week Talent Show. He studied music at Los Angeles State college and also was tutored by several leading arrangers. Shindo has composed the music for "New Faces," an Army show which was produced at the Holabird Signal Depot in Maryland in 1946.

### Master Mason

CINCINNATI, O.—Ken Matsumoto, window display specialist of Cincinnati, recently was raised to a Master Mason of Yeatman Lodge No. 162.

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Bob Watanabe a girl on June 23 in Stockton, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Warren Susumu Nitta a boy on June 27 in Stockton.  
To Mr. and Mrs. John Koshio Iwamura, Acampo, Calif., a boy on June 19.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Kitao B. Kitajima a girl in Oakland, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Sunahara a boy on July 6 in Sacramento.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Okada, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on July 9.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Yamaguchi a boy in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Maruni Nishimura a boy in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Kuni-mura, Gilroy, Calif., a girl, Karen Annette, on June 28.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Nishimura, Campbell, Calif., a boy, Bobby, on June 29.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Hamada, Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on July 10.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo R. Yosako a boy on June 24 in Fowler, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Nakashima, Parlier, Calif., a girl on June 9.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yuhora, Alvarado, Calif., a boy, Gary Teruyuki on July 8.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Taisuke Arao a boy in Watsonville, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Aramaki a girl on July 11 in Watsonville.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Sugino, Gardena, Calif., a boy, Lester Ken, on July 14.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Uyeda, Borrego Spring, Calif., a boy, Danny Takashi, on June 28.  
To Mr. and Mrs. William Nagata a girl, Sandra Kiyoko, on June 27 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Takano a girl, June Chieko, on June 11 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Fred Kawanami, Buena Park, Calif., a girl, Kerry Kaoru, on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Fukunaga a boy, Leigh Ken, on June 26 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Doi a boy, Gordon, on July 5 in Los Angeles.  
To Lieut. and Mrs. Roy T. Takai a boy, Roy Seigo, on July 3 at the 49th General Hospital in Tokyo, Japan.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Kurashige, Compton, Calif., a girl, Jane, on June 30.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Suto a boy, Steven Michio, on July 1 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Wing Art Wong (nee Haruko Nishiyama) a boy, Philip Anthony, on July 3 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Yamato Cain Yamasaki a girl Iris Lee, on July 6 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Soichi Kukita a girl, Mary Toshiko, on May 14 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kawanishi a boy on July 16 in Denver.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Miyamoto a boy on June 28 in Denver.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiya Tanaka a girl on July 14 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Taniguchi, Cupertino, Calif., a boy, Robert George, on July 3.

### DEATHS

Fukujiro Asada on July 11 in Pacoima, Calif.  
Mitsuzo Fukuda on July 12 in Anaheim, Calif.  
Frank Choichi Fujiwara, 68, Torrington, Wyo., on July 10 in Scottsbluff, Neb.  
Mrs. Ko Sasaki, Orting, Wash., on June 23.  
Kiyoshi Sato on July 14 near Dixonville, Ore.  
Mrs. Saye Saita, 80, (Mrs. Tomeji Saita) on July 18 in Fresno, Calif.  
Mrs. Sawaye Sakiyama on July 6 in Chicago.  
Kensaku Minami, 63, on July 18 in San Francisco.

### MARRIAGES

Mariko Dendo to Harumi Saka-

## Los Angeles Police Seek to Identify Body

LOS ANGELES — Believed to have been of Japanese ancestry, Los Angeles county officials this week were seeking the identity of a man whose body, decomposed beyond recognition, was found in an olive grove near Norwalk on July 14.

The remains were removed to the coroner's office for identification and to determine the cause of death.

Sheriff's officials in Norwalk said the man must have been dead for more than three months.

Lieut. Vic England declared that an open razor found near the body might indicate suicide. However, authorities also were investigating the possibility of murder.

An Oxford gray suit worn by the deceased and carrying the label "Shinoyama Tailors" led police to believe that the victim may be of Japanese ancestry. The man, whose age was estimated at about 50 years, was 5 feet 5 inches in height. He wore a cotton shirt, 14 inch neck and 33 inch sleeve. His black shoes were size 5E.

The man had black hair which was parted on the left side. He had upper and lower false plates.

A white metal Waltham watch was on his wrist and carried the initials D.C.S. Authorities found \$14 in cash in the man's pocket but no further identification was possible.

A couple out walking with a dog reported the findings when the animal broke his leash and stood whimpering over the remains.

The Rafu Shimpo reported that the "Shinoyama Tailors" were located on Terminal Island before the evacuation. The paper said the operators of the shop are now believed to be in Japan.

## Fumi Fujii Loses In Tennis Finals

Fumi Fujii was defeated in the finals of the Salt Lake Tribune municipal tournament on July 17, dropping a three-set match, 7-5, 6-8 and 2-6, to Sally Simms in the junior girls division at the Salt Lake tennis club.

mcto of Arroyo Grande on July 10 in Guadalupe, Calif.  
Sue Terayama to Gerald Nakata on July 10 in Seattle.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Shizuye Okiyoshi, 26, Berkeley, and Tom Oishi, 27, Richmond.  
Akiko Tatsumi, 27, and Yoshio Kiyonaga, 29, in Seattle.

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## Rep. Yates Declares Support Of Citizenship for Issei

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rep. Sidney R. Yates, in a radio address over Station WJJD on Saturday, July 16, called attention to the Judd bill which "since passage . . . in the House . . . has languished in the Senate Judiciary Committee."

Congressman Yates described his close personal friendship with Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL ADC, "who wants only that his people shall be accorded the right to be citizens in the land their sons fought for and which they love."

Touching upon the number of Japanese Americans living in Chicago, Rep. Yates stated: "They like Chicago. They told me they found it the least intolerant of any of the communities they had lived in."

"I shall keep fighting for this bill," continued the Congressman. "I shall continue to fight to prevent a few people from insisting that citizenship and its rights shall be accorded only to those of THEIR race or THEIR religion or THEIR social position or THEIR political views."

## Report Evacuation Damage Claims Total \$18 Millions

Claims filed by Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry under Public Law 886 for losses sustained as a direct result of the 1942 mass evacuation now total \$18,000,000. Mangum Weeks, supervisor of field offices for the Department of Justice's evacuee claims program, declared in Salt Lake City last week. Mr. Weeks, who will open the first Department of Justice field office in Los Angeles on July 25, reported that 5,414 claims had been

received to date by the Justice Department. Of this total 134 claims have been received from Utah.

The Justice Department official conferred in Salt Lake with U.S. District Attorney Scott Matheson and with Hito Okada, president, and Masao W. Satow, national director, of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The government official also disclosed that a branch field office also will be opened in San Francisco and others are planned in other centers of Japanese American population to process and investigate claims for damages under the evacuee claims law.

He indicated that under present plans individual hearings will be held on all claims filed.

He believed that the figure of \$18,000,000 represents approximately one-half of the claims that will eventually be filed.

## SEEK THIEF WHO TOOK BAG OF NISEI OFFICIAL

CHICAGO—A thief who stole a brief case from an auto parked on Chicago's southside is in trouble with the Treasury Department.

The looted auto belongs to George Suzuki, deputy collector of internal revenue.

In addition to a simple petty larceny charge for the theft, authorities also would like to talk to the culprit about stealing government documents, theft of government money, false possession of government credentials and interfering with a Federal employee's duties.

## Nisei Fatally Hurt In Accident in Woods

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A slip and a fall while working on a summer lumber camp job near Dixonville, Ore., proved fatal on July 13 to Kiyoshi Sato, a recent graduate of Pacific Union college.

Assisting in felling trees, Sato was crushed when he was unable to get out of the way of one and sustained injuries which resulted in his death.

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# Congressman Plays Cupid For Nisei GI

President Truman  
Signs Bill to Permit  
Entry of Japan Nurse

CHICAGO — Rep. William L. Dawson, D., Ill., made an able assistant Cupid for a young Nisei war veteran constituent of his in Chicago's First District.

A bill introduced by Rep. Dawson has been signed by President Truman making it possible for Lieut. William M. Marutani, 26, to bring his fiancée, Miss Adako Takagi of Tokyo, to Chicago.

Marutani was stricken with tuberculosis while on duty with the Army in Japan. His nurse in a Tokyo hospital was Miss Takagi.

They became engaged but, because of immigration laws, he was unable to bring her to this country.

Marutani appealed to Dawson, his Congressman, who promptly proposed a bill that would permit the girl to enter the United States.

The Nisei officer now is at Camp McIntyre, Downey, Ill., awaiting his fiancée and his discharge from the Army.

## Workcampers

CHICAGO—Art Kaku has his newly-elected cabinet of the Ellis Community Center Workcampers were installed in a ceremony on July 15 at the installation and weenie-bake which was held at Promontory Point.

Ten new officers include: George Sato and Aya Fujio, vice presidents; Fumi Shimori, secretary; Sam Shimasaki, treasurer, and Rose Ishibashi, publicity.

Min Ogasawara headed the outgoing cabinet.

## Out-of-Town Talent Sought for Nisei Revue

LOS ANGELES—The Japanese American Theatrical Guild, producers of the Nisei Week Talent Show which will be presented on Aug. 18, 19 and 20, is seeking "out-of-town" talent for the revue.

"We want new faces for the show," Mary Ishikawa, secretary of the organization, declared.

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Dr. Randolph Mas Sakada, JACL official and a Noble of the Medinah Temple of Chicago, was one of 70,000 Shriners from all parts of the country who convened in Chicago last week.—Photo by Album Studio, Chicago.

## Nisei Attends National Meet Of Shrine Order

CHICAGO, Ill. — At the special ceremonial held on June 24 Dr. Randolph Mas Sakada, prominent Chicago optometrist, was made a noble of the Medinah Temple, ancient Arabic Order of the Noble Mystic Shrine of Chicago. He is the first Nisei in the midwest to attain this distinction, there being only one other in Washington, D.C., Dr. Henry Minami.

Dr. Sakada is a member of Composite Lodge No. 879; Chicago Chapter No. 127 Royal Arch Masons and Woodlawn Commandery No. 76 Knights Templar, all Masonic orders leading to the Shrine. He is the 1950 National JACL Convention Board chairman, and served as a national vice president of the JACL during its last biennium.

Dr. Sakada is formerly from Oakland where he served as the president of the Oakland JACL chapter for several years. He is married to the former Shizu Bando of San Mateo. Dr. Sakada is a graduate of the University of California (Berkeley) and is at present on the staff of the Northern Illinois College of Optometry beside conducting a practice.

## Surprise Shower

FRESNO, Calif. — The ELLE girls gave a surprise nuptial shower for Judy Kurushima at the YWCA last week.

Miss Kurushima is the bride-elect of Harold Masada of Fresno.

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## Report Gen. DeWitt Afraid of Damage Suits by Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — Gen. John De Witt, wartime executor of the government's mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, now wants assurance that the persons he once removed from the Pacific coast areas have no legal claims against him, according to Herb Caen, San Francisco Chronicle columnist.

In his daily column published July 21, Caen reported that De Witt, now retired and living in the east, is anxious to move to San Francisco.

"But first," Caen said, "he's having his lawyers check to make sure that the local Japanese, or their representatives, can't take legal action against him or his property—for what he did to them seven years ago."

## Chicago Attorney Wins Case Involving Purchase of Home

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Nisei attorney, Wiley Higuchi, recently won a case in the Illinois Appellate Court, it was learned this week.

The case, involving purchase of a house in Chicago's fashionable South Shore district, was won by Higuchi in Chicago's Municipal Court. Upon appeal, the lower court's decision was upheld in the Appellate Court.

Both Higuchi and his client are alumni of the De Paul University School of Law.

## WANT ADS

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## Early Filers May Receive Evacuee Claims Payment In Fall, U. S. Official Believes

SAN FRANCISCO—Payment of evacuation claims for some of the early filers under the evacuee claims act may be expected sometime this fall, Mangum Weeks, Justice department official, said Wednesday in San Francisco.

Weeks, who is in California to open up the first evacuation claims field office in Los Angeles, spoke to approximately 40 Nisei and other attorneys, officials of the Kikaken Domei and other interested persons in a meeting scheduled by the local office of the JACL ADC.

Weeks disclosed that the second field office will be established in San Francisco.

He said that opening of an office in San Francisco has been delayed by budget reduction of the Justice department request for administration of the claims program.

He revealed that the decision to locate the first office in the southern city was governed by the fact that of the claims filed at the time the decision was made, the majority came from the southern judicial district of California. Of 5,414 claims entered by that date, 3,036 were from the southern area.

Only 886 were filed from the California northern district during the same period.

Other areas filed claims as follows:

Washington, 251; Oregon, 126; and other states 1115.

Weeks said that a policy of "first filed, first served" will be observed by the claims bureau. He noted, however, that unless a field office is established or an adjudicating officer is sent out to the area to conduct hearings, processing of claims may be delayed.

For claimants of sums over \$2500, he revealed that the U. S. attorney general will include all approved large claims in his Justice department appropriation bills to Congress. There will be no need for lobbying or any special effort for these bills, he declared.

"Unless the claims are highly questionable payments may be expected within four to eight months, depending on whether Congress is in session at the time or not," Weeks said. "I do not anticipate any trouble in securing the funds," he added.

It was pointed out by Weeks there had been some fear that payments of larger claims may be delayed from seven to 70 years or more.

Weeks said he had seen claims listing itemized losses amounting to \$3500 but carrying the notation "My claim is for \$2500." Some had reduced their claims to \$2400 under the belief that the attorney byterian church.

general might make awards of less than \$2500 more quickly of funds made available for this purpose by Congress.

Weeks pointed out that if such funds are exhausted, asking for \$2500 or less, claimants would have to wait until funds are replenished. Congressional appropriation for this fund as well as the Justice department's bill for the larger claimants might be passed at the same time.

The Department of Justice official stated that Public Law 504 was not a "bounty" but a reparations measure for the losses arising from evacuation. He said all claims, except those of a "frivolous and fantastic nature" would be considered.

To questions on the matter of proof required, Weeks replied that the kind of evidence required in an equity court would be sufficient. He was well aware of the hardships and limitations of evacuation and the attorney general's request for evidence of loss would be in the light of those conditions, he said.

When asked for various criteria of evaluating losses and whether certain types of claims would be admissible the representative of the attorney general said judgment and prior adjustment could be made. Each claim would be considered on its own merits within the jurisdiction of the law, he said.

Weeks was accompanied by William H. Jacobs who will be in charge of the Los Angeles office at Room 800 in the Federal building.

## Engagement

SAN FRANCISCO—The engagement of Miss June Suzuki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiosaku Sumi of Livingston, to Min Mochimichi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shigejo Mochizuki of San Francisco, was announced Sunday, July 10.

The young couple will be married on Aug. 14 at the Calvary Presbyterian church.

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