



Col. Pence Meets With Ex-GIs in Hawaii



HONOLULU—Col. Charles W. Pence, wartime commander of the 442nd Combat Team, is greeted with leis upon his arrival for the special Nisei veterans ceremonies in Honolulu last week. Welcome at airport is extended by (left to right) George Miki, president of the 442nd Veterans club; Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, deputy commander, U.S. Army in the Pacific; Brig. Gen. Albert Pierson, and Daniel K. Inouye, vice-president of the 442nd Veterans club.—Photo by Ideal Photo Service, Honolulu.

Wartime Commander of 442nd Combat Team Helps Dedicate Memorial Hall in Honolulu

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—Joined by their wartime commander who made a special trip from the mainland, Nisei veterans observed an eventful weekend on July 22, 23 and 24.

In that time they held a memorial ceremony for the first time to be buried in the Punchbowl crater cemetery, dedicated Memorial Hall and gave a big luau (Hawaiian feast) for their wartime commander, Col. Charles W. Pence.

Col. Pence, the first CO of the 442nd regimental combat team, which he trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., and led overseas to campaigns in Italy and France, arrived July 21 from the mainland on the occasion.

On Friday, he laid a wreath at the base of the flag pole of the Punchbowl cemetery where only a few days earlier the body of War correspondent Ernie Pyle had been laid to rest at the official opening of the cemetery.

More than 400 veterans of the 442nd battalion and 442nd combat team, relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony in remembrance of the Nisei men who died in World War II.

The Japanese American veterans who won glory on the battlefield for their heroism were remembered in messages saying "well done" from their top commanders, Gen. W. Clark, 5th army commander during the Italian campaign, and Gen. J. L. Devers, war-time U.S. chief in France.

After the ceremony five Nisei war dead were buried—the first time their group to be interred at a new cemetery.

The next day, July 23, Col. Pence delivered the main address at the dedication of Memorial Hall, the clubhouse of the 442nd combat team. Once an old gymnasium, the hall was renovated at a cost of more than \$20,000, from funds of a 1947 carnival sponsored by the 442nd Veterans Club. While 200 persons watched, two Star Mothers unveiled a wall bearing the names of Hawaiian war dead—the men in whose honor the Memorial Hall is named. Although the hall will be the 442nd's headquarters, its

social and recreational facilities will be offered to any veterans' group that wishes to use them.

Col. Pence's short visit was brought to a close, appropriately, with a sumptuous luau that his Nisei GIs had promised him during the war days. Clad in Aloha shirt and a coconut hat, the colonel joined in the spirit of the Hawaiian feast as he tried native foods for the first time, enjoyed Hawaiian songs and dances and accepted gifts of a wooden food bowl, a ukulele made from coconuts and an island flower painting from his Nisei hosts.

The army career soldier, whose hard-boiled training at Camp Shelby prepared his men for the vigorous front-line fighting later, in a notable address saluted the 442nd combat team for its war record.

Speaking before 500 veterans and guests that included the governor and mayor of Honolulu, he paid tribute to the Nisei soldiers who endured the war without a single instance of misbehavior before the enemy.

The colonel singled out Col. Kendall J. Fielder as the Nisei's friend whose confidence in them was instrumental in the formation of the combat team. That faith, he said, made it possible for the Nisei to serve as combat soldiers instead of as service troops. In turn, Col. Pence said, the war record of the Nisei "enabled the United States to restore the situation of the more than 100,000 persons of Japanese blood on the American mainland who had suffered unusual hardship in consequence of the sit-

Crown Nisei Girl Queen of Skyway Summer Carnival

SEATTLE — Seventeen-year old Jean Kawachi was crowned as queen of the annual summer carnival celebration in Skyway. She was presented with a cup at the coronation ceremony last week.

The carnival is held annually for the benefit of the Associated Boys' Club of Skyway.

JACL Board Sets Meeting In Los Angeles

Future of Regional Offices Will Be Set At Conference

Immediate and future organizational problems confronting the national JACL organization will be discussed at a two-day meeting of the national board and staff on Aug. 6 and 7 and the Miyako hotel in Los Angeles, Masao W. Satow, national director, declared this week.

It was also indicated that the meeting will initiate preliminary discussions on the eventual moving of JACL national headquarters from Salt Lake City.

One of the major questions confronting the JACL national board will be the status of the organization's regional offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and Denver following Oct. 1 when the present budget allotments for the operation of the offices will expire.

The national board also will be asked to decide on the JACL's attitude in regard to a test case on the California Alien Land law and on other actions consistent with the civil rights program of the organization.

uation that followed Pearl Harbor."

Col. Pence also paid tribute to Earl Finch, the Mississippi benefactor who befriended thousands of Nisei soldiers with his hospitality during the war.

That night, Col. Pence left for the mainland, headed for Ft. Monroe, Va., where he will sit on the army equipment policy panel.

He liked the welcome he received and the Nisei were happy he came.

FBI Agent Admits Knowledge Of Alleged Bribery of Key Witness in "Tokyo Rose" Case

Treason Trial Jury Told of Frantic Efforts Made by Iva Toguri to Return to United States Before Outbreak of War in Pacific

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—Suspicion that a key witness before the grand jury that indicted Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino on charges of treason was bribed to testify falsely before that body was strongly planted in the minds of the jury during the "Tokyo Rose" trial this week.

The story was revealed during exhaustive cross-examination of a government witness, Frederick G. Tillman, FBI agent who interviewed the Nisei defendant for five hours at Sugamo prison on April 30, 1946.

Mrs. d'Aquino's attorney, Wayne Collins, also drew other important admissions from the FBI agent.

The jury learned that Mrs. d'Aquino, both before and after the war began, made frantic efforts to return to the United States and heard how, in addition, the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 played a part in her final decision to remain in Japan.

The court heard, from a first-person account of the five-hour interview, that Mrs. d'Aquino had tried to put "hidden meanings" into the propaganda dispensed over Radio Tokyo and that she was convinced she was succeeding in reducing the effectiveness of the propaganda.

The jury also heard how the Nisei defendant was twice caught in the situation of being a "dual citizen," first by being a Japanese and a United States citizen, and later by being a citizen of both the United States and Portugal. Despite the dual nature of her citizenship, her story continued, she regarded herself solely as an American.

Testimony on the bribery charge was extracted by Collins toward the end of the three-day examination of the FBI agent.

Tillman was asked if he did not know of the bribing of Hiromu Yagi, Japan Travel Bureau agent, to testifying falsely against the defendant in the fall of 1948, when the grand jury drew up the indictment against Mrs. d'Aquino.

"Didn't Yagi tell you that he was bribed to come here?" Collins asked. The answer was "Yes."

The person offering the bribe was not identified in court.

Defense attorneys have indicated that they will later seek to enter as evidence a deposition on the bribery incident.

Another wrangle developed when the defense sought to enter a communication dated Oct. 6, 1946, into the record. The communication, indicating that Mrs. d'Aquino after investigation of her record said: "The Department of Justice no longer desires Iva Toguri held in custody. No prosecution is contemplated at present."

The judge sustained an objection to introduction of the evidence but indicated that it might be allowed as evidence at a later date.

The attorney and the witness, experienced in examination procedures, (Tillman said he had been an FBI agent for 15 years and had conducted perhaps 100 examinations during that period) faced each other doggedly throughout the three days of cross-examination.

Tillman described his interview with Mrs. d'Aquino at Sugamo prison on April 30, 1946. The interview went so rapidly, he said, that he took the notes down on his typewriter. As each page was finished, he said, it was read and okayed by Mrs. d'Aquino.

The twelve pages of manuscript were read to the jury Monday by Tom De Wolfe, government prosecutor.

Written in the first person, it declared that Iva Toguri was born of Japanese alien parents who had emigrated to the United States in 1899 and 1913. She lived in Los Angeles, Calexico and San Diego during her early years, graduating from UCLA in 1941 with a bachelor of science degree.

It described her leaving for Japan in 1941 to care for a sick aunt. She did not travel on a passport because her father could not get her one, but instead she carried a certificate of identity, which required her return in six months.

Much of the document read to the court appeared to be more helpful for the defense than the prosecution.

It recalled the circumstances of her stay in Japan. She said that the month after her arrival, she was instructed by local police to register at the American consulate, where she was advised to apply for an American passport. The consulate took her birth certificate and sent it to Washington, along with her passport application.

She returned to the consulate, but the passport had not arrived. By October, she became "nervous" in reading news accounts of the Hull-Kurusu talks and she called her father on the phone. He could not tell her of or how dangerous the situation was.

Later, however, he cabled her, telling her to hurry back to this country. She returned to the American consulate for permission to come back to the United States. She planned to take the NYK boat leaving the next day, Dec. 2, but learned she needed additional clearance papers, including one from the finance ministry, which would require three or four days to obtain. She did not make the boat.

She continued then with her studies at a Japanese language school, working there part-time until July, 1942, when she began work for Domei, Japanese news agency. She monitored news broadcasts in English.

Early in 1942, her story continued, American citizens were notified by the Swiss consulate to apply for passage on the first evacuation ship. She had no passport, however, so was told she had little chance to make the ship.

Again in September, 1942, the Swiss legation announced the sailing of an evacuation ship. She learned that passage to Portugal would be free, but that \$400 would have to be paid either at Portugal or upon arrival at New York City for the trip on the repatriation ship, the Gripsholm.

Iva Toguri was afraid that her parents, because of the mass evacuation, might not have the money to pay her passage. She did not want to ask them for it, since she did not know how they were faring under the evacuation program. She decided not to try to get aboard the second ship.

The next day she called at the Shiba ward police station and told the authorities she had decided not to go back to the United States. She was told, she continued, that she would be treated as a foreigner, and she was. The police called at regular intervals, suggested at times that she become a Japanese citizen.

Many of the Nisei in Japan, the interview continued, were employed either at Domei or Radio Tokyo because of their ability to speak English. Her finances were low, partly depleted by an illness of 6-weeks duration. She took a typing job at Radio Tokyo, and on Aug., 1942, she began to earn an additional 100 yen monthly, in addition to her 180 yen from Domei. (Continued on page 2)

Await Playing Of Recordings Of Broadcast

Six Government Records of "Zero Hour" Will Be Introduced

(By Special Correspondence)
SAN FRANCISCO — The court hearing the case of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, alleged to be the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo, prepared this week to hear the voice of the defendant in actual "Zero Hour" broadcasts.

Six records, which the government holds are actual broadcasts made by Mrs. d'Aquino, were identified and entered as evidence over strenuous objection by the defense counsel.

Playing of these six recordings in court is expected to provide a highlight in the proceedings to date.

The government paraded a list of witnesses before the jury to identify the discs and to link the voice upon the records to Mrs. d'Aquino.

Among the witnesses was a handsome, British-accented youth who also gave the government what it hopes is its final testimony on the right overt acts of treason for which Mrs. d'Aquino now stands trial.

Kenneth Ishii, who served as a news broadcaster over the "Zero Hour" in 1944 provided the second witness to overt act 7. Earlier Kenkichi Oki had testified to all right of the acts, while George Mitsushio provided testimony in all but act 7. Two witnesses are necessary to prove each act. Ishii was put on to provide the clincher for the only one remaining.

Ishii, who was born in Tokyo of Japanese and English parents, also identified the defendant's voice upon the records.

Ishii told the court he was engaged at Radio Tokyo as a news announcer from November of 1943 to November of 1944, when he entered the Japanese army.

In testifying to act 7, which charges the defendant with preparation of a script for broadcast over Radio Tokyo, Ishii said that he visited the radio station on the afternoon of May 23, 1945, after his induction in the Japanese army.

He saw the defendant, he said, in the office of the Front Line section, which produced the Zero Hour program.

"To the best of my recollection," he said in his crisp voice, "when I entered the office of the Front Line section, Mrs. d'Aquino was seated at her typewriting typing what appeared to be a radio script."

Defense attorney Wayne Collins objected strenuously.

"Do you know what she was typing?" Judge Michael J. Roche interposed.

"A radio broadcast," Ishii said.

Ishii said that he saw Mrs. d'Aquino a little later in the day, immediately prior to her going on the air with the script. She picked up her records and the script, he said, took them down to the studio. There, he said, she went on the air.

"I saw her speak words into the microphone," he said.

Hogan asked if he had ever seen coercion used on the defendant to force her to broadcast.

"During the time you and Mrs. d'Aquino were on the Zero Hour," Hogan asked, "did Mrs. d'Aquino ever make any statement to you that she was under coercion or duress to broadcast the Zero Hour?"

Ishii said he recalled no such statement.

"Do you know of your own knowledge if Mrs. d'Aquino was under any coercion, or duress?" Hogan continued.

Collins objected that Hogan was "coaching the witness."

Judge Roche overruled the objection.

"I do not, sir," Ishii said, "I do not know."

Ishii identified his initials on the six records and said he had heard the records played to him the week previous.

Hogan asked if he had listened to Mrs. d'Aquino's voice on them.

Ishii then he had.

Hogan asked if Ishii had read the transcription of the records, which has also been entered as evidence by the government, while he listened to the recordings.

"Were you able," Hogan continued, "to follow the voice of Mrs. d'Aquino on those recordings?"

"I was," Ishii answered.

Collins objected and asked that

Yoshihara Begins Studies



ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipman Takeshi Yoshihara of Renton, Wash., the first Japanese American to be sworn in at the U. S. Naval Academy, is shown stencilling his name on his newly-acquired wardrobe after the oath-taking ceremonies at the academy. Yoshihara a member of the class of 1953, plans to make the Navy his lifetime career.—International News photo.

Mysterious Fire Razes Home For Rent to Nisei Family

the answer be stricken from the records, again charging Hogan with "coaching and prompting the witness." The objection was overruled.

Identification of the records was provided by William A. Sodaro, A. Vernon Ray, Amory Penniwell and Frank X. Green, radio engineers, all of whom were employed during the war by the Federal Communications Commission.

Three of the records were identified by Penniwell, who said he made them himself while he was employed as a radio engineer at POBRU (Portland, Ore., Broadcast Receiving Unit of the FCC).

Ray, who followed him on the stand, identified two more of the records as discs he himself had made from "Zero Hour" broadcasts.

Sodaro who said he was employed during the war at the Silver Hill, Md., unit of the FCC, said that he had made the final record "as a hobby."

Collins questioned Sodaro on his labeling of the record with the names, "Tokyo Rose" in early 1944, when a U. S. Army captain with military intelligence came to the Silver Hill monitoring station and told the personnel that "Tokyo Rose" and "Orphan Ann" of the Zero Hour were "one and the same."

Green, who followed Sodaro to the stand, said he had been in charge of the Silver Hill station in 1944 and was consulting head of the FCC during the war.

Green said he installed the recording equipment in the courtroom and described the recording and playback instruments. He said that earphones had been placed at the judge's bench, the jury box, and at the press table, recorder's table, clerk's table and the two defense tables.

He said that without earphones the records are "substantially unintelligible," but that with them they are "reasonably" intelligible.

He identified for the court a transcript of the recordings, and said they were prepared at the request of Chief Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe by the Department of Justice in June, 1949. He said the transcript was prepared by Gwendolyn Baptist, monitor with the Washington FCC. Miss Baptist followed Green to the stand and added her identification of the transcript.

Green told the court that the FCC had made the "Zero Hour" broadcasts at the request of a U. S. army captain with military intelligence. He was told the purpose of the broadcasts was to "instruct troops in the South Pacific how to listen to propaganda broadcasts."

He said that the original request for the records had asked for "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts. He said in cross-examination that he did not know what "Tokyo Rose" referred to, and that he had asked clarification. He was told by the

GLENDAL, Calif.—A local realtor, one of whose homes was burned following an announcement that she planned to rent it to a family of Japanese ancestry is still unable to collect fire insurance on the house because of "involved investigation" by insurance companies although the fire occurred four months ago.

The realtor, Mrs. Lucille A. Swital, said she had received upwards of 40 protesting phone calls when she announced she planned to rent the house to a "fine Japanese family." On the day before the family was to move into the house, fire broke out.

The Glendale fire marshal, according to Mrs. Swital, "seemed to think it was an incendiary blaze caused purposely."

Mrs. Swital, however, said she has not discounted completely the possibility of accidental fire.

Struck by Car

GRANBY, Colo.—Joe Nakayama, 10-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nakayama, was seriously injured when he was struck by a car on the highway near here.

It was reported that the youth had gone fishing with his father and uncle and fell into the stream. While running across the highway to the car to change his clothes, he was struck by an auto going at an estimated 50 miles an hour.

He was brought to Denver where it was reported that he has sustained a concussion and a fractured ankle.

captain that the reference was to "Orphan Ann" of the Zero Hour.

One of the six recordings upon which the government is banking so heavily was cracked previously by De Wolfe. Cross-examination of Green by Collins disclosed that it is the only one of the six which contains a full Zero Hour broadcast. The others, it was revealed, contain only those excerpts of the broadcasts read by "Orphan Ann."

While the case still continued slowly in this, the fourth week of the trial, Prosecutor De Wolfe expressed the hope that the government could conclude its case by next week.

To date, however, only 23 witnesses have been called, of the 71 government witnesses listed. While all are not expected to be called to the stand, a large number of them are still expected to give testimony.

Meanwhile, public interest has lessened only slightly in this case. The courtroom, holding 100 spectators, is still full for every session. While the long lines of spectators waiting for seats has diminished, there have been no vacancies apparent in the spectators' rows.

A number of Nisei and Issei faces are evident at almost every session.

Alleged Bribery of Witness Told "Tokyo Rose" Trial Jury

(Continued from page 1)

In the middle of November, 1943, her story said, George Nakamoto (Mitsushio), program director for Radio Tokyo, told her of a program which would be beamed specifically to allied soldiers in the South Pacific and asked her to take a voice test. Nakamoto told her the program would be for "entertainment" purposes. She was taken to see Wallace Ince and Charles Cousens, POW employees at Radio Tokyo. Cousens told her that the program would consist of POW messages, musical entertainment and news highlights. He told her he would write the scripts, that she would only read introductions to musical selections.

She was selected, Cousens told her, because of her "Yankee personality."

She read old radio scripts in her voice test. Cousens told her she would do and told her to pretend she was "among the boys."

She accepted the job, she said, "because I thought I could entertain the American soldiers that way." She was not pressured she said, in any way. That evening she went on the air.

"I did not feel I was trying to destroy the morale of the allied soldiers," she said.

By Christmas of that year she learned from Cousens and Ince, who by that time they had taken her into their confidence, that they were trying to insert "double meanings" in their broadcasts. She did not herself notice these double meanings.

The document noted that Mrs. d'Aquino had been shown a number of scripts produced in February, March, April and May of 1944. These were, she said, ones which she had broadcast. They had been given to military authorities in her husband, Philip d'Aquino.

She married d'Aquino, a Portuguese citizen of Japanese-Portuguese ancestry, on Dec. 1943, at the Jesuit church. The marriage was registered with Portuguese authorities. Her husband told her she now had dual citizenship, Portuguese and American.

She told him she wanted to retain her American citizenship.

When she was young, she said, her mother had her dual Japanese-American citizenship wiped out by expatriating her from her Japanese citizenship.

"I consider myself an American citizen and have always registered myself in Japan as an American citizen," she said.

"I knew the Zero Hour was Japanese propaganda with the purpose of lowering the morale of allied troops," her statement said. "My purpose was to give the propaganda a double meaning and thus reduce its effectiveness. . . I was almost convinced I was succeeding. . . I did not feel I was working against the interests of the United States."

Collins concluded the exhaustive cross-examination Wednesday. Tillman, obviously relieved, leaped from the witness chair, and had to be motioned back by De Wolfe for the redirect examination.

Parts of Eighteen Radio Tokyo Scripts Read at Treason Trial

SAN FRANCISCO — Parts of eighteen radio scripts, some of them autographed "Iva Toguri, 'Tokyo Rose,'" were read by Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe on July 25 to the court while Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, on trial for reading them over Radio Tokyo, sat a few feet away.

The sometimes coy, sometimes gay language of the scripts contrasted sharply with the flat, stolid voice of Prosecutor De Wolfe. Nor did the scripts reflect anything of the thin, tired-looking Iva Toguri d'Aquino, whose trial has dragged on now for more than three monotonous weeks.

The eighteen scripts, all produced over Radio Tokyo in the spring of 1944, were read during direct examination of Frederick G. Tillman, FBI agent who interviewed Mrs. d'Aquino on Aug. 30, 1946, at Sugamo prison.

The scripts were sometimes coy, as when one song was announced — "Kiss Me Again, you heard me, 'Kiss Me Again.'"

Sometimes the language ran to pure American slang, as when the March 9 program began with: "Wasn't that a lousy musical program we had last night?"

Again there were take-offs on the Japanese, as in the phrases. "You are liking, please?" or "Please to listening, honorable boneheads," and "You are liking, please? Okay, brother, don't thank me."

The scripts referred to the American troops as "orphans," and the speaker addressed her listeners with easy familiarity. "My family of orphans in the South Pacific," she called them, or "My orphan family."

Once she came near apologizing for calling them "orphans." "You can't help being a bit on the filthy side, can you, boys? Sure, I know," she said.

There were attempts to incorporate military phraseology into the scripts. "Here's the first blow at your morale, the Boston 'Pops' orchestra," began the script on Feb. 22. Once the speaker said she would give the boys "dangerous enemy propaganda," and followed with introduction of "the next propagandist—Arthur Fiedler and the Boston 'Pops' orchestra."

Again the script said: "How are my victims this evening? All ready for a vicious assault on your morale? Well, relax now, this isn't going to hurt."

"Be grateful that you've got an orphan to entertain you for awhile," she said once.

The reading evoked the first bit of spontaneous laughter from Iva d'Aquino, who has for the most part been an impassive witness to the long proceedings.

Prosecutor De Wolfe fumbled over pronunciation of the phrase, "da foist chune." He spelled it

out, reread it with the requisite Katzenjammer accent, and bowed toward the defense table. Iva doubled up with amusement.

In cross-examination of FBI Agent Tillman, Wayne Collins, defense attorney, tried to prove that "double meanings" were behind many of the phrases in the scripts. Tillman had said that Mrs. d'Aquino, in their Aug. 30, 1946 interview, had declared that hidden meanings had been placed into the scripts. He said, however, that when he showed her the eighteen scripts she was unable to point out a single actual phrase with a double meaning.

Collins asked if the phrase, "That's not bad, atoll, atoll," in the March 9, 1944 script were not actually an attempt to congratulate American forces for their seizure of two atolls. He suggested that the playing of "Sabers and Spurs" and the "Cavalry March" were tributes to Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, and that the "Zero Hour" actually broadcast many records banned in Japan, among them Gilbert and Sullivan and Stephen Foster songs.

Tillman was emphatic in his statement that the defendant had been unable to show him a single example of a phrase with a double meaning, though he had asked her to point them out.

Collins suggested that in a number of instances the girl announcer had tried to encourage group singing among her listeners, and thus lift up their morale, as when she said, "Sing up, now!" or referred to her listeners as "my orphan choir."

Tillman said that Mrs. d'Aquino had not spoken of this in their interview.

Lake Sequoia Retreat

FRESNO, Calif. — The annual Lake Sequoia retreat conference will be held from Aug. 4 to 7 at Camp Redwoods.

Among the leaders will be the Revs. Norio Ozaki, George Uemura, Lloyd Wake, Aoki, M. Goto and Miss Miyoko Masada and Faith McCracken.

Registrations are being taken by Miss Grace Mano, 2409 Divisadero, Fresno.

Among the features of the three-day affair will be fellowship periods, discussion groups, workshops and Bible classes. Recreation will include song periods, swimming, boating and folk dances.

There will be vesper services, a consecration service and a banquet.

Sustains Head Injuries

DENVER, Colo.—Charles Miyamoto, 25, suffered head injuries when he was attacked and slugged in downtown Denver on July 25.

\$22 Million in Claims Filed By Evacuees

Attorney General Clark Reports 6,000 Forms Received to Date

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Tom Clark announced this week that approximately 6,000 claims, involving the sum of \$22,000,000, have been filed by persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of the mass evacuation of 1942.

Attorney General Clark said that more than half of the claims received to date are from Southern California.

He said that the Justice Department has opened its first field office in Los Angeles to handle investigation and processing of claims.

It was indicated that other field offices will be opened soon by the department in its administration of Public Law 886 which empowers the attorney general to pass on claims based on damage to or loss of real or personal property as a direct result of the mass evacuation.

Joe Masaoka Will Appear on Radio

SAN FRANCISCO—Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director for the JACL ADC, was scheduled to appear this Friday, July 29, in a "Town Meeting on Human Rights," to be broadcast over Station KNBC at 9:30 p.m.

The program will be sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Northern California.

Other participants will be Eugene Block, executive secretary of the Jewish Survey Committee; Edward Howden, Council for Civic Unity; Annie Clo Watson of the International Institute; Judge Robert McWilliams of the Conference of Christians and Jews; Noah Griffin of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Clarence Rust of the ACLU.

Each participant will discuss one particular domestic human rights issue. James Simpson, acting assisting chief with the United Nations economic and social affairs division, will summarize the speakers' findings.

Frank Clarvoe, editor of the San Francisco News, will be the moderator.

The broadcast is part of the World Affairs Council's regular weekly radio program, "World Affairs Are Your Affairs."

Utah Kiwanis Club Inducts Dentist

HELPER, Utah — Dr. Toshio Fukukawa was inducted into the Kiwanis club of Helper at their last meeting.

Dr. Furukawa, who was inducted into the organization by a fellow dentist, Dr. J. J. Dalpiaz, is the first person of Japanese ancestry to join the Helper Kiwanis group.

He has been practicing in Helper for the past two years and has been active in community sports, coaching a basketball team during the past season. He was honored as the most outstanding coach in the league.

A former resident of Palo Alto, Calif., Dr. Furukawa is a graduate of Stanford university and the University of Minnesota.

Masaoka Leaves For Evacuee Claims Talks on Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination legislative director, left for Los Angeles on July 23 to spend five days in a series of conferences attendant with opening of the First Evacuation Claims field office by the Department of Justice in that city.

He was joined there this week by Edward J. Ennis, JACL legal counsel.

Thursday Mr. Masaoka left Los Angeles for San Francisco for a conference with JACL personnel in northern California, and will spend the weekend in Salt Lake City meeting with national JACL officials before returning to Washington.

Nisei Prima Donna of Noted La Scala Opera Visits U. S.



TOSHIKO HASEGAWA
As Mimi in "La Boheme"

CHICAGO—Toshiko Hasegawa, a California-born girl who is now a featured artist with the famous La Scala Opera company in Milan, Italy, is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Shigeko Hasegawa, and her brother, Dr. Junji Hasegawa, in Chicago.

Miss Hasegawa, who has appeared in opera and on the concert stage in virtually every country in Europe in recent years, returned to the United States for the first time in 15 years to see her family.

The Nisei prima donna, who is not only known as a singer but as a hostess who served "ochazuke" to hundreds of homesick Nisei GIs of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team in Italy, also has given many concerts for the men of the Japanese American Combat Team and for other American units in Italy.

Born in Stockton, Calif., and raised in Sacramento, Miss Hasegawa's first public appearance as a singer was in a church choir. She attended the College of Pacific in Stockton and also studied in Boston and New York before leaving for Europe in 1934.

She made her European debut in 1936 when she appeared as a guest artist in Bologna, Italy. Her appearance led to her affiliation with the La Scala opera.

Miss Hasegawa does not concentrate on the role of Mme. Butterfly in the Puccini opera but has appeared in nearly all of the operas in the La Scala repertoire.

Some of her roles with La Scala and other European opera companies has been that Mimi in La Boheme, Nedda in Pagliacci and Camille in La Traviata.

She is planning to return to Italy in about two months in order to arrive in Milan in time for the fall and winter season of the Italian opera. After Easter, when the Italian opera season comes to a close, Miss Hasegawa annually tours other European countries as a guest artist. She had also filled concert engagements in many leading Latin American cities.

Miss Hasegawa confessed this week that, after 15 years in opera in Europe, she now speaks better Italian than English.

The Chicago Japanese American Music club will present Miss Hasegawa at a tea which will be held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. I. Tashiro, 4429 South Ellis Ave., on Aug. 13. Members of the club and friends are being invited to attend the tea.

CHI ALPHA DELTA ALUMNAE GIVES SCHOLARSHIP

LOS ANGELES — The annual scholarship award will be the first project for the new Chi Alpha Delta alumnae cabinet, which is headed by Mrs. Edna Shigekawa.

The scholarship is presented each fall semester to a Japanese American woman registering at UCLA for the first time, either as a freshman or as a transfer from another school.

The award is made possible through the proceeds of the Chi Alpha Delta alumnae group's annual spring Scholarship Bridge teas.

The applicants will be judged on scholarship and participation and leadership in activities. All those interested are requested to send their high school or university transcripts and a list of extracurricular activities with any campus positions held to the scholarship committee chairman, Mrs. Toshi Miyamoto, 2824 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif. The deadline is Aug. 31.

Members of Mrs. Shigekawa's cabinet include: Mary Oi, vice pres-

Canadian Evacuee Relocation Office in Toronto Closed

TORONTO, Ont.—The Japanese division office of the Department of Labor which has been in charge of the relocation and resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees in eastern Canada was closed this week.

The office, under the supervision of G. Ernest Trueman, has been in existence since 1942 when the first group of evacuees arrived in eastern Canada from British Columbia.

Fire Destroys Shed

DELANO, Calif.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a packing shed owned by Sadawo Yonaki on July 26.

Damage was estimated at approximately \$50,000. Four box cars loaded with cantaloupes also caught fire.

ident; Mrs. Frances Mori, rec. sec.; Kay Kumai, corres. sec.; Mrs. Koto Izumo, treas.; June Suzuki, adviser to actives; and Mrs. Sandie Okada, "Newsletter" editor.

Justice Department Opens First Evacuation Claims Field Office in Southern California

LOS ANGELES—For the first time, the government revealed some of the tests it will use to determine the value and validity of evacuation claims as the Department of Justice opened its first evacuation claims office in the Los Angeles Federal building on July 25.

Speaking to some 50 interested persons at a special meeting called by the Pacific Southwest JACL Regional Office, Mangum Weeks, chief of the Japanese Claims Section of the Department of

Justice who is visiting Los Angeles to supervise the opening of the first office to expedite the processing of claims, announced:

1. Fair market value at the time of the loss will be used as the yardstick for determining the value of claims.

2. Proof of loss will be required in every case, although the prevailing circumstances during evacuation and reasonable explanations for lack of documents will be considered.

3. Every reasonable and legitimate claim should be filed before the January 2, 1950 deadline.

4. Generally, the principle of "first filed, first processed" will be followed whenever possible.

5. The Department of Justice will be as liberal in its interpretations as possible within the framework of the law as passed by Congress last year.

Mr. Weeks explained that the Department of Justice decided upon fair market value at time of loss as its basis for determining the valuation of claims because it was felt that other formulas were unfair to either the claimants or the government. Original cost minus depreciation plus improvements was judged as unfair to the claimants and replacement or reproduction costs as unfair to the government.

He did accept, however, a suggestion by Edward J. Ennis, visiting New York attorney who is counsel to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, that in determining the final value of claims, replacement costs and other pertinent information be taken into consideration.

When asked whether growing crops constituted a loss, Mr. Weeks replied that he certainly thought that they were good claims.

While proof of loss is necessary, Mr. Weeks stated that the Department would take into consideration reasonable explanations for the lack of documents or other evidence. He declared that witnesses were a better means of proving a claim than affidavits, although he did not rule the latter out. He also said that in certain cases the unsupported statements of the claimants might have to be accepted as the sole basis for the validity of a claim.

Because there are no federal property or inheritance laws, it was pointed out that the state laws governing property and other matters relating to evacuation claims would apply. The evacuation claims law does not waive any local law or supercede any of them since it is simply remedial legislation.

Reminding the audience that under the law the Attorney General cannot accept any claims after January 2, 1950, Mr. Weeks urged that all evacuees who believe that they have a reasonable claim against the government for any losses suffered as a result of the evacuation should file a claim. If any person of Japanese ancestry is in doubt as to the legitimacy of his claim, he should file his claim and the government will make the determination.

While supplementary statements can be filed to perfect filed claims up until the January 2, 1950 deadline, no amendments increasing the amount of the claims or changing the basis for claims can be accepted after the deadline date.

While this legislation is remedial in nature and intent, Mr. Weeks pointed out that the United States Supreme Court had ruled that the evacuation program was constitutional.

He emphasized, however, that the Department of Justice would be as liberal in its interpretations and as informal in its procedures as possible.

"We are not adversaries in the usual legal sense of the word, but friends interested in carrying out the intent of Congress to repair insofar as possible the losses of evacuation," was the way Mr. Weeks summed up his philosophy in administering the program.

Generally speaking, claims will be processed on a "first filed, first out" basis.

While conceding that the Los Angeles office would be serving in a quasi-judicial function in both judging and determining claims, Mr. Weeks indicated that there was nothing new in this procedure.

Explaining in outline his plans for the Los Angeles office, Mr. Weeks stated that insofar as possible the claimants and/or his representatives will be called in to explain his claim. After the local examination are completed, the adjudicating officer will forward to Washington a statement containing his findings of fact in every case and his recommended settlement.

The actual determination of the amount of the award and the announcement of the award will be made in Washington. The central office in Washington will not act in an appellate function, but will make the first and final adjudications on all claims.

At the meeting Mr. Weeks introduced William H. Jacobs, who will be in charge of the Los Angeles office, and Mrs. Mary McLean and John Ossie, attorneys, who will assist Mr. Jacobs.

Nisei Ex-GI Goes to New York To Continue Operatic Career

POCATELLO, Idaho—A veteran of the 442nd Combat Team left recently for New York where he will continue his studies in operatic singing.

He is Kiyo Morimoto, son of Mrs. Katsue Goto of Aberdeen, who was studying voice at the time he enlisted in the U.S. Army on the day after Pearl Harbor. Before the war the Nisei singer was one of the leading soloists in the Christian church choir and appeared in many concerts and recitals.

Morimoto was in the army for five years and served in Italy and France with the 442nd Combat Team. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

After the end of the war, Morimoto stayed in Italy and studied music with leading operatic teachers in the country.

Upon his return to Pocatello he resumed his work with Vito Petrone with whom he had studied before the war.

Morimoto won high praise from the conductor and stage director of the San Carlo Opera company last year at an audition in Pocatello.

During the past two and a half

years he has been a student at Idaho State college where he has majored in sociology.

He will enroll at the Rossini School of Opera in New York.

Issei Arraigned

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—Hichinosuke Kabori, 66, was arraigned on July 26 on a charge on involuntary manslaughter as a result of an accident on July 19 when his car struck Ira Berdness, 78.

Berdness died shortly afterwards at the hospital.

Kabori told authorities he lost control of his pickup when he swerved to avoid hitting a truck.

Talent Show

SAN FRANCISCO — A mammoth talent show will be presented Oct. 1 by the San Francisco JACL at the Scottish Rite auditorium with Tane Amemiya and Takako Suzuki as co-chairmen.

Members of the talent show committee are Yukio Wada, Roy Ashizawa, Dave Yamakawa, John Kono, Michi Onuma, Fred Hoshiyama, Yas Abiko and Tak Yoshihashi.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Challenging the Alien Land Law

The possibility of further test cases challenging the validity of the anti-alien land laws of California and seven other states (Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, Kansas and Wyoming) was raised last spring by the 4 to 0 decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in declaring that state's anti-alien land law unconstitutional.

The Oregon law, originally passed in 1923 and tightened by a wartime legislature in 1945, was a copy of the California law and like the California statute was aimed primarily against resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, prohibiting these "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from holding any legal interest in land, except a leasehold for commercial and residential purposes.

The decision of the Oregon high court in the Namba test case was the first ruling by a state tribunal to hold the Alien Land law invalid. Justice George Rossman's decision declared that the Oregon law was an infringement upon the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

As a result of the Oregon verdict there has been considerable speculation regarding the wisdom of initiating action for an outright test of the California Alien Land law which has not been enforced since the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Oyama case. It may be recalled that the Supreme Court's 6 to 3 majority opinion in that case approached the California statute from the standpoint of its discriminatory infringement of the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and did not invalidate the whole statute, despite the insistence of Justices Murphy, Rutledge, Douglas and Black.

Consideration of a test case on the Alien Land law, which still stands as a symbol of legislative discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry, has been held in abeyance because of the possibility of congressional passage of the Judd or Walter bills which would remove racial restrictions to naturalization and would wipe out the presumption of racial ineligibility to citizenship on which the anti-alien land laws, and other similar restrictions, are based.

In view of the Oregon decision there had been some feeling in California that the JACL and other interested groups should initiate a test case which will constitute a frontal challenge to the legality of the state's Alien Land law. The question is one which will receive serious study at the forthcoming meeting of the JACL's national board in Los Angeles.

The Return of Gen. DeWitt

It comes as something of a surprise that Gen. John L. DeWitt, who ordered the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942, is still afraid of Japanese Americans.

The evacuees may have wondered what had happened to Gen. DeWitt who hasn't been in the news much since he ordered and carried out the evacuation.

The San Francisco report declares that Gen. DeWitt, now retired, is anxious to establish a home in that city but hasn't done so because he is apprehensive of the possibility that some evacuees may tie up his property in legal knots through personal suits directed against him. As a result Gen. DeWitt apparently has become the victim of a self-imposed exclusion. Although a majority of the evacuees have returned to the west coast, Gen. DeWitt has remained in the east.

In 1942 Gen. DeWitt was the commanding general of the Western Defense Command and the officer directly charged with making the decision for or against mass evacuation. He had been granted the necessary powers to make any evacuation decision in the interests of military security. Subjected to pressure from special interests, many of them groups competitive on economic grounds with persons of Japanese ancestry, he ordered mass evacuation on a racial basis.

It may be that Gen. DeWitt could have attempted to justify his decision on military grounds. In an appearance before a House naval affairs subcommittee in San Francisco in 1943, however, he showed that a personal racist prejudice had been a factor. This was his "a Jap's a Jap" statement in which he declared that he opposed the return of any person of Japanese ancestry to California because of the danger of espionage and sabotage.

"It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen," Gen. DeWitt, "he is still a Japanese."

Gen. DeWitt added that "you needn't worry" about the Italians and the Germans on the Pacific coast "but we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map."

Gen. DeWitt's decision for racial mass evacuation was a repudiation of the American democratic tradition. He will be remembered in history for his racist action and it is a sorry and heavy weight for a man to carry on his conscience.

In the seven years since the evacuation decision no damage suit has been filed against Gen. DeWitt personally by any evacuee. Gen. DeWitt's fears about the Japanese American group were unfounded in 1942 and any fears of legal entanglements which he may entertain today seem to be similarly without foundation.

Nisei USA

Death of a Columnist

It is probable that few Nisei heard of the death the other day of Kenesaw Mountain Landis II who passed away suddenly at the age of 39.

Ken Landis, who wrote a daily column for the Chicago Sun and later for the Sun-Times, was one of the first of the nation's columnists to recognize that the principle of racial mass evacuation, as exemplified in the forced removal of Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942, was a ticking bomb which imperiled the civil rights of all Americans.

During the early days of war relocation when public opinion was considered hostile toward the evacuated group, Ken Landis wrote strong columns which defended the citizens rights of the Nisei. As a fellow Sun-Times columnist, Milburn P. Akers, said of him this week; "An ardent devotion to the democratic processes, which he understood in the real American

sense of that term, made him ever the champion of those to whom they were abridged or denied. In the field of civil rights, Ken Landis, trained in the law and versed in the history of his country, was an advocate not only able but ever courageously willing to uphold those in need of such defense."

Ken Landis was not one to be intimidated by any "cold war" against liberal ideas, as he demonstrated by his ringing columns on the Nisei and on racism in the United States.

"He was given to seeing truth and justice," writes Mr. Akers. "His lucid comments on public affairs will be missed by many. And missed also will be the gentle, kindly colleague in whose frail body beat, until last week, a courageous heart ever ready to do battle for the principles which activated an incisive, intellectually honest, and able mind."

Kenesaw Mountain Landis II was a fighter in the finest traditions of liberal American journalism.

Columnists and Evacuation

Twentieth century journalism in America has been marked by a decline in the importance of the editorial page and a subsequent growth of influence for the personal columnist.

The role of the newspaper columnists in the creation and maintenance of a public opinion favorable to the mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast in 1942 is yet to be completely assessed. Morton Grodzins, discussing the part played by the columnists in the evacuation story, notes in "Americans Betrayed" that a single column by Ernie Pyle which was syndicated by Scripps-Howard in Dec., 1941 and a series by Chester Rowell in the San Francisco Chronicle were the only columns friendly to Japanese Americans to appear in the pre-evacuation period.

Ernie Pyle, a little guy with a heart as big as the world, once indicated that he had wanted to do a column on Nisei GIs but he never did meet up in Italy with the 34th Division to which the 100th Battalion and later the 442nd Combat Team were attached. In the last months of the war in 1945 Ernie Pyle was on Ie Shima, a little island off of Okinawa. He ventured into a minefield and was bawled out by a sergeant who happened to be a Nisei named Vic Nishijima. It is possible that Ernie Pyle planned to do a story on the Nisei sergeant because he interviewed him and later got him to pose with him for a newsreel cameraman. The story was never to be written, however. Ernie Pyle, who liked to go wherever GIs went, was killed the next day by a Japanese sniper. His remains were recently returned to Hawaii and he was buried last week in the new national cemetery on Oahu.

While Ernie Pyle and Chester Rowell, both now deceased, were the only ones who wrote columns friendly to Japanese Americans in the weeks before evacuation, a number of nationally-celebrated columnists were calling for mass evacuation.

The most influential of these was Walter Lippmann who acceded to mass evacuation in a column published nationally on Feb. 12, 1942. This column by Mr. Lippmann who is certainly one of the most profound of our professional pundits was considered by the Justice Department, according to Mr. Grodzins, as a most important factor in the buildup of public sentiment in favor of mass evacuation. This Lippmann column, which was based, incidentally, on a conference between the columnist and Earl Warren, then attorney general of California, inspired a column by Westbrook Pegler.

Mr. Lippmann argued Earl Warren's thesis that the fact that Japanese Americans had not committed sabotage in the days following Pearl Harbor was not a sign that "there is nothing to fear." Instead, he said, "it is a sign that the blow is well organized and that it is held back until it can be struck with maximum effect."

We used to follow Mr. Lippmann quite regularly before the war

but now find difficulty in reading him. It isn't only that Walter Lippmann lunged for the racist bait in California. That happened to a lot of nice people. But Walter Lippmann has never to this day written a column to admit that he was mistaken in his obviously hurried analysis of the situation on the Pacific coast in February, 1942.

The Pegler column which was based on the Lippmann article said just about the same thing, except that it reduced it to gutter talk. "The Japanese in California should be under guard to the last man and woman right now and to hell with habeas corpus until the danger is over," said Pegler. Mr. Pegler said a lot of other things in that column and in subsequent columns, among them the suggestion that the people of Japanese ancestry in California ought to be put on boats and shipped out of the country and the hint that if the boats were sunk it would be all right with him.

The late Damon Runyon, away from Harry the Horse and the rest of the denizens of his make-believe world of Broadway, wrote a series of Hearst-syndicated columns on the Japanese in California in which he persisted in calling them "skibbies." He and Henry McLemore, who is still being syndicated, called loudly for mass evacuation and mass internment. Mr. McLemore demanded the immediate removal of every person of Japanese ancestry on the coast "to a point deep in the interior." He said he didn't mean "a nice part of the interior either."

"Herd 'em up, pack 'em off and give 'em the inside room in the badlands," said McLemore. "Let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry and dead up against it."

Both Runyon and McLemore, rushing out to the coast to demand mass evacuation, wrote columns in which they described themselves as shocked to see Americans of Japanese ancestry permitted the freedom of the streets.

Even Hedda Hopper got into the act with some comments about suspicious Japanese gardeners and such.

In the months following the evacuation the pendulum of newspaper comment began to swing the other way. Joseph C. Harsch, then of the Christian Science Monitor, was the first to deny the sabotage stories about Pearl Harbor and later Robert Casey of the Chicago Daily News visited Hawaii and investigated specific sabotage stories and found that all were untrue.

Columnists like Thomas Stokes and Marquis Childs later wrote columns which told the actual story of the Nisei and the war and were influential in developing a public opinion favorable to the resettlement of the evacuees.

The fact that virtually every major newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the Hearst chain, has come out in favor of legislation for equality in naturalization and immigration, is representative of the change in press opinion toward the Japanese American group.

Vagaries

Nisei Agent ...

The U. S. Navy landed a Nisei agent in Japan during the war to obtain valuable information, according to a story told last week by Admiral Zacharias, wartime Navy intelligence officer, on the weekly Mutual network show "Secret Missions." According to the dramatization, the U. S. Navy had a foreign national inside Japan who was sending information to the U. S. submarine lying off the coast of Japan. In the middle of an important message, the transmission ended suddenly. The Navy decided that it was necessary to contact the agent inside Japan. Since a Caucasian American would be an immediate object of suspicion, a Nisei was landed from a submarine. This Nisei, dressed in the uniform of the Kempeitai, Japan's thought police, managed to contact the foreign national and obtained the remainder of the message. The broadcast pointed out the fact that the Nisei agent would have faced sudden death if he was apprehended.

A previous broadcast on "Secret Missions" told of a young Nisei in a California coast city who turned in his father to Navy intelligence declaring that his parent was an agent for Japan.

Incidentally, Admiral Zacharias who played a major role in the intelligence war against Japan is well acquainted with Japanese Americans. He was stationed in the Los Angeles area before World War II and attended a number of Nisei functions. . . . Navy intelligence, which had considerable information on Japanese Americans before Pearl Harbor, did not recommend the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942.

Top Secret ...

It was "top secret" information during the war that U. S. intelligence forces were training American agents of Japanese ancestry to be landed in Japan for underground activity. There has been no official statement by either the Army or Navy departments that any Nisei were actually landed in Japan. It was believed that the Japanese surrender following the A-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki precluded the necessity for such activity.

In the Paramount film, "Tokyo Rose," which was made in 1944, Kye Luke plays the role of a Nisei agent in Japan who is presumably landed there by submarine.

Clubhouse ...

The 442nd Veterans Clubhouse was dedicated in Honolulu on July 23rd. Col. Charles W. Pence, who commanded the Nisei combat team during its training period and through its initial Italian campaign and the fighting in the Vosges mountains of France, was present at the ceremony. . . . John J. McCloy, U. S. commissioner for Germany, sent a message to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on the eve of his departure for Europe, putting himself on record in support of legislation to obtain naturalization rights for Issei and other aliens still "ineligible to citizenship."

Dean ...

Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, the dean of Japanese journalists in the United States, is the author of the lead article in the summer, 1949 issue of World Affairs under the title "America and Japan's Permanent Neutrality." . . . Six Nisei are employed at the California state department of employment office in San Francisco. Among them are Yukio Wada, former president of the San Francisco JACL, and Michi Komatsu who are employment security officers.

Evacuation Story ...

Newspaper readers in Japan may soon be reading complete accounts of the United States mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942, as well as the story of their return and other facets of Japanese American life. Ten articles, slated for Japanese newspapers, are now being prepared by Howard Covey for Japanese newspapers. Covey is in San Francisco gathering material, with special emphasis upon the evacuation.

MINORITY WEEK

The Wisconsin Story

As the Rev. Franklin Kennedy, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations, said: "A kind of miracle has occurred." An editorial in the Milwaukee Journal, a newspaper which struck hard against anti-Nisei racists during the war, called it "a very happy ending, indeed."

This is the story. Some weeks ago a Negro war veteran arrived in Milwaukee with his own trailer and was assigned a place in a county trailer camp. He wanted to further his education at a Milwaukee technical school. His wife and two children were with him. Immediately, as the Journal tells it, "ugly race prejudice raised its head and Milwaukee had a threatening race crisis on its hands."

A group of trailer camp residents wanted to force the Negro veteran and his family out—by any means. The situation looked bad. Some people recalled what had happened recently at the swimming pools in St. Louis and Youngstown.

But Milwaukee had a different answer. The mayor's and the governor's commissions on human rights immediately stepped into the picture. The district attorney carefully explained the law to the angry residents. The sheriff, without a moment's hesitation, said he would enforce the law—equal rights for all American citizens, Negro and white alike, if it took every deputy he had. Private citizens, including businessmen, professional men and religious leaders, reasoned with the troublemakers, asking for basic American fairness for the Negro ex-GI and his family.

Instead of backing away from the ugly situation, Milwaukee leaders stepped into it, using firmness and domestic reasoning. The Negro veteran and his wife helped by keeping their heads and their tempers even under great provocation.

Finally the pendulum swung toward justice. Some of the leaders of the agitation began to understand the law.

And then the miracle occurred. The leaders of the group who strongly opposed the Negro veteran came to him and apologized. They shook hands.

Meanwhile, authorities informed the agitators that they were lucky they had not been arrested for breaking the law. Members of the group replied that they had not realized that the Negro veteran had a legal right to live in the county trailer camp.

Democratic rules of behavior were enforced in Milwaukee and it worked fine. It might be a good thing to try it out in many other places where race prejudice walks hand in hand with bigotry and ignorance.

It might be tried, for example, in Glendale, Calif. where a house was mysteriously set afire just before it was to be rented to a family of Japanese Americans.

The Wisconsin Story (II)

While Milwaukee was having its "miracle," officials in another Wisconsin area were sweating out another problem in race relations.

News dispatches described the town of Waupun, population about 1,000 and 50 miles northwest of Milwaukee, as divided into two warring camps.

The situation involved Americans of Mexican ancestry, mostly children.

Like many other Midwest farm areas, the agricultural community of Waupun draws heavily upon the labor of migratory workers, mostly of Mexican ancestry from Texas. The laborers travel in family groups, taking their children along with them.

Although Mexican Americans are considered "white" in the Deep South and in California (except when they are labeled as "Indians") they are non-white as far as the officials of Fond du Lac county in Wisconsin are concerned.

County officials refused to permit the Mexican American children to play in the county park alongside "white" children. They thought there should be segregation, although this was the Deep North.

Seymour Patrick, custodian of the Waupun county park, announced that the workers' children would no longer be permitted in the park because "white parents don't want their children to play with Mexicans."

Mayor Frank Trilling of Waupun, however, differed with county officials. He welcomed the children into the city park.

"They've conducted themselves perfectly proper," Trilling said. The Waupun League of Women Voters sided with the mayor.

At the end of the week the battle lines were still drawn in little Waupun.

Quote from Jackie Robinson:

"You can put me down as an expert on being a colored American, with 30 years experience at it. And just like any other colored person with sense enough to look around him and understand what he sees, I know that life in these United States can be mighty tough for people who are a little different from the majority—in their skin, color or the way they worship their God, or the way they spell their names."—From a statement by Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 18.

From the Headlines

The NAACP (National Association for Advancement of Colored People), meeting in Los Angeles, announced that it had filed a series of legal actions to end discrimination and segregation in southern states. Cases involve discrimination against Negroes in schools, transportation and public services. . . . Wide release of "Home of the Brave," the hard-hitting Screen Plays film about anti-Negro discrimination, was planned in the Deep South after the picture played to big crowds in Dallas and Houston in two test runs. . . . The Georgia Supreme Court ruled that counties with substantial Negro population must put Negroes on their grand jury lists. . . . First steps were taken in Portland, Ore., for a city ordinance banning race discrimination in public places as Oregon's new fair employment practices law was placed in operation.

An Interracial Fraternity

While the ramparts of "whites only" and "Christians only" policies in college fraternities and sororities have scarcely been breached, a Negro Greek letter organization announced this week that it was fighting discrimination within Negro groups and was planning to establish its first interracial chapter this fall at Rutgers university. The fraternity is Omega Psi Phi, previously organized as an all-Negro group.

The Little Governor

Pretty Joan Rankin can go to Washington, D. C., after all. The 16-year-old Negro girl, who was elected governor of Buckeye Girls' State, had resigned herself to staying in Ohio, even though governors of corresponding girls' states were all going to visit Washington. The Ohio American Legion auxiliary, sponsor of the local state, had refused to send Joan to the capital because of the Jim Crow pattern there. The incident caused a national furore, ending last week with the Ohio auxiliary's announcement that Joan could go to Washington. Assurance has been given that the young governor will be given accommodations without any discrimination.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

A Trusted and Able Foreman

Up near Hardin, in east-central Montana, stretch the 95,000 acres of Tom Campbell's wheat ranch. Tall, rugged, white-haired Campbell, who came out of the war a brigadier general has for years been the world's largest wheat grower. The confidante of princes and presidents, Campbell has been sent on many an overseas mission to teach others the mechanized methods he uses in his vast operations.

Twice he visited Soviet Russia. His last trip was to North Africa where he undertook to wean the Arabs away from their crooked-stick plows and the agricultural methods they had been using since Biblical times. The high northern plateau of Africa, the geopoliticians and economists pointed out, could well be Europe's future breadbasket, the source of wheat to help put shattered Europe on its feet. And so Campbell was summoned.

A few days ago, Campbell's crews set more than a half million dollars worth of mechanized equipment into motion and began this season's harvest, the caravans of giant combines rolling across a thousand acres a day. And in the crews were young agronomists from Tunisia, Arabs, Swedes, Frenchmen, Hollanders — all of them studying Campbell's methods.

This was the story that moved the editors of Life magazine to send their Rocky Mountain area photographer, Carl Iwasaki, up to Hardin last week. Iwasaki was met by Campbell himself—driving a 1936 Chevrolet coupe—at the airport in Billings, and for the next couple of days Gen. Tom Campbell was Iwasaki's personal guide.

The conversation, as it often does in these cases, turned toward the Japanese and Campbell volunteered the information that for a quarter of a century a man named Okamoto had been one of his most trusted and able foremen.

Okamoto, Campbell said, had decided to visit Japan shortly before war broke out. Pearl Harbor caught him far from Montana's endless plains. After the war Okamoto got in touch with Campbell who helped pull the proper strings to expedite the Okamoto family's return to the United States. And thus is another chapter added to the growing story of the role that individuals of Japanese extraction have played in American life.

No Racial Stereotypes

While the Tokyo Rose case drags on and gets no more than a few paragraphs in most newspapers, the San Francisco press has not been unaware of the strange drama that is pitting Nisei against Nisei in a treason trial. The government's star witnesses include two Nisei, it has been pointed out, who renounced their American birthright, voluntarily assumed Japanese citizenship, and helped wage a propaganda war against the United States.

The United States government is using the testimony of these men in trying to convict Iva Toguri d'Aquino who, it is asserted, refused to give up her American citizenship but lost it eventually by marriage to a Portuguese national. To us common folk untutored in legal niceties, the situation is at best incongruous.

But in another respect the government's present stand points out once again how false its position was in the evacuation. The Nisei cannot be dismissed as a racial stereotype, acting in a preordained pattern under specific circumstances. No, they are individuals; they bicker and fight with each other and their thoughts and actions cannot be predicted on a racial basis. The drama in the courtroom is proving this, even if both the situation and characters are highly unusual.

Note Lack of Racial Violence In Hawaii Waterfront Dispute

Nisei Comprise Great Majority of 400 Strikers Of Japanese Ancestry in Longshore Tieup; Union's Nisei Leaders Remain in Background

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—The lack of racial violence is an amazing phenomenon of the costliest strike that has yet gripped this territory of half a million people.

For 11 weeks the shipping lanes to these islands have been severed by a waterfront strike by the 2,000 CIO longshoremen of Harry Bridges' union. Only the airlines, a few military ships and one relief freighter form the lifeline that brings the necessities to this blockaded territory.

Feelings against the strikers are naturally running high, because the tieup has caused great hardships to so many people and because of the Communist issue.

But the racial angle has been submerged for a long time. Only now is it being raised, and mostly in a subtle fashion.

The Filipinos, because they make up the majority of the 2,000 strikers, are getting the brunt of the bad feelings. Japanese comprise the second largest racial element. Of about 400 strikers of Japanese ancestry, nearly all are Hawaiian-born citizens.

Then come the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, trailed by small numbers of Chinese, Koreans, Puerto Ricans and Portuguese. Name calling because of race has not started. Filipinos and Japanese are not condemned openly because they are Filipinos and Japanese by race but because they are strikers.

In private conversations, however, the Filipinos at least are the target of some sharp accusations, mostly because a big majority of them are aliens.

The reason the Japanese strikers have reaped less antagonism than the Filipinos may be laid to the fact that they are less numerous and because most of them are citizens.

The territorial legislature, expected to be convened into a special session soon to cope with the strike, probably will take up legislation that would place dock workers under civil service. That would automatically eliminate the many non-citizens Filipinos from employment as stevedores.

Another demonstration of anti-Filipino attitude is the policy of a new stevedoring company to hire only citizen labor. That, too, would remove the Filipino nationals.

Anti-union newspaper and radio programs have attempted to win over Filipino strikers from the left-wing domination of Harry Bridges and his west coast aides of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

The Oriental community has been slow to react against the ILWU and its strike. Very few Oriental women turned out at first for the "broom brigade"—a movement by irate housewives who daily picket union headquarters with brooms and placards denouncing union leaders. However, more and more Japanese and Chinese women have been joining the line of marchers recently.

Although there is no open racial warfare, the two sides—employers and the union—never miss an opportunity to sell their arguments through people of various racial backgrounds.

Whenever the employer groups call a meeting to discuss the strike, they make it a point to have representatives of the various racial communities deliver some of the speeches or otherwise share the limelight along with the "haoles" (Caucasians).

On the other hand, whenever the union issues a public statement, more often than not it is attributed to a "local boy"—a Hawaiian who carries the title of chairman of the union's strike strategy committee. Actually, all union statements are written by the "haole brains."

The ILWU has been waging a vigorous anti-employer propaganda campaign for several years on a scale as widespread as the employers' anti-Communist drive against the union leadership.

Though aimed at the employers, the union campaign of dividing management and workers actually has turned out to be an attack upon "white" employers simply because the Caucasians happen to be the bosses of big industries.

The racial composition of the stevedoring labor force in Hawaii has rapidly changed in the last few years. The Japanese comprised about 35 per cent of all stevedores 10 years ago. By 1947, however, their number had fallen to less than 20 per cent. Many who dropped out, during the war particularly, were aliens. The Filipino group, on the other hand, soared from 10 per cent to nearly 50 per cent during that period, and today

Paul Higaki Plays Trombone with Lionel Hampton

SAN FRANCISCO — Paul Higaki, Nisei trombonist, is now a member of the Lionel Hampton band and is now in the Pacific Northwest where the famous Negro group is giving a series of engagements. Higaki played with several noted orchestras during the war years in Chicago. He joined Hampton's orchestra in San Francisco and appeared with the group during its engagement at the Edgewater club.

Two Thousand Watch O-Bon Dances at Seabrook Village

SEABROOK, N.J.—Two thousand spectators were on hand as the first Obon Festival was held at Seabrook Village on July 10.

Two hundred persons, dressed in colorful Japanese costumes, participated in the dance. The dancers represented the YBA, Sunday School, Fujin-kai and Bukkyo-kai.

The Fujin-kai also had a refreshment booth at the county fair and block party which was held from July 13 through July 16 under the sponsorship of the American Legion at Seabrook Village.

Legion members and personnel from the Seabrook JACL were in charge of other booths.

make up, according to one estimate, as much as 75 per cent of the entire longshore force.

Nisei strike leaders are definitely in the background in this instance. The names of Jack H. Kawano and Yukio Abe, president and secretary of the longshore local, and Richard Shigemitsu, in charge of the Honolulu soup kitchen, don't make the news often.

Caucasian spokesmen from the west coast, like Louis Goldblatt and Henry Schmidt, and regional officers like Jack Hall and Robert McElrath do most of the talking for the union. Whenever possible, they try to use Fred T. Low Jr., a Hilo-born stevedore, as a "mouth-piece."

Although the Filipinos make up such a big proportion of the strikers, no leader among them has been developed yet.

As the strike tightens its squeeze on the economy, bankrupting the weaker firms and throwing thousands out of jobs, racial feelings may yet erupt, and unexpectedly. The blockade is causing an economic depression that has touched the lives of all residents.

If Hawaii can emerge from this crisis without upsetting its racial stability, it would be a remarkable tribute to the restraint being exercised by all the forces that are now locked in battle.

Notes from Capitol Hill: Display of Interracial Unity Shown in Support Voiced for Judd Bill at Senate Hearing

PACIFIC CITIZEN WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special Senate Subcommittee holding hearings on the Judd bill for equality in immigration and naturalization brought out an amazing display of inter-racial unity among America's non-Caucasian minorities.

Alien and American born persons of Chinese ancestry joined like groups of West Indians to unite behind an act proposed by Americans of Japanese background.

In two days of hearings, the pleas of the "little minorities" was heard by the Subcommittee.

Nor did any raise their voice in opposition to the bill.

In fact, the point was made by a Chinese American, Edward Hong, that unless all Asiatics are given the right of immigration and naturalization, the acts extending these rights to the Chinese, Indians (Oriental) and Filipinos were, in effect, nullified in the public mind.

There was almost unanimous opinion by the witnesses that the Judd bill needs some modification to: (1) retain for the Filipinos and Chinese the right they now have for bringing in wives and unmarried minor children (only of Filipinos) quota free, and (2) except the West Indies from a provision which would reduce by at least 50 percent immigration from that area.

What will be the end result of the special hearing, of course, is problematical.

The hearings did generate a great deal of enthusiasm at least on the part of members of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee staff that, at long last, the Senate was taking sufficient interest in the proposed bill to take some definite action.

The steps by which favorable action will be undertaken are somewhat complicated, but follows this pattern:

The special Senate Subcommittee was appointed by Sen. Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.), chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee, and chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The special Senate Subcommittee which held the two-day hearings must make a report to the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

If this report is favorable, the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, composed of Sen. McCarran and Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), must then make a favorable report to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The whole Senate Judiciary Committee must then report to the Senate (if it takes action on the bill) whether or not it is favorable towards the measure.

Then, and only then, will the Senate be able to vote upon it.

With the current Congressional session rapidly drawing to a close, there is considerable speculation over whether or not all the involved processes in getting the Judd bill to the floor of the Upper House may be achieved before the session ends.

In this respect, it should be remembered that before the House acted on the bill, it came up, in one form or another, over two different sessions covering almost four years. This is the first year the

Senate has undertaken consideration of such a measure.

However, much of the groundwork, the involved and intricate problem of "educating" Congressmen on the various objectives of the bill, already have been achieved in the long, and often weary, task of getting the bill through the House.

When the special Subcommittee which held the hearings will take action cannot be predicted. It may be within the next two weeks, possibly not before the closing days of the present Congressional session.

Even if the Senate does not act in the bill before adjournment, it still may act on the measure when Congress reconvenes next year. However, if the Senate should take no action before the 81st Congress concludes, then the bill would have to be reintroduced in the House in the 82nd Congress which, of course, will not meet until after the next national election.

Although the Subcommittee hearings this week were nominally in charge of Sen. J. Howard McGrath, (D., R.I.), much of the actual work of the Subcommittee in hearing witnesses was handled by Richard Arens, chief clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sen. McGrath was present the first day, but other business kept him away from hearings the second day.

Sen. Donnell attended the hearings for several hours both days, and Sen. James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.), the third member of the Subcommittee, was unable to attend at any time, thus leaving Mr. Arens as the only official representative of these Senators at the hearing for much of the second day.

However, it is not unusual for Senators not to be present during all of such hearings.

Everything said, all testimony submitted, either written or orally, will be incorporated in a complete record and made available to the Subcommittee members for study.

The weather is hot and muggy these days in Washington, but it's cool in the Senate Office Building. Thus, a man may sit on his dignity, in coat and tie, in comparative comfort. On the outside, the breeze is like a blast from a broken steam boiler.

Probably at no time in years have as many various racial groups been present for a Congressional hearing as appeared during the Subcommittee's session. Filipinos, Negroes from the West Indies and native born Chinese Americans, and Japanese Americans, created a "standing room only" situation in the small committee room.

More than passing interest was displayed by the newspapers and press services, but it was a far cry from what such hearings would have been like 25 years ago—when the Oriental Exclusion Act was passed.

Everything at the hearings was very casual, and only the spectators showed an unending interest in almost every word that was spoken.

Both those of Chinese and Japanese ancestry interested in the bill brought out "prize" witnesses

Jiro Nakamura Back with Modesto

Pitcher Jiro Nakamura is back with the Modesto Reds after being sent out on option to Santa Rosa of the Far West league. Nakamura, who has been nicknamed "Gabby" because he isn't, pitched one inning of relief last week and put the side down in order.

Canadian Turns Out For Phillies Tryout

The first Canadian Nisei to crash pro baseball may be Herby Miyasaki, first baseman for the Toronto Westerns, a Nisei club. Miyasaki is one of 30 players selected for further tryouts at a "search for talent" conducted by the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League and the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International circuit.

Top Competition

Wally Yonamine, who flew in from Honolulu last week to train with the San Francisco 49ers, will have his work cut out for him this season. The All-America Conference team, which lost only to the Cleveland Browns last season and is rated as one of the nation's top pro football squads, is taking 13 halfbacks to camp. Since its unlikely that the 49ers will carry more than seven or eight halfbacks the competition will be terrific. The veterans are John Strykowski, Len Eshmont, Ed Carr, James Cason, Paul Crowe, Forrest Hall, Bob Sullivan, Joe Vetrano and Yonamine. The newcomers are Victor Bonfili from West Virginia U., Jackie Fellows of Fresno State, Donald Garlin of USC and Bob Lund of Tennessee. Yonamine is listed on the 49ers roster as being 24 years of age, weighing 175 and 5 feet 9 in height.

Enter Tourney

A team which is rated among the strongest assembled by Nisei since the war is entered in the Oakland Tribune's state amateur baseball championship tourney which starts on Aug. 5.

The team, tabbed the Richmond Nisei All-Stars, is an all-star squad and will be managed by Henry Honda of the Richmond AC who starred in last year's Tribune tourney as a pitcher for the El Cortez nine.

The Richmond squad, first Nisei team to enter the tourney, has

—persons born in China and Japan who had earned the right of citizenship through service in the armed forces during World War II.

In the case of the Japanese American Citizens League the witness was soft-spoken Yasuo B. Goto, assistant director of the Extension Service of the University of Hawaii, who served with military intelligence during the war.

The Chinese American, born in China, was Edward Hong, a major with the Signal Corps.

Mr. Goto just about summed up the unspoken wish of aliens of every hue and complexion who have ever set foot on the shores of these United States when in his low, easy voice, he said:

"It was while I was at Fort Snelling that at the Federal Court of St. Paul, Minn., I was granted United States citizenship." He paused, then continued:

"It was the happiest moment of my life."

been allotted one of the ten seeded spots by Tribune schedule-makers.

Junius Sakuma, Suisun's ex-GI hurler who will report to a Brooklyn Dodgers camp next spring, is one of the four hurlers on the squad.

Mainland Champions Go to Hawaii

The Robertson's Nursery team from Los Angeles, 1949 champions of the National JACL bowling tournament, will go to Honolulu over the Labor Day weekend to enter the AJA team championships at the Honolulu Bowling Center.

The Robertson team will go under the sponsorship of H & F Produce and includes George Kobo, Kaz Katayama, George Yasukochi, Tad Yamada and Yoi Nomura.

The H & F squad will be the first mainland team to enter the Honolulu tourney which will be an 18-game scratch affair with six games to be rolled each night.

Matsubu Catches No-Run, No-Hit Game for Modesto

STOCKTON, Calif. — Rube Matsubu caught Pitcher Armando Castro's no-run, no-hit game in the seven-inning first half of a double-header on July 24 as the Modesto Reds defeated the Stockton Ports, 1 to 0, in a California State League game.

Castro faced only 21 batters and almost pitched a perfect game. He walked one batter, Rocco Cardinale, but the Stockton catcher was thrown out on a double-play which started when Jimmy Brown struck out. Matsubu then fired the ball to second to catch Cardinale.

Matsubu also batted in the only run of the game in the fourth inning when he singled on a hit-and-run play.

Diamond Prospect

Speaking of baseball prospects Northwest scouts have been interested in Rich Tsuji of Seattle Garfield high. Tsuji pitches and plays every position on the pitch except that of catcher. He was picked on the Seattle all-city squad which met the Washington state team in the annual "All-American" game at Sick stadium.

Tsuji played right field in the game won by State and went for 3.

How much did the Evacuation cost?

REMOVAL AND RETURN:

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON JAPANESE AMERICANS, by Leonard Bloom and Ruth Riemer, compares the prewar socio-economic status of Japanese Americans with their postwar status, and measures the economic losses they suffered as a direct result of the Evacuation. The authors offer these findings as a basis to evaluate the government's proposed methods of settling claims deriving from the relocation. \$3.75

Other Titles

WEAR IT PROUDLY, by William Shinji Tsuchida. Letters by a Japanese American soldier. \$2.75

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Uyeda a girl, Carol Ann, in Watsonville, Calif., on June 17.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Hiroshi Mitobe, Camp Carson, Colo., a girl, Lindsey, on June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Don Takahama, Medevre Gardens, Calif., a girl, Sandra Takako, on July 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Kurokawa, Pasadena, Calif., a girl, Susan, on July 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kakuchi Araki, Stuart George, on July 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Enoki, a girl, Elaine Gail, on July 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Shirai, a boy on June 4 in Portland, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Shingai, Juan Bautista, Calif., a boy on July 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ujuma, a girl, Carol Rae, on July 10 in Worland, Wyo.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumakichi Ikada, a boy, John Stephen, on July 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karl Yutaka, a girl, Gail Yuri, on July 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Tamura, Stanley Wayne, on July 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Iwamoto, a girl, Patricia Lane, on July 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Kawamura, a boy, Robert Masato, on July 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tadashi, a boy, Paul Tadao, on July 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Itow, a boy on July 16 in Auburn, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Tani, a girl on July 25 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Hamada, a girl on July 6 in Ogden, Utah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Heroaki Yei, a girl on July 8 in Ogden.

To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Koshi, a boy in Denver.

To Dr. and Mrs. K. James Na-

kadate, 907 173rd Place, Hammond, Ind., a girl, Jean Kay, on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yamato Hara, a boy, Stephen Hideo, on July 8 in St. Louis, Mo.

To Dr. and Mrs. Jackson Eto, a boy, David Kazuo, on July 12 in St. Louis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Sammy Kaku, Mountain View, Calif., a girl, Kazuko, on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Phil Kimura, Campbell, Calif., a boy, Brian, on July 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Itatani, San Jose, Calif., a girl, Gay Asako, on July 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tsutomu Okamoto, a girl on June 19 in Stockton, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Iwatsuru, Elk Grove, Calif., a boy on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kikuji Ryugo, a boy on July 15 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam N. Chikuma, Brighton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Okazaki, a boy, Stephen, on July 19 in Portland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Mori, a girl on July 16 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Shimada, San Diego, Calif., a boy on June 27.

DEATHS

Ichimatsu Yoshida on July 20 in Long Beach, Calif.

Howard Tanzawa on July 20 in Pasadena, Calif.

Shoichi Ken Hattori, 33, on July 20 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. K. Inatsu, Henderson, Colo., on July 18.

Kenzo Kawai on July 22 in Santa Ana, Calif.

Mrs. George Ishizuka (nee Tomi Okura) on July 20 in Long Beach, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Fusaye Shoji to Takeo Morishita on June 29 in Portland, Ore.

Anna Sakaizawa to Harry Hasegawa on July 15 in Chicago.

Kenyo Takai to Yoshito Hara-

Aihara Places Third in Broad Jump at Oslo

OSLO, Norway—Henry Aihara, first Nisei to compete overseas in track and field competition for the United States, placed third as the Americans swept the first three places in the broad jump on the second day of the international track meet at Bislet stadium.

Herb Douglas was first with a leap of 7.47 meters (about 24 feet 3.6 inches). Gay Bryan was second.

Miss Kikuchi Holds Lead in Queen Contest

LOS ANGELES — With two weeks remaining, Margaret Kikuchi continues to lead the Nisei Week queen contest with 16,084 votes.

Miss Kikuchi, a candidate sponsored by the Maharajas and Jodoshu YBA organizations, is followed by Yukie Sato, candidate of the Tenri Nisei, with 11,933.

Fumi Iketani of the East Los Angeles JACL is third with 8,652 and is followed closely by Joan Ritchie, sponsored by the Nisei Veterans association and the Manzanar, who has 8,023.

Terri Hokoda, Downtown JACL and Theatrical Guild candidate, is in fifth place with 7,537.

The other candidates are: Karie Shindo, Susie Shinohara, Tami Shimahara, Janet Yamada, Yo Okada, Aiko Outa and Isabel Watanabe.

tani on July 24 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Yoshiye Kaisaki, 25, and Yutaka Inouye, 30, in San Francisco.

Lila Horita, 27, San Francisco, and Joe Kashiwagi, 32, Sacramento, in Reno, Nev.

Weekend Outing

CHICAGO—The City-Wide Recreation Council of the Chicago Resettlers Committee is sponsoring a summer weekend outing for families at College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wis., on Aug. 13 and 14.

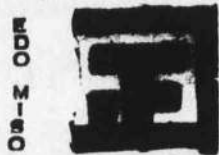
Among the activities provided at College Camp are golf, swimming, tennis, boating, sailing, square dancing and hiking. Educational programs, such as music and lectures, and Sunday worship services are scheduled.

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Chicago Service Will Honor Nisei Missionaries to Japan

CHICAGO — A young Nisei couple who have been selected by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to go to Japan as missionaries will be honored at a special missionary commissioning service which will be held in the First Baptist Church of Chicago on Sunday evening, Aug. 7, at 7:30 p.m.

The service will honor the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Kamitsuka of Chicago. The Rev. Mr. Kamitsuka is at present the pastor of the Japanese Presbyterian church.

The Kamitsukas will go to Japan to work in an educational center and they are described as among the first Nisei to be so commissioned to represent the Christian church in service abroad.

Mr. Kamitsuka is a graduate of Park College and a recent graduate of the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. Mrs. Kamitsuka is a graduate of the Westminster Choir School in Princeton, N.J. and is a very talented musician.

The Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, pastor of the First Baptist church, said that the city-wide mass meet-

ing will be sponsored by all of the Japanese American churches of Chicago and their pastors at the invitation of the First Baptist church.

On the same program of the evening will be Dr. Michio Kozaki, moderator of the United Church of Christ in Japan who is also a member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches. He is on his way home from a special meeting in London.

A reception will be held in honor of Dr. Kozaki and the Rev. and Mrs. Kamitsuka in the Fellowship Hall following the service.

"The whole Japanese American community is most cordially invited to the commissioning service as well as to the reception," the Rev. Mr. Morikawa declared.

Chicago Net Group Plans Tournament

CHICAGO—Entries for the first annual Chicago Nisei tennis tournament which will be held on Aug. 6 and 7 and Aug. 13 and 14 at Garfield Park courts are now being accepted by the Midwest Tennis club.

Competition is scheduled in men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

The tournament will be open to all members of the Midwest Tennis club, regardless of experience. Trophies will be awarded to the champion and runner-up in each division.

Members of the tournament committee are George Morimoto, chairman, Dr. William Hiura, Betty Toda and Min Kawano.

Bebop Party

LOS ANGELES—A be-bop party will be sponsored by the Nisei Progressives on July 30 at 3943 South Denker Ave.

Fumi Ishihara and Wilbur Sato are in charge of the program.

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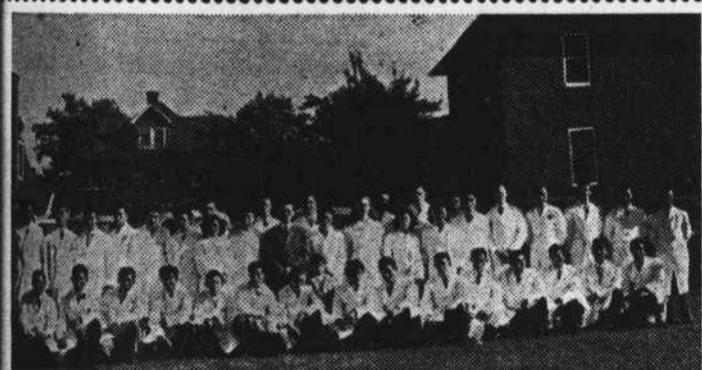
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SAN FRANCISCO—LOS ANGELES

Blame Triangle For Suicide Death in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—Police found the body of Shoichi Ken Hattori, 33, in a room in the hotel on South Main St. on July 20.

His wife's sister, Sumiko Sue Hashimura, 22, was nearby, near death from sleeping pills.

Police said that when she recovered, Miss Hashimura told them she had taken 12 of the pills and Hattori had swallowed 20. Refusal of Hattori's wife to grant him a divorce prompted their act, she said.

A suicide note left by the girl in the empty pill box asked forgiveness but said, "this is the only way we can keep our happiness whole."

Both were residents of San Francisco.

H. T. Coffelt, hotel manager, discovered the pair when he forced open their door after receiving no response to his knock.

"We regret the trouble we have caused," the girl's note added. "Everyone is acting against us so we have no alternative."

Hattori is survived by his wife and two children in San Francisco.

Ellis Community Center to Sponsor Leadership Training

CHICAGO—The Ellis Community Center under the guidance of Rev. George Nishimoto will sponsor a leadership training program on Aug. 20 and 21 at a summer resort in Des Plaines, Ill. In order to introduce the program prepared for the August Retreat, an informal rally was held at the Center on July 24.

A large group of young people joined into the spirit of the rally by singing songs led by Ben Tobo, accompanied by Rhoda Nishimura. These songs of camp prepared the tempo and mood for the skit that was to come, "It Could Happen to You," written, produced and directed by Mary Matsumoto, which gave a hilarious twist to the program for the retreat. The education and recreation program was then presented and the topics of the classes and their leaders were introduced.



Ellis Center School Plans Graduation

CHICAGO—The second annual graduation exercise of the Ellis Community Center vacation church school will be held on July 31.

Four of the outstanding students will be given scholarships to attend a two-week summer camp in Palos park.

The entire affair will be under the general direction of Rhoda Nishimura, superintendent. Members of the teaching staff include Mrs. Toshi Nishimoto, Kimi Yamamoto, Jean Harada, Hiroko Azuma, Mrs. Sakai, Mrs. Kuwahara, Joe Sakamura, Mary Matsumoto, Hatsumi Yoshioka, Mrs. Sanford, Nellie Oshita, Susie Yawata and Sammy Hayashi. Susie Yoshikawa was secretary for the school.

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Salt Lake City

The streets of New York were treated to their first "Bon Odori" when 100 kimono-clad girls and young men danced to the rhythms of Japanese music at the festival which was held in front of the Buddhist church in uptown Manhattan. More than 1,500 persons watched the dancing, looking on from the sidewalks or from the windows of brownstone houses. The festival was in commemoration of O-Bon, a Buddhist holiday.

Onlookers were urged to join in the dancing with the result that Margarita Torres (left), a Spanish dancer, and Gina Blau (center), an East Indian dance specialist, soon caught on to the intricate hand motions and the delicate steps which were demonstrated by Sahomi Tachibana (right), a teacher of Japanese dances in New York.—Photo by Toge Fujihira.

Former Racehorse Owner Succumbs to Accident Injuries

SAN FRANCISCO—A colorful Issei who owned and raced thoroughbred horses in race tracks in the United States and South America died July 18 in San Francisco, victim of a hit-and-run driving accident.

He was Kensaku Minami, 63, who died at St. Luke's hospital, where he had been since the accident on May 7. He suffered head injuries.

Though he had been employed as a cook in recent years, his earlier life had been a highly colorful one. During the evacuation period he was in Tule Lake.

Funeral services were held on July 22 at Martin and Brown mortuary.

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Mrs. Tsuji Passes Teaching Test

ST LOUIS, Mo. — Mrs. Betty Tsuji recently passed her board examination for teaching in the St. Louis public schools and will receive a primary grade assignment with the opening of the new school term.

Welcome Party

FRESNO, Calif. — The Rev. George Uyemura, newly appointed minister of the Methodist church, will be given a welcome party Sunday, July 31, from 7:30 p. m.

Fresno Wins Second Half in California Loop

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Fresno Nisei nine won the second half championship of the Northern California Nisei AA league on July 24 when they took a ten-inning 5 to 3, decision from the San Jose Zebras at Washington Park in Santa Clara.

The Zebras won the first half title and the two teams will not engage in a best two out of three game series for the championship.

The first game will be played on July 31 at San Jose Municipal stadium.

Fresno scored twice in the tenth after the Zebras had knotted the game at three-all in the ninth. The Fresnoans combed Johnny Horio for three hits to score the winning tallies in the extra inning. Lefty Fujioka who hurled seven-hit ball then held the Zebras in check.

Howard Zenimura of Fresno and Chi Akizuki had three hits apiece.

The Zebras set what may be an all-time local fielding record when they handled 30 putouts and 20 assists, mixed in with six errors. Tommy Okagaki, Zebra second baseman, handled 12 chances without an error.

Community Picnic

RENO, Nev.—A community picnic sponsored by the Reno chapter of the JACL was held on July 17.

A drawing was one of the features of the day's activities. Prizes were donated by local business concerns.

The first prize of a table model radio was won by George Okamoto.

WANTED

Couple; cook, serve, housework; no heavy laundry; husband drive. \$250 month. 2 children at school; contact Mr. Edgar Rose, 121 W. Michigan Ave., in Kalamazoo, Michigan, or call Midwest JACL office.

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