



## Reigns Over L. A.'s Nisei Week



Miss Reiko Inouye, queen of the last Nisei Week Festival which was held in 1941, crowns Terri Hokoda, queen of the 1949 Los Angeles celebration, at the coronation ball on Aug. 13.

—Photo by Toyo Miyatake. Los Angeles.

## Plan to Initiate Case for New Supreme Court Test of State Alien Land Law in California

SAN FRANCISCO—A new test case of the California anti-alien land law, which prohibits the purchase of real property by aliens of Japanese ancestry, will be initiated by the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California in cooperation with the JACL, the ADC and the JACL Legal Defense Fund of Southern California.

Decision of the Civil Rights Defense Union to initiate the case was made Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19, by the CRDU board of directors and other officials.

CRDU board members pointed out that the Oyama case, decided by the U.S. Supreme court, has not ruled on the validity of the California state law but merely ruled out the "presumption of guilt" clause in cases wherein property was purchased by an alien parent for his citizen child.

Prior to the Oyama case, California had escheated property belonging to citizens of Japanese ancestry on grounds that purchase was actually made by their alien parents. While the Oyama case, a major victory in the courts for Japanese Americans, caused the state to stop its escheat proceedings, the alien land act in itself has never been invalidated by the country's highest court.

Another test case of the law is already in court, instituted by Sei Fujii of Los Angeles, publisher of the California Daily News.

### Kawai Will Join Stanford Faculty

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Kazuo Kawai, editor-in-chief of the Nippon Times of Tokyo, is scheduled to arrive here this week to join the faculty of Stanford University.

Kawai, a graduate from Stanford in 1946, was a member of the faculty at UCLA before the war.

## Two Ex-POWs Aid Defense In Trial of "Tokyo Rose"

### Declares Mrs. d'Aquino Took Part in Conspiracy Against Propaganda on Radio Tokyo

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO — Two prisoners of Japan, who were plucked from out of POW ranks to broadcast on Radio Tokyo during the war, this week came to the defense of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, on trial for treason as the alleged "Tokyo Rose" of Japan's war-time radio.

They were Charles H. Cousens, formerly a major with the Australian army, and Major Wallace E. Ince of the U. S. Army, who with the defendant and Lt. Norman Reyes, a Filipino POW, produced much of the Zero Hour, the Radio Tokyo program over which the defendant is accused of making treasonable broadcasts to demoralize American fighting men.

The hushed courtroom vibrated with stifled emotion as the two witnesses, the first for the defense, told their stories to the court.

Both said the Zero Hour, though designed by the Japanese as a "homesick" program to demoralize the efforts of the American fighting men, was in actuality a program to entertain and keep up the morale of the troops.

Both said that Mrs. d'Aquino aided the American and allied prisoners of war with purchases on the black market of fruits and vegetables and medicines.

Both denied that the Nisei had ever made any of the morale-damaging statements attributed to her by government witnesses.

In most instances their testimony fitted together the defense picture of the Nisei as an American citizen who, throughout the war, helped to sabotage the Japanese.

Major Ince said, as did Cousens, that the Zero Hour prisoners of war tried consistently to thwart the purpose of the program.

He said that one script written on Washington's birthday and containing the line, "Once again the old horse cavalry comes into its own, if only in music, 'Sabers and Spurs,'" was a tribute to Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, under whom he served and who was also captured at Corregidor.

He also said that he and two other prisoners of war at Bunka, George A. Henshaw and Frederick Ferguson Smith, wrote a broadcast upon the death of President Roosevelt which was broadcast over Radio Tokyo.

In one important instance, however, Cousens and Major Ince failed to agree.

Cousens described the Zero Hour foursome—Lt. Reyes, Major Ince, himself and the defendant—as a closely knit and trusting group which worked together to outwit the Japanese.

Major Ince, however, declared flatly that he himself never trusted Iva d'Aquino, that he had protested against her use on the Zero Hour and that he suspected her of being an agent of the Japanese.

Both Cousens and Ince broke down upon the stand as they testified to their treatment during the war.

For the defendant, too, the appearance of Cousens on the stand brought forth the first emotional breakdown in six long and arduous weeks.

Cousens was preceded to the stand by Theodore Tamba of the defense counsel, who gave a 40-minute opening statement to the jury.

Tamba said that the defense would show that Mrs. d'Aquino had been shadowed by police and Kempeitai agents throughout the war, that she had tried to put hidden and double meanings into her words, that she had procured food and medicine for the POWs and that she never acted treasonously.

He also said that she became in 1945 a citizen of Portugal through her marriage to Philip d'Aquino, a her marriage to Philip d'Aquino, a citizen of that country. A deposition to that effect, he said, has been made by a Portuguese consular official.

Tamba paved the way for introduction of the serious, greying Australian as the first and major defense witness.

Cousens said he was born in India, joined the Australian forces in June of 1940 and went overseas in January of the following year. He had been, as he is now, a radio announcer for Station 2 TV in Sydney.

He was captured with his battalion during the fall of Malaya and sent to Changi jail in Burma.

During his stay there, he said, he was asked three times by the Japanese to broadcast for them but refused, his refusal causing his confinement in solitary on two occasions.

In May he was sent with other POWs to Burma.

Enroute, while the men were at Singapore docks, he related, they witnessed the murder of two men by the Japanese Kempeitai.

A coolie who had tried to steal food was beaten, he said, and his head forced under a water tap in a version of the old "water torture."

Cousens, who had maintained his calm, serious composure up to this point broke down when asked to relate the details of the second murder.

His voice faltered, then stopped completely as he fought to tell the story of the murder of a fellow Australian. Some twenty feet away Mrs. d'Aquino, sitting at the defense table, sobbed quietly into a white handkerchief.

It was the first emotional breakdown of the war, thin-cheeked defendant, who had remained poker-faced throughout six strenuous weeks of damaging testimony from prosecution witnesses.

Struggling for his words, Cousens described how an Australian comrade was beaten about the back by a Kempeitai man while two others held him. The man was beaten to the ground, he said, forced to his feet by blows upon the ankles, then beaten down again, while his anguished fellow POWs looked on.

The man died as he was being



CHARLES COUSENS, former Australian Army officer, was the first witness as the defense opened its presentation in the "Tokyo Rose" trial in San Francisco.

taken aboard ship, he added.

"We could have broken those Japanese to small pieces," the former Australian major said, "but it would have been messy for our boys."

Fifteen hundred prisoners were aboard the Arabia Maru which took them to their next prison stop at Mergoy in Burma, he continued.

"We were packed shoulder to shoulder in three holes," he said. He broke down again as he described the maintenance of morale among the men despite their crude food rations and the lack of sanitary facilities.

"All lived," he said, "but a lot of them lost their reason."

The prosecution objected to this line of testimony but Wayne Collins, defense attorney, said that this evidence of military rule and brutality had been related to the defendant and was part of the coercive forces under which Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast.

James Knapp, prosecution consultant, insisted that coercion, to extirpate the crime of treason, must be force.

The witness Monday afternoon told how he and Mrs. d'Aquino came to broadcast over the Radio Tokyo airwaves for the Japanese.

From Changi prison, he related, he was taken to Hiroshima. Then, blindfolded, he was taken by military escort to Tokyo by train. This was July 31, 1942.

His escorts headed him straight for Kempeitai headquarters, where he was told by a "little Japanese, a plainclothesman," that he was a prisoner of the Japanese and must obey orders.

In the morning, he related, he was taken to army headquarters, (Continued on page 4)

## Judge Roche Denies Defense Motion for Acquittal Verdict

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal Judge Michael J. Roche on Aug. 13 denied without comment a defense motion for acquittal in the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

Associate Defense Attorney George Olshausen argued at length for a directed verdict of acquittal for Mrs. d'Aquino. He declared that the government's case lacked three essential elements of proof of treason.

Attorney Olshausen said that in a treason case there must be (1) intent to commit treason, (2) an overt act must be criminal in itself and (3) extra-judicial confessions cannot supply proof of an overt act.

The defense attorney cited testimony that while the ultimate purpose of the Radio Tokyo program on which Mrs. d'Aquino appeared was to create war weariness, the program never got beyond its in-

because the Japanese were losing the war.

He reiterated the defense position that members of the staff of Radio Tokyo were under compulsion to do as the program director suggested.

He also cited the testimony of prosecution witnesses to support the defense contention that Mrs. d'Aquino thought she was fooling the Japanese and defeating the program's purpose.

Chief Prosecutor Tom DeWolfe, opposing the acquittal move, told the court that the judge would be taking over the function of the jury if he granted the motion now.

He said that whether Mrs. d'Aquino intended to betray her country—the question of intent is a key issue of the trial—is a factual matter.

"What went on in her mind is for the jury to determine," he declared.



## Galen Fisher Initiates Move To Oppose Appointment of Bendetsen to High Army Post

SAN FRANCISCO—Galen M. Fisher, member of the board of directors of the California Federation for Civic Unity and one of the organizers of the wartime Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, said this week he will oppose any attempt to place Karl R. Bendetsen, director of the 1942 mass evacuation, in the post of assistant secretary of the army.

Bendetsen, now a San Francisco attorney, was mentioned this week as a possible appointee for the job.

### Postscript Togo Tanaka

'With Liberty and Justice  
for All . . .'

CHICAGO—A Nisei we know renounced his U.S. citizenship and went to Japan to become a Japanese.

When he was brought back to this country to serve as a witness for the government whose citizenship he had renounced, he was called upon, in the course of a trial, to recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

He remembered it all except the closing words: ". . . with Liberty and Justice for all."

He had forgotten the words, and that unspectacular fact is the subject of much editorial high dudgeon in some quarters we know.

But come with us to a municipal police court in a big city like Chicago and watch people who may know those words but act as if they never learned their meaning. Mr. P. with the Roar . . .

Right away in this court, you know who the principal actor is. He's that huge, well-fed gent who stands at the judge's right elbow and questions every prisoner as he is brought before the bench.

He's the prosecutor, you're told. He looks like the late W. C. Field, with that massive red nose; but his visage is grim; he glares through severe horn-rimmed glasses, and his voice is a veritable rumble of thunder.

"John Gubbins," a voice rasps out.

A policeman steps up prodding before him a slight youth dressed in dirty trousers and a streaked T-shirt that must once have been white.

The youth, John Gubbins, is coal-black.

Mr. Prosecutor opens his mouth, and a roar emits:

"What's the charge?"

The policeman answers: "He was found sleeping on the steps of the 'L' station."

Courtroom Dialogue . . .

Mr. Prosecutor turns his menacing gaze at the defendant. You think you see the youth quiver slightly.

"Is that true?" Mr. P. demands.

"Yes," says the defendant.

"Why don't you go home to sleep?"

"I don't have any home."

"Where are you from?"

"Houston, Texas."

"What are you doing here in Chicago?"

"Looking for work."

Mr. P. pauses and takes in the prisoner from head to foot. He shakes his head and throws up his arms as if in a motion of despair for the benefit of the court.

The Crime: Sleeping in Public . . .

Suddenly the pantomime is over. Mr. P. presses the button and his oratory crackles.

"There's no work in Chicago. Too damned many like you coming up here already. Now beat it. Get out of town. Go back where you came from. Understand me? Get-out-of-town! Don't come back here again. If you do and you're brought back into this court, we'll throw you into jail. Now beat it quick—back to Texas."

The policeman prodded the youth back to the prisoners' dock where he sat. We could see the expression on his face. There was sullen resentment.

The prisoner was young. We'd guess about 19 or 20. He looked intelligent; his answers had not been those of an idiot. He was a southern Negro in the brutal embrace of Northern hospitality.

We don't know where he went after that.

The courtroom spectacle—a common occurrence in our local courts, we are told—will undoubtedly enhance people's respect for the majesty of the law and the dignity of our courts. Did you say?—

From the Colorado Times.

Associated Press dispatches said that the White House did not confirm or deny the report.

In 1942, Bendetsen, then a colonel, was chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, which executed the evacuation order which ultimately displaced 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

Fisher pointed out that his opposition to Bendetsen's appointment was based upon the former army officer's "prejudiced" attitude toward race.

He said Bendetsen upheld the theory about Japanese Americans that it was "impossibly difficult to sift the loyal from the disloyal."

Fisher also said that Bendetsen during the war, in a speech before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, stated that the Japanese Americans refused to help the United States find disloyal Japanese in this country.

Bendetsen also said, according to Fisher:

"There has been no substantial evidence of manifestation of nationalistic fervor exhibited by any Japanese group in the United States since the outbreak of the war. Even on the emperor's birthday there was no visible evidence that the day was remembered in evacuee centers."

"This attitude — well, illustrated, I think, by the fact that there has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race—may be, and can be a most ominous thing."

## Ruling Permits Longer Japan Visits by Nisei

Extension of Trips  
Will Be Possible  
Under New Regulations

SAN FRANCISCO — Extended visits in Japan by Japanese Americans and by alien Japanese residents of the United States are now possible under new regulations approved by U. S. military officials in Japan, John M. Diggs, vice-president of general traffic for the American President Lines, announced this week.

Diggs reported that regulations have been approved to permit 60-day visitors to Japan to obtain extensions of an additional sixty days. He said that under the new regulations the visitors may go to Japan to visit friends as well as relatives.

Extensions must be applied for after arrival in Japan, Diggs said, and the number to be granted will be limited only by the termination date of the reentry permit or the expiration date of the passport. Reentry permits for aliens residing in the United States are granted for periods up to one year, and passports have a two-year time limit.

## St. Louis JACL Members Plan Weekend Outing

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A two-day outing on August 27 and 28 is planned for members and friends of the St. Louis JACL, according to the July issue of the chapter's monthly "St. Louis Nisei."

The site for the outing will be Montebello, near Kimmswick, Missouri, and reservations for seventy people at \$5 per person (\$4.50 for JACLers) are being taken by Mrs. Florence Okuyama, 5044 Maple Avenue, St. Louis 13.

Ping pong, tennis, badminton, horse shoes, croquet, swimming, hiking and other recreational facilities are available at this popular camp, according to the announcement. Campers need take only sheets, towels and soap since everything else is being provided. The registration will cover three meals over a two-day period including overnight and ground fees.



The float entered by the Idaho Falls, Ida., chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League was awarded first prize in the annual War Bonnet parade on Aug. 10. The winning float was designed by Fred Ochi, operator of an Idaho Falls commercial art studio and former president of the JACL chapter. Co-chairmen of the JACL's float committee were Leo Morishita and Sam Yamasaki. The float

was built with the help of 30 members after four nights of work.

Twelve thousand paper napkins were used for the decorations and the feature of the float was the bucking horse in motion which won praise and applause from the thousands of spectators who lined the streets of Idaho Falls for the parade.

—Photo courtesy of Willy Whitehead.

## Undertake Study of Adjustment Of Former Tuleans in Hawaii

HONOLULU—An anthropologist who was community analyst at Tule Lake during the war is undertaking a study of the readjustment of Tuleans who have returned to Hawaii.

Prof. Marvin K. Opler, who began his study in 1946, is following through on the project under a Social Science Research Council Fellowship in Hawaii this summer.

Prof. Opler arrived in mid-June with his wife and two children to teach anthropology during the summer session just ended at the

University of Hawaii.

Prof. Opler is now devoting full time interviewing Tuleans he had known during his service at the center from 1943-46.

The study will take until mid-September when Prof. Opler will join the Stanford University faculty as an associate professor of anthropology.

Prof. Opler (Ph. D., Columbia University, 1938), has taught at Reed College, University of Colorado, College of the Pacific, University of California at Los Angeles and Occidental College.

## Court Rules Nisei Has U. S. Rights Despite Japan Service

Judge McLaughlin Says  
Ishikawa Retains  
American Citizenship

HONOLULU, T. H. — Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin ruled on Aug. 12 that William S. Ishikawa, 33-year old resident of Honolulu, remains an American citizen despite his service in the Japanese army during the war.

The court found that Ishikawa's service in an enemy army was compelled by Japan's draft law and was involuntary.

A graduate of the University of Hawaii, Ishikawa went to Japan in 1939 to study foreign relations at the expense of the Japanese government. Unable to obtain passage back to Hawaii because of the outbreak of war, he was forced to remain in Japan.

Evidence presented by Ishikawa's attorneys showed that the Honolulu resident had no way to escape the Japanese draft in 1945.

"However much one might wish the law was different—on facts such as these—service in the armed forces of a foreign country does not result in the expatriation of an American citizen," Judge McLaughlin declared.

As a result of the decision Ishikawa will be permitted to remain in the United States. He was permitted to return to Hawaii under a special permit to attend hearings in his case.

He was represented by Attorneys A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles and Wilfred C. Tsukiyama of Honolulu.

Ishikawa testified at the hearing that he had attempted to avoid Japanese military service. He testified that he was unable to escape from Nanking where he was working as an interpreter in the

Japanese consulate to free China. He said he also thought his bad eyesight would keep him out of service.

Ishikawa applied for a court order directing that his citizenship be established after the State Department had refused him a passport in 1946.

## Nisei Helps Christen New Stratocruiser

CHICAGO — Takayo Tsubouchi, pretty Hyde Park high school senior, recently participated in the christening of the new Northwest Airlines stratocruiser, Chicago, at the municipal airport.

## President Signs Bills to Admit Three Japanese

Will Permit Entry  
Of Twin Daughters  
Of Japan War Bride

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two private bills have been signed by President Truman admitting three persons of Japanese ancestry into the United States for permanent residence, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed this week.

The three are: Christine Kono, a Japanese-Dutch girl engaged to an American soldier;

Teiko and Yoshiko Horikawa, four-year-old Japanese twin stepchildren of an ex-naval officer, David Bailey Carpenter, now a professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, who married their mother while stationed in Japan.

## Forty Japanese Get Canadian Citizenship

GRAND FORKS, B. C. — More than forty Japan-born Japanese appeared in Judge Colquhoun's court recently to receive their Canadian citizenship papers.

The number was believed to be a record for a single naturalization ceremony involving persons of Japanese ancestry.

The forty Japanese were from the Greenwood, Midway and Grand Forks areas.

## Report Returnees Find Wide Acceptance in Hood River Area

DENVER, Colo.—Japanese American evacuees returning to the Hood River valley in Oregon have won wide acceptance, Min Yasui, Denver attorney, commented on Aug. 16 in the Colorado Times on his return from a trip to Oregon.

Hood River is the community which received wide notoriety when its American Legion post removed the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from its county honor roll during the war.

"The most outstanding thing about the valley is the number of Japanese families who have returned despite the opposition against them," Yasui said.

"The answer to their return is chiefly because the Issei had purchased land in the valley prior to 1924 and hence had a place to return," he added.

He noted that few evacuees have returned to the Puyallup valley and to the farming areas near Sumner, Auburn and other communities because there was little land ownership among persons of Japanese ancestry in the area.

Yasui said that opposition to the evacuees was great in many of these communities and returning evacuees found that none of the landowners would lease or rent to persons of Japanese ancestry.

On the other hand, he said, "Nisei farmers on Hood River valley are building on a firm foundation."

"Prices of their fruit crops are not as high as during the war years but as long as they own their land, they'll be able to come back again," Yasui declared.



## Coronation Ball Initiates Nisei Week in L. A.



Terri Hokoda, queen of the Los Angeles Nisei Week Festival, poses with her court at the JACL "1000" club's coronation ball on Aug. 13 at the Riviera country club in Santa Monica. Her attendants are (left to right) Tami Shimahara, Margaret Kikuchi, Fumi Iketani, Joan Ritchie, Suzie Shinohara and Yuki Sato.

(Lower photo) Queen Terri makes her entrance at the coronation ball as part of the overflow crowd of 1400 at the dance looks on.

—Photos by Roy Hoshizaki, House of Photography, Los Angeles.

## Terri Hokoda Crowned Queen Of Nisei Week Celebration

LOS ANGELES—Terri Hokoda, 24-year old fashion designer and model in Hollywood, was crowned queen of the Nisei Week festival here at the coronation ball on Aug. 13 at the Riviera country club in Santa Monica.

Miss Hokoda, chosen as Nisei Week queen by a secret panel of judges consisting of Hollywood experts on beauty and charm, is one of seven girls who qualified for the honor as the result of the recent queen contest.

Her attendants are Margaret Kikuchi, Joan Ritchie, Fumi Iketani, Yuki Sato, Tami Shimahara and Suzie Shinohara.

An overflow crowd of 1,400 persons at the coronation ball sponsored by the JACL's "1000" club saw Reiko Inouye, queen of the last prewar Nisei Week festival in 1941, crown Miss Hokoda in the high point of the coronation festivities.

The six attendants, attired in white gowns and carrying huge bouquets of red roses, filed down the flowered pathway which was opened through the crowd in the ballroom. They were followed by Queen Terri who wore a bright cape of regal red.

Miss Hokoda was born in Fresno, Calif., in 1925. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Hokoda, are both American-born citizens. She studied commercial art at the Central Academy in Cincinnati and studied fashion designing in New York City. She also has worked with Howard Greer, noted Hollywood designer, and has been a fashion model at Consumer's Mart in Los Angeles.

Miss Hokoda was the candidate of the Downtown chapter of the

JACL and the Japanese American Theatrical Guild. Her campaign was managed by George Akimoto, former cartoonist at the Rohrer relocation center in Arkansas and now a commercial artist in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Gard Yokoe, chairman of the Nisei Week queen competition, identified the queen contest judges as Alice Wallace and Wallace Earl, Powers models; Bob Wheeler, art director; Lyman Emerson, photographer; Ren Wicks, illustrator; Gertrude Hilbert, promotional manager for Earl Carroll's; and Mmes. Ellis Dodd and Tracy, Ilona Massey cosmetic studios and the Universal-International studio.

Mrs. Yokoe said that more than 500,000 votes were cast for the various candidates in the queen contest. The top seven in the balloting qualified for the finals. The contest was held over a period of six weeks.

### Wins Legion Post

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—Mas Kuzawa, active member of the Idaho Falls JACL, was elected executive director of Idaho Falls Post No. 56 of the American Legion at the post's last election.

### Nisei Week Queen Televised, Visits Wounded Veterans

LOS ANGELES—Queen Terri Hokoda of Nisei Week appeared in a television program over KFI-TV on Aug. 18.

Earlier in the afternoon Miss Hokoda and her six attendants visited Nisei veteran patients at Birmingham General Hospital in Van Nuys, extending them an invitation to participate in Nisei Week festivities.

### Southwest Area JACL Council Holds Meeting

Dr. Roy Nishikawa Elected Chairman at Los Angeles Meet

LOS ANGELES—Plans for the eventual assumption of responsibility for the maintenance of the Pacific Southwest office of the JACL in Los Angeles were discussed at a meeting of the Pacific Southwest district council on Aug. 13.

Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL, described the functions and duties of the National JACL's permanent committee.

A credit union and hospitalization plans also were discussed by delegates from the Arizona, Coachella Valley, Gardena, Long Beach, East Los Angeles, Downtown Los Angeles, Orange County, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Southwest Los Angeles and Venice chapters. San Diego and Santa Maria were represented by proxies.

Dr. Roy Nishikawa, president of the Southwest L. A. chapter, was named as district council chairman to succeed Frank Mizusawa of Orange County.

Other new officers are: Ken Dyo, Pasadena, vice-chairman; Elmer Uchida, West Los Angeles, second vice-chairman; Mikio Miyamoto, Southwest L. A., secretary; Bill Takei, East L. A., treasurer; Tom Yeto, Ventura County, historian; and Harry Honda, Downtown L. A., publicity director.

### Appointment

SAN FRANCISCO — Appointment of John Shinkai, former San Francisco Nisei, to the faculty at Loyola university in New Orleans was told here this week.

Shinkai has been engaged in pharmaceutical research at the University of Wisconsin, where he received his Ph. D.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Masao Shinkai of this city.

### Will Raise Funds For Nisei Missionaries

AUBURN, Wash.—Young people of Christian churches in the state of Washington have accepted the responsibility of raising funds to provide for the work in Japan of Mr. and Mrs. Aigi Kamikawa who will be among the first Nisei to go to that country as missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Kamikawa spoke of their preparations for their mission work in Japan at the Auburn and Kent Christian churches on Aug. 14.

Mr. Kamikawa is a former resident of the Thomas district.

## Hawaii Legislature Discards Proposals for Legislation to Exclude Non-Citizen Workers

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—Anti-alien legislation, strongly suggested before the territorial legislature was convened in special session to deal with the costly Hawaiian longshore strike, met a quick death once the session got underway.

The proposed legislation was aimed to bar non-citizens from employment as stevedores in the event the territorial government seized the docks to open strikebound ports.

Talk of such a restriction was widespread and for a time appeared as though the suggestion had strong support from a large part of the community.

But the talk died down when several groups voiced their strong opposition to the alien discrimination.

Most vociferous opposition came, quite naturally, from the striking union, Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Since the bulk of the 2,000 stevedores who have been on strike for higher wages since May 1 are Filipino nationals, the ILWU came to their defense promptly. The union voted to continue the strike in the event the special session passed legislation barring non-citizens from work in the stevedoring industry.

"Discrimination against our Filipino workers or any other group will not be tolerated," the union declared.

Only a few Japanese aliens would have been affected by such a ban as most of the longshoremen of Japanese ancestry are Hawaiian-born and therefore American citizens.

While the union's stand was not surprising, and apparently did not seem to have impressed the legislators (who are overwhelmingly anti-ILWU), the arguments that counted appear to have come from the employers at large themselves.

They too, like the ILWU, objected to anti-alien discrimination.

Although not directly involved in the dock strike, the pineapple industry which employs a large number of Japanese and Filipino non-citizens told its workers:

"We do not know what new laws may be passed because of the ILWU stevedore strike. But we want you to know that your company will oppose any laws that would take away your right to work for us because you are not a citizen."

"We believe that the right to work is a fundamental right and

one that we will help protect against discrimination both now and in the future."

Filipino groups — even those hostile to the ILWU — spoke against the anti-alien proposal also. Hundreds of petitions besieged the lawmakers.

By the time the legislators took their seats in historic Iolani palace for the special session to pass end-the-strike bills, the idea of alien discrimination had about died down.

Barring alien stevedores would have come about through legislation for hiring on a civil service basis. This automatically would prohibit non-citizens from working for the government as long as the docks were under government operation or seizure.

The civil service proposition did not get far and the debate turned instead to whether the government should hire strikers or non-strikers to load and unload ships.

Looking back to the period when anti-alien legislation was being discussed widely, it appears that the talk was promoted mostly by those who wanted to "scare the strikers" into ending the strike by threatening to cut off the non-citizen longshoremen from employment once the government took over the industry.

As finally signed into law, the strike bill contains no discriminatory provisions against aliens. It offers the strikers first preference to work ships under the government's auspices. But since the union has rejected this chance, claiming that the government seizure law is a "strike breaking weapon," both citizen and non-citizen strikers are still on the picketlines.

At any rate, because both the ILWU and the anti-ILWU forces are agreed on non-discrimination, the alien worker today is still on the same footing as the co-worker who is a citizen.

## National JACL Opposes FHA Plan for Segregated Housing

JACL Official Says Proposed Program Is Discriminatory

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Federal Housing Administration has been cautioned that a proposed policy of permitting local F.H.A. authorities to build either segregated or non-segregated slum clearance projects is a "color-conscious, backward step."

The FHA told a meeting of half-dozen racial minority and labor groups, including the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, that it proposed the inclusion of a provision in a public statement of policy which would permit the construction of segregated housing at the discretion of local authorities.

Robert M. Cullum, representing the JACL ADC at the meeting, said that "segregation is discrimination, regardless of how pretty the package is tied."

Thurgood Marshall, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he felt "that there should be the same housing policy in Maine as in Mississippi, and if the people of Mississippi, black and white, don't want housing the way it should be put up, I say let them do without until they can act in the American manner."

No definite plans were formulated at the meeting, but national FHA officials said they would utilize the information and views presented, though the FHA would be bound by no decisions of the informal group.

### Fire Destroys Home

GLENDAL, Ariz.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the home of Masashi Suzuki here on Aug. 5. Damage was estimated at \$7,000.

### Fresno Woman Seriously Hurt In Auto Accident

FRESNO, Calif. — Mrs. Kazu Kondo, 7, of Fowler was in serious condition at Fowler hospital this week after an auto accident in which she and eight other persons were injured.

Mrs. Kondo was hospitalized for head injuries. A daughter, Beatrice, and Mrs. Alice Kondo, a daughter-in-law, were also in the hospital.

Her son, George T. Kondo, and grandson, George, 2, were treated for cuts and bruises.

The car in which the Kondos were riding collided with one driven by Donald Harper of Fresno. Harper and a passenger were also hospitalized while another received minor treatment.

### Prince, Princess Crowned at First Postwar Baby Show

LOS ANGELES—Naomi Tataru, 2½ years of age, was crowned as Princess of Nisei Week at the first postwar baby show held on Aug. 17 at the Maryknoll hall.

Doctors and dentists judged 233 babies for the physical and dental awards.

Billy Oku, 4½ years of age, was named Prince.

Little Miss Tataru is the daughter of the Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Tataru while Master Oku is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shiro Oku.

Janet Iwasaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Iwasaki, won the individual dental hygiene award.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### McCarran's Tactics Block Judd Bill

The possibility of Senate action on the Judd or Walter bills during the first session of the 81st Congress lessens daily and it appears that JACL-sponsored legislation for equality in naturalization and immigration has been projected into the role of an innocent bystander in the battle to pry the administration's displaced persons bill out from under the obstinate Senator from Nevada, Pat McCarran.

As the *Washington Post* stresses in an editorial entitled, "Two-Man Mule" on Aug. 13, Sen. McCarran has "stubbornly refused to budge in his opposition" to displaced persons legislation and his intransigence is also expressed in his disinclination to move the Judd bill out of his Judiciary Committee, "where it is logjammed behind the better-publicized DP issue."

The *Post* emphasizes that the Judd bill which will remove racial discriminations remaining in the United States immigration and naturalization laws "is not just a humanitarian gesture." According to the *Post* it could prove to be of immense value in proving to Asian peoples that the United States means what it says about equality.

In regard to the Judd bill, according to the *Post*, Sen. McCarran is not quite as adamant as he is on the DP issue which is also a matter of humanitarian necessity.

"But he (McCarran) is only the forepart of the two-man mule in the Judiciary Committee setup," says the *Post*. "The real kicker is not a Senator at all, but a paid employe of the Senate, the nominally impartial chief of the committee's staff on immigration problems, Richard Arens. Few elected members of the upper chamber wield the influence he seems to in determining whether legislation which the House has approved but which he does not approve shall come before the Senate."

Senator Lucas, speaking for the administration, has announced that a determined effort will be made to force Senate action on the DP bill which is now fast-frozen in Senator McCarran's own deep freeze, his Judiciary Committee. The *Washington Post* recommends that Senator Lucas, who is looking toward Republican assistance on the DP issue, might examine the possibility of a "bipartisan petition to get the Judd bill out of Mr. Arens' deathgrip." The *Post* suggests that the petition be addressed to Sen. McCarran "who ought to have some influence and who is not wholly insensible or indifferent, as Arens seems to be, to the fact that the United States is waging a desperate battle for the good will of millions of Asians."

Because of the excellent work done by Mike M. Masaoka and the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington, the question of equality in immigration and naturalization is no longer a matter of controversy in Congress. If the "two-man mule" in the Senate can be moved, there is still a chance for passage of the Judd bill at this session.

### Behind the Nisei Week Festivities

Behind the pomp and gaiety of Los Angeles' first Nisei Week Festival since the mass evacuation is the heart-warming story of a victory for democracy.

Much of the "old look" has returned to East First and San Pedro streets in Los Angeles and the Nisei Week celebration is a certain sign of a feeling of normalcy.

While Queen Terri Hokoda and her attractive court shares the spotlight with the small fry at the baby show and the Nisei musical and dancing talent which will be on view during the week, the real story is in the fact that the returned evacuees have reestablished themselves and are slowly regaining their prewar economic status.

The festivities of Nisei Week may be contrasted to the war-time period when Los Angeles' three largest newspapers and many of the area's politicians were engaged in a campaign to prevent the return of the evacuated people. Pressure against the return of the evacuees was strongest in the wholesale produce and floricultural industries, in which the evacuees had a large economic stake.

The color and ceremony of Nisei Week will not obliterate the fact that much still needs to be done. Many returnees, more than three years after their return, are still living in temporary and improvised housing. Many evacuees, whose financial resources were depleted as a result of the evacuation, have been forced to accept marginal jobs which offer no secure or permanent basis for the future. There remain problems born of race discrimination, particularly in the area of housing, which threaten exclusion from many residential areas and the possibility of another urban ghetto.

But the big story of Nisei Week is its reflection of the economic and social health of the displaced Americans who have returned home. The race-baiters have been routed and the songs and dances of Nisei Week serve to wipe out the memory of the bitterness and frustration of the mass evacuation experience.

## Witnesses Say Mrs. d'Aquino Took Part in Conspiracy Against Radio Tokyo Aims

(Continued from page 1)

where, for the first time, he met Shigetsugu Tsuneishi, the former Japanese colonel who testified for trial "pure entertainment" phase the government only five weeks ago.

It was Tsuneishi who told Cousens that he was brought to Tokyo to broadcast for the Japanese.

Cousens testified he replied there were only certain things he might broadcast, such as POW messages and Red Cross appeals, but was told again he was a prisoner and asked if he did not know the penalty for refusing to obey commands.

It would be easier for both of them, Cousens said he answered, if he could be given a pistol, a round of ammunition and he said left alone for about five minutes. The Japanese colonel laughed.

On Aug. 1, 1942, he said, he made, under threat of death, his first broadcast for the Japanese, a personal attack on President Roosevelt.

It was late in August of 1943 when he met Mrs. d'Aquino, then a typist in the Radio Tokyo accounts department.

Major Wallace Ince, an American POW, and Lt. Norman Reyes, a Filipino POW, were with him. Both of them also broadcast on the Zero Hour.

Mrs. d'Aquino was very friendly, Cousens said, "so much so that we were very suspicious."

They had a number of conversations with her, he said.

"She told us she was an American citizen and flatly refused to accept Japanese citizenship as most of the other Nisei at Radio Tokyo had done," Cousens recalled.

Their suspicions about her dissipated, he said, and "by October, we knew we were on safe ground."

In November, he said, he, Lt. Reyes and Major Ince were told to expand the Zero Hour to an hour and fifteen minutes. The order came, he said, from George Mitsushio, Radio Tokyo program director and one of the government's witnesses.

Cousens said that the men protested against the expansion, with Ince commenting, "Oh, to hell with this."

Mitsushio, however, according to Cousens' testimony, insisted that he "had no option" about the matter and that it was "his neck as well as yours."

Cousens said he himself suggested the use of Mrs. d'Aquino for the program and that Mitsushio said her voice was "all wrong."

But her voice, Cousens said, was "just what I wanted—a gin-fog voice, anything but femininely seductive. It was the comedy voice I needed for that job."

Mrs. d'Aquino protested against going on the program, he said, but was content when he told her, "This is a straight out entertainment program. I wrote it and I know what I'm doing. Look on yourself as a soldier . . . you'll do nothing against your own people. I guarantee that."

"She said she would trust me," Cousens told the jury.

Choosing of the name "Orphan Ann," Cousens said, was the result of a combination of circumstances, Ann, he said, was first an abbreviation for "announcer," but it also brought to his mind the comical song, "Little Orphan Annie." He added that Ince considered it a "natural" because it was also the name of an American cartoon strip.

Cousens said he himself chose the word "boneheads," used on numerous occasions in Zero Hour broadcasts in reference to the American and allied listeners.

Three or four censors were assigned to the scripts, he said, and "we had to make it appear that we were in fact making some effort" to demoralize the men listening in.

Cousens bore out the defense contention that there were other women broadcasters on the Zero Hour and on Radio Tokyo who might have made some of the statements attributed to the defendant.

He named Ruth Hayakawa, Mrs. Norman Reyes and Mieko Furuya Oki.

He attributed one statement recently to Fumyo Saisho, whom he described as a "Kempei agent."

Asked if Mrs. d'Aquino had ever broadcast a statement to the effect that the Australians were

fighting the enemy in New Guinea while the Americans were running around with their wives and sweethearts, Cousens said he had read it in a script written for "The War as I See It" program by Miss Saisho.

Miss Saisho's job, he said, was "to watch my scripts."

After the first program, Cousens said, he told Iva d'Aquino that "she had done very well to concentrate on keeping the lift in the voice and to bear in mind the traditional comic character of the Japanese."

During that first week of the expanded Zero Hour, he testified, he told her she must "regard herself as a comedy character."

Once, he said, he told her, "You're doing all right. You're fighting them (Japanese militarists) well . . . because when George Nakamoto came to us, he told us it was to be a homesick program."

He told her, too, the real intent of the Zero program, he said.

"I told her," Cousens said, "that I had written the script to defeat the purpose of the Japanese . . . that she would notice the music that was chosen was bright, pleasant, music, that a lot of it was designed to make the boys sing. I emphasized that."

The Zero Hour participants tried to get news of allied war successes over the air, the witness said.

He said one phrase, "That's not bad . . . atoll, atoll," followed by, "One more left," was meant to congratulate American forces upon their advance in the Marshalls.

"I coached her and coached her on that," Cousens said.

There were two ways, he said, in which the participants communicated to each other that they had news of allied successes.

One was by the "V for Victory" signal, the other by the use of, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition."

"V for Victory," he said, "meant we were doing all right." The other was a cue used to indicate that information about the allies was to be passed on.

There was always the threat of death, Cousens recalled. He told her he had been brought to Radio Tokyo at Japan army headquarters order and he told her he had been forced into broadcasting. He told her, he said, "I knew from previous experience that when you get an order labeled from the Japanese army headquarters, it was obey or your death."

Cousens told the court that Radio Tokyo had at first only armed janitors and a sentry standing over a rack of rifles, but that later a complete platoon of Japanese infantry took over one room and was quartered there.

At one instance, he recalled, Col. Shigetsugu Tsuneishi came into the room where Iva and Cousens were talking.

"I said, 'pipe down and answer no questions. If 'he asks any questions, let me answer,'" Cousens said.

Cousens told how the defendant throughout the war supplied vitamins, food and other supplies for the prisoners at Bunka.

There were approximately 17 allied POWs there, he said, who needed food and medicine.

He said he asked her to help buy them.

She did so regularly, he said. Cousens, Reyes and Ince would eat the food she brought and they could forego the rations at Bunka camp, which was then given to the other POWs, he added.

She also brought food and medicine to Cousens when he was in the Jutenda hospital, Cousens said. She visited him 5 or 6 times with food, vegetables, and "an egg on one occasion, I remember."

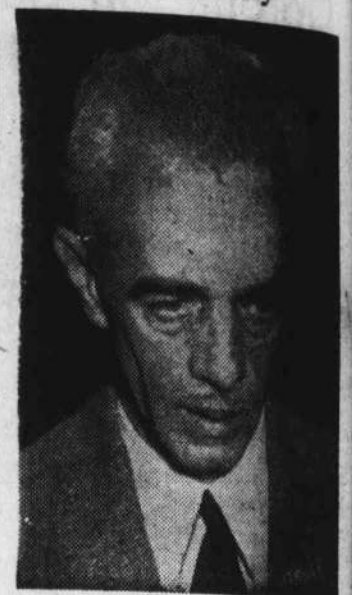
Testimony throughout Tuesday slowed down to a walk as Knapp, consultant, threw a constant stream of objections at the line of testimony elicited from Cousens.

Tuesday's testimony came to an end as Collins began a recital of the many statements which former GIs and co-workers of the Nisei defendant have attributed to her.

But as Collins ticked off the statements one by one, Cousens, who wrote the scripts and was on the air with the defendant, denied that she had ever broadcast them.

One statement, to the effect that the Australians were "fighting the enemy in New Guinea" while the

## Defense Attorney



—S.F. Chronicle photo.  
WAYNE COLLINS  
Opens Defense Case

Americans were running around with the wives and sweethearts of the Australians was in turn attributed to another female announcer of Radio Tokyo, Fumyo Saisho, by Cousens.

"I can tell you where that came from," he told the court. He had read it, he said, in a script for "The War As I See It" program. It was handed to him, he said, by Miss Saisho.

Miss Saisho, he added, was a Kempei agent whose job was to "watch my scripts."

The prosecution, which did not get to cross-examine Cousens until Wednesday afternoon, sought to show that Cousens had been well treated by the Japanese.

It produced chits for evening meals taken by the witness at the Dai Ichi hotel, when he was quartered there upon his arrival in Japan. (He was later kept at Bunka prison.)

Cousens said that the food purchased by the chits was "quite good but not sufficient." He said that among items listed on the chits were smoked sparrows, octopus, squid.

He also said that the Japanese had provided him with two suits of wood fiber material, though he was not given an overcoat.

Collins drew out later the fact that Cousens, who weighed 195 pounds at the time of his capture by the Japanese, weighed 140 after his liberation.

Tall, sandy-haired Major Ince came on the stand Thursday morning and under direct examination corroborated in many instances the testimony given by Cousens.

He said that often the defendant brought them news of allied war successes. Once she said, "Here's something to cheer up the lads at Bunka," and upon the fall of Saipan she said, "The news was good. Who do these people (the Japanese) think they are fooling?"

He corroborated the testimony of Cousens that Mrs. d'Aquino once brought a blanket to Cousens which Ince, secreting under his raincoat, took to Bunka for a fellow POW suffering from a severe infection of the left arm.

Mrs. d'Aquino, he told the court, was "aloof" in the presence of Japanese and conducted herself much more freely with the prisoners of war.

His tight-lipped answers, delivered often in monosyllables, were at times barely heard in the hushed courtroom.

It was under cross-examination by Knapp, however, that Ince revealed he had never trusted the defendant.

"Certainly not," the answer came sharply.

After Mrs. d'Aquino joined the program, Ince continued, he did not try to insert double meanings into the Zero Hour because he did not trust her and thought she might be an agent of the Japanese.

Had Ince ever, Knapp wanted to know, told her about the agreement among Reyes, Ince and Cousens to frustrate the Japanese purpose of the program?

No, said Ince, "because I never reposed complete confidence in her or any other Japanese."

Major Ince admitted, however, that there were occasions when he had been helped by Japanese nationals, as well as by the Nisei defendant.

He mentioned Domoto, who often brought food and supplies to the prisoners at Bunka, and on one occasion interceded on his behalf to prevent further beatings. It was this Domoto for whom a birthday card, drawn by Sgt. Frank Fujita, a fellow POW, was given in appreciation of favors done them.



# A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

## Cousin Willie Takes Up Farming

My cousin Willie in L.A. is full of bright ideas. For instance, a few months ago, he got a brainstorm that he was a farmer.

I might add that this is a vocational disease that crops up annually, about this time of the year, among all the salesmen at the wholesale produce market. The symptoms are simple: the ears enlarge and curl over, the eyes bulge (especially at the sight of the holding green), and the palms get itchy and perspire profusely.

You see, the boys at the Ninth Street market get that way quite easily after spending endless hours listening to boasting farmers tell about their crops and about the big "killing" they are going to make soon. Anyway, the manner in which Willie talks to the various buyers who come within shouting range of his stall, you'd think he was another budding Burbank, a cum laude graduate of Davis, and a walking encyclopedia of farming.

You must understand that Willie is long on talk and short on work. If talk made farming fortunes, Willie wouldn't have to worry.

Willie wrote me that he was a cinch to succeed. He was going to do it scientifically. He was going to supply the brains and the "others" were going to furnish the brawn.

So, what does he do? Brain-man Willie coaxes wife Sumi to get the backyard "started." Sumi waters the cement-like quadrangle, takes a few jabs at it with a hoe, and can't even budge a handful of dirt. She tells Willie that it needs blasting or a small atomic bomb to shake the ground loose.

Not so with Willie, the scientific farmer.

"You need a plow," he orders, "no use breaking your back. You gotta use your head."

## Man With a Plow

A week later Willie managed to herd in a frisky pint-sized colt and a borrowed one-tooth plow into the tiny cubicle of a yard behind the house.

In short order the horse kicked down the fence, stomped down all of Sumi's petunias, and ate about two dollars worth of oats before Willie could even get the horse hitched to the plow.

When the team was ready, Willie clucked and gid-yapped all over the place but the horse wouldn't budge. He then took the business end of a pitchfork and applied same to the south portion of the horse.

When lost seen, Willie was still tugging at the reins behind a hanging broken plow, and churning down Western Avenue at a merry clip.

A week later, when Willie was well enough to walk again, he uttered these pearls of wisdom to his wife, "You've got to expect a few setbacks in this game. Should have known that it was a spot for Fordson Tractor and a set of discs. This is the machine age, Sumi, and we might as well face it."

A few days later, two paisanos from the wilds of Olivera Street street on a borrowed tractor.

He fiddles and fumbles around with the attachments for a half day before he is ready to launch on the maiden volage of the back and Well, the tractor is quite unlike his tomato-red convertible, and before Willie can jam the right levers into the proper gears, he has plowed up 50 feet of fence, 30 feet of sidewalk, sliced up 100 feet of garden hose, and has made mince-meat of what once was a fine lawn.

"Guess I must be the supervisor type," he finally exploded.

A few days later, two paisanos from the wilds of Olivera Street start lazily preparing the back yard for planting. It took the two men three days to spade up the yard and turn over the few clumps of dirt.

The garden was now taking shape.

"One row of everything," was Willie's motto. He bought a package of every seed available at the store and come home loaded down. "This is called diversified farming," he explained to his patient wife. By now, Sumi had resigned herself to another of Willie's crackpot experiments.

As you might expect, Willie wound up with 37 more packages of seeds than he needed. By the time he got thru with the A's and the B's, the aspic, asparagus, beets, bananas, etc., his yard was filled up.

## The Crop Cometh

Every afternoon after work Willie would be singing as he watered his garden. Then, every morning before going down to the market, he would quietly tiptoe to the backyard to try to uncover a few blades of green. He even armed himself with a magnifying glass to try to detect some embryonic plant growth.

In the meantime, he pumped every type of fertilizer into the garden to speed maturity. "The early crop is the money crop," he would explain to a now-weary Sumi.

In a few weeks a couple of brave valiant shoots of green did nudge their heads into the light. They looked suspiciously like weeds, but the undaunted Willie nursed each blade as tenderly as a mother hen.

Willie was jumping with joy when the bean plants became visible to the naked eye.

Then his troubles started. First, he found out that he had more weeds than plants, so he had to get on his hands and knees to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Second, the bugs started to flock to his vitamin-filled garden. He tried everything from ammonia to zinc but still the pesky pests persisted. He even woke up several times in the middle of the night to try to snare some sleeping insect on one of his vines.

It was after \$138.73 had been expended in costs that Willie gathered in his first crop of radishes.

"Tastes better than anything you can get down at the market," he boasted.

But the other "crops" turned into just so much smorgasbord for the bugs. His beets were the size of marbles and his beans did not grow fatter than a toothpick.

A short time later the garden was just a mass of wilted vines and a hodge-podge of weeds.

"I just had a little bit of tough luck," he repeated to his wife. Guess the weather was against me. Besides, why worry? I can always get all I need at the market for free. Just have to do a little shuffling and repacking on a few crates or lugs of vegetables and I have plenty to bring home to you."

So, the little dream of my Cousin Willie, of the spacious acres of the prosperous Hacienda Hashimoto, with the ranchero smoking cigars on the veranda while a hundred tractors hum over the countryside, will have to wait.

For the present, Willie will do his "farming" with the aid of a little claw hammer and a big brown bag.

## Bill Hosokawa:

## FROM THE FRYING PAN

### Getting Settled in the New House

Denver, Colo. We now live in one of Denver's newer residential areas where there is an abundance of children and, from all indications, most of the breadwinners are white-collar wage slaves beset with the same economic problems as you and I. There's the grocery bill, and the mortgage payment, and gas for the family car that have to be paid no matter where we live.

Our youngsters' introduction to the neighborhood was early, traditional and thorough. About the second day, when Mike was playing catch with a girl from up the street, the ball got away and made a jagged hole through one of our windows. It so happened that the girl had thrown the ball with more power than control. It was just a stroke of fate that our Mike hadn't thrown the ball through someone else's window.

Mike's playmate hopped on her bike and pedaled home and presently she returned with her father. He introduced himself, apologized profusely and offered to foot the entire bill. As it turned out, we agreed to split the cost, running to about a couple of dollars apiece, and we've been pretty friendly ever since. There's nothing like jumping feet first into the life of the neighborhood, even if a glass pane has to be shattered.

Mike, Susan and Pete, being the only Oriental youngsters in a wide radius, naturally have attracted considerable attention. One of their new-found friends with the candor of childhood asked: "Are you Chinese, Mike? Can you talk Chinese?" "Naw," said Mike, forgetting a lesson we've drilled into him over and over again. "I'm not Chinese, I'm Japanese."

"Yeah? Is that right?" his friend asked. Then

for confirmation she turned to an adult nearby and declared: "Mike says he's Japanese. Is that right, huh? Is that right?"

The adult, a total stranger to all concerned, settled the matter with rare wisdom. "No," he said gently. "Mike isn't Japanese. He's American, like all the rest of us."

We would never have heard of this incident if Mike hadn't come home and talked about it. And we hope he will never forget the lesson that stranger taught him.

Among the objects that came out of hiding during preparations for moving was a black rubber raincoat and hood that Mike used to wear in Des Moines. A raincoat is a prime necessity back there in Iowa, just as it is out on the Pacific coast. There are times when it drizzles days at a stretch, and keeping a crease in your trousers is impossible.

But here in Denver a raincoat is about as necessary as a sunlamp—okay to have around if you can afford it, but mostly unnecessary. In fact, raincoats are so scarce that Susan didn't even know what they are. "What's that funny black thing," she said, pointing.

We'll close this week's effort with one more personal story. Susan was getting her hair trimmed the other day after her mother decided bangs might be more becoming. This is her version of what happened during the barbering process:

"Pretty soon Mike came in and he said, 'Who's that weird looking monster?' And whaddya know, he was pointing right at me."

Then she laughed loudly at the idea that she looked like a monster. It was reassuring that Susan, who has a tendency to take life much too seriously, is developing the ability to laugh at herself.

## CHICAGO NEWSREEL

### The Summer Night Is Hot On the City's Near-Northside

By JOBO NAKAMURA

Chicago, Ill.

Not long ago, within the memroy of some living men, Indian tribes pitched wigwams along the lake shore where now a motley throng of city dwellers clamors for the sight of the blue water on these hot, humid days.

Lazing along the lake shore, sitting on the pilings all day long, men and boys gaze across the watery expanse. In the distance one can hear the laughter of happy people, and in the

twilight, young high school kids gather on the lake shore and you can hear their voices, singing the songs of yesterday's memories. The sky is dark and cool, and speckled with pinpoints of stars. There is a memory of a beautiful girl.

The little white carts of the ice cream man and hot dog vendors rendezvous in the strategic areas of the park. They push the carts with bells jingling. Adults and children clutter around the little wagon to buy hot dogs, not the puny kind that one gets at the ball park but an enormous one with lots of raw onions, relish, mustard, tomato and hot green pepper. The whole thing fairly steams in one's face.

At sundown in the near-Northside of Chicago, yawning Nisei boys come home after a hot day in the machine shops and in the shipping rooms. They disappear into the bleak row of rooming houses. An immaculately dressed Nisei girl with a pair of clean white gloves leaves a soot-begrimed stone house to attend a ballet at the Opera House.

Pink-cheeked teen-aged girls in their favorite plaid shirts and jeans call lustily across the street to their friends. They stampece into a drug store on the corner of Clark and Division. A Nisei man pushes a baby buggy along Clark street with a red-headed wife beside him. An old Issei woman lugs a heavy grocery bag . . . she still walks pigeon-toed according to what is believed to be the correct Japanese tradition.

Japanese store proprietors sit in front of their establishments and fan themselves. Inside a quick-order sukiyaki house, lonely men sit at the counter, sipping their "misoshiru" in a glum atmosphere which is rudely disturbed by a screaming juke box. The cute and efficient waitresses hustle around the counter, taking orders and serving the patrons without so much as looking at their faces. In the back, Issei men sift through a library of Japanese language newspapers.

Caucasian ex-GI's frequent these "tempura" houses and they can tell you of the delicious meals they had on the Ginza. The young owner of one of the restaurants has a master's degree in organic chemistry; he washes dishes in the kitchen, sweat pouring through his T-shirt.

The Japanese food stores on

Clark street are small town general merchandise stores where one can stay all afternoon with a friend he may meet there and talk about the camp days . . . Tubs of "rakkyo," "unkeboshi," and "takuan" are lined on the floor. Rows of bamboo shoots, "shiitake," "unagi," and "fujin-suke" in cans are lined on the shelves. Fashionable women from the Gold Coast come to these stores to seek these "different and exciting foreign foods."

Sometimes through an open window one can see an old man in his underwear, warming a pot of canned soup over a small gas stove in the midst of toilet articles with laundry hung on a rope stretched across the room. Across the street, on the steps of a Japanese rooming house, a gang of fellows sit four rows deep discussing the possibility of Marusho taking the casaba title this year and also ogling the women passing by. They sit there all day with their teeth hanging out.

Street lights go on and the gaudy neon lights of the taverns follow one by one, casting green, red, and yellow reflections. At the Nisei Liquor, fellows meet at the bar to discuss the vicissitudes of their daily existence. An engineering student works his thermodynamic homework with his slide rule in one of the back booths. Some students from the University of Chicago discuss T. S. Eliot over a bottle of beer. Some just sit and brood.

An Issei bachelor lurches drunkenly out of a rooming house . . . a tragic novel etched in his face. The Filipino boys, the Chinese waiters, and Nisei men stand on the corner dressed up and with no place to go. There are the dismal faces of men and women who have just missed their street car connection at Division and Clark, looking as if they had missed the last train to heaven.

The pool room gang stops pushing ivory balls around, steps outside to cool off. Beneath the hard grins, there is an unmistakable loneliness written all over them.

As the evening wears on, boys come home from the evening colleges, television schools, and photography classes in the Loop. They drop in at a chop suey house for a hot bowl of noodles before they burn the midnight oil in their tiny rooms. Melancholy blues seep

## Vagaries

### Coronation Ball . . .

Reason Ronald Reagan didn't appear at the Nisei Week coronation ball last Saturday at the Riviera county club in Santa Monica, Calif., is that he is still convalescing from a broken leg sustained in a benefit baseball game . . . George Inagaki and the JACL "1000" club, sponsors of the ball, expected 500 guests and were overwhelmed by the 1,400 persons who showed up . . . Faced with overflowing turnout, George Inagaki recruited Mike Masaoka to help act as a doorman while Saburo Kido found himself collecting tickets.

Reader's Digest is distributing posters in the Japanese language calling attention to its article on Mike Masaoka as Washington's most successful lobbyist which is featured in its Japanese edition . . . The Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles bilingual daily, is preparing to move its plant soon to a new location. The present building on North Los Angeles street is in an area which will be razed soon under L.A.'s big civic center improvement program . . . Reiko Sato and Kathy Yoshizawa have bit roles in MGM's screen version of "On the Town" which stars Gene Kelly and Frank Sinatra. The Broadway production of "On the Town," which featured Soo Osato as Ivy Smith, was one of the first musical revues with an interracial chorus line.

through the swinging doors of a honky-tonk.

Whereas most of the stores close early in the evening, the Japanese food stores remain open. In the rear, a woman is rolling a patty of rice dough which is steamed in a wooden box, and the glutinous cakes—manju—in varied shapes and colors are sold fresh everyday. A JACL cabinet meeting breaks up at the Resettler's Committee office—a store front office on La Salle street—and one can hear the voices of the young men and women bidding each other goodbye on the quiet, deserted street.

Couples of lovers walk up the street wrapped up in the warmth of their own little dream with that "we can lick the world together" look in their eyes.

A little Sansei boy plays "Swanee River" on his harmonica in a apartment house room as his mother irons her husband's shirt in the kitchenette. The husband is deeply immersed in the evening Sun-Times, reading about the glorious victory of the Chicago Cubs. They tell themselves they are living only temporarily in the tenement area but they continue to live "temporarily" for years, existing virtually "out of a suitcase."

The little boy sits at the window and gazes at the star-spotted sky and dreams of the Indians who lived in wigwams on the lake shore not so long ago.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

## Predict Three U. S. Swimming Titles for Nisei Girl Star

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Evelyn Kawamoto, 15-year old Nisei high school swimming star from Honolulu, is Coach Soichi Sakamoto's choice to win three national senior women's championships in the AAU outdoor swimming meet which will be held here on Aug. 19 to 21.

Coach Sakamoto also has predicted that his free-style star, 17-year old Thelma Kalama, a member of the 1948 Olympic swimming team, will make a clean sweep of the freestyle races.

If Coach Sakamoto's predictions are borne out, Miss Kawamoto will win the 100 and 200-meter breaststroke and the 300-meter individual medley, while Miss Kalama will score a grand slam in the 100, 400, 800 and 1,500 meter free-style events.

Coach Sakamoto also believes that his Hawaii Swimming Club team will win both the 300-meter medley and the 800-meter freestyle relay events.

Coach Sakamoto's confidence in his young girl swimmers is based

on times recorded by Misses Kalama, Kawamoto and their teammates in trial races in Honolulu recently before their departure on Aug. 7 for the mainland.

Both Misses Kalama and Kawamoto bettered the times set by mainland girl swimmers in their respective events this year.

In addition, the Hawaiian team has been training in a 100-meter pool and their times should improve in the 50-meter pool at San Antonio.

## Nishimura Managed Crimson Eleven

Dwight K. Nishimura of Berkeley, Calif., winner of a recent scholarship at Harvard University's graduate school of business, is probably the only Nisei to be student manager of a major university football team. Nishimura held the position for the 1948 Harvard football squad.

## Hawaii Girl Swimmers Rate Reception

With all the fuss that's being made in Los Angeles currently over Hironoshin Furuhashi and his teammates from Japan, it would be nice if a similar reception would be accorded Coach Soichi Sakamoto of Honolulu and his girl swimmers, five of whom are Nisei, when they return to the coast from San Antonio, Tex., after competing in the National AAU women's outdoor swimming championships this weekend.

Incidentally, the Hawaiian team is one of the youngest ever to enter the national competition. The names of the girls and their ages are: Doris Kinoshita, 18; Thelma Kalama, 17; Eunice Kubota, 16; Evelyn Kawamoto, 15; Winifred Numazu, 14; Julia Murakami, 14; Katherine Kleinshmidt, 13; Audrey Char, 12, and Leigh Hay, 12. Mrs. Soichi Sakamoto is in San Antonio with the girls as chaperon, while Harry Hirano is the manager of the team.

## Kaneshiro's Voyage

For those of us who have been sweltering out the summer under the August sun, Ray Kaneshiro is someone to envy. The Honolulu Nisei was a member of the nine-man crew of the Flying Cloud, one of the fastest boats in the recent trans-Pacific race from California to Hawaii.

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## Matsubu Finds His Batting Eye

Hank Matsubu found his batting eye last week for Modesto in the California State League, getting three hits in his last four times at bat, including a double. Matsubu came in as a pinch hitter in the fourth inning of last Sunday's game against Visalia and came through with a single, driving in two runs and sparking a rally. Modesto won 18 to 10. Pitcher Jiro (Gabby) Nakamura pitched two innings of relief for Modesto last week. He retired the side in order in one game and was touched for three runs in the other.

Wat Misaka may try to get back his amateur status with the AAU this season in order to play some more basketball. The Utah University star, now employed by a Salt Lake engineering firm, didn't play during 1949. His last appearance was with the New York Knickerbockers in 1948 when he became the first Nisei to play pro basketball. The Nichi-Bei Times in San Francisco reports that Wally Yonamine may play with the barnstorming Honolulu Warriors in a series of games in the east this season. If Yonamine starts the season with the Warriors he may finish up with the Richmond Rebels of the American Professional league, an east coast organization. Richmond's new coach happens to be Keith Molesworth who coached the Honolulu team last year. Richmond, incidentally, became the first professional athletic team to sign a Negro player when they added Fred (Cannonball) Cooper, former Negro All-America for Virginia Union, to their roster.

## Yonamine Listed On Warriors' Roster

Speaking of Yonamine, he is already listed on the roster of the Honolulu Warriors for their projected eastern tour which is scheduled to start with a game in Erie, Pa., on Aug. 26 or 27. Most of the games scheduled by the Warriors will be with clubs of the American professional football league and the Warriors have been tentatively booked against the Paterson, N.J., Panthers or the Wilkes-Barre Bulldogs on Aug. 31 at Lynn, Mass. and on Sept. 4 or 5 in White Plain, N.Y. On Sept. 10 the Warriors have been set for a game against the Bethlehem Bulldogs in Bethlehem, Pa., and on Sept. 13 or 14 against Richmond's Rebels in the Virginia city. The Jersey City Giants on Sept. 21 and the Wilmington Clippers on Sept. 25 are also on the schedule. If the Warriors decide to break up after the tour, there's a good chance that some of their stars, such as Yonamine, may wind up with Richmond. Incidentally, Dick Asato who starred with Yonamine for the Lihuehwa Alums three years ago is another member of the Warrior squad at halfback.

## Japanese Swimmers Smash World Records



A large crowd was on hand at Los Angeles municipal airport to greet the six-man Japanese swimming team on their arrival last week from Tokyo. The delegation, first Japanese athletic group to compete in the United States since 1941, included (left to right) Frank Matsuburo, Tokyo athletic official, Team Captain Shuichi Murayama, Hironoshin Furuhashi, Shiro Hashizume, Yoshijiro Hamaguchi, Sumio Tanaka, Shigeyuki Maruyama, Coach Katsuyoshi Murakami and Masaji Tabata, head of the Japan Swimming Federation. Head Coach Masaji Kiyokawa, who arrived earlier in the United States, joined his swimmers in Los Angeles.

The Japanese swimmers, led by the sensational Furuhashi, were well on their way toward scoring a grand slam in the free-style races at the National AAU swimming meet in Los Angeles.

On the opening day, Aug. 17, Furuhashi and Co. cracked 13 American and world's records as they won the 1500-meter and 200-meter free-style races. Furuhashi won the 1500-meters in the world's record

time of 18:29.9, ten seconds slower than his for the same event in the preliminaries. The recognized world mark is 18:58.8, set by T. Amano of Japan in 1938. Furuhashi's teammates, Shiro Hashizume and Sumio Tanaka, finished second and third and the trio cracked about every record in the preliminaries.

The 200-meter free-style was won by Hironoshin Hamaguchi in 2:11, one stroke ahead of John Decker of New Haven, Conn. Joe Verdeur of Philadelphia was third and Shuichi Murayama and Shigeyuki Maruyama were fourth and fifth.

On the second night of the AAU championships the Japanese set two new world records and new AAU marks as Furuhashi won the 400-meter free-style in 4:33.3, 1.9s under the world mark set by Alex Jany of France. Then Furuhashi anchored the 800-meter free-style relay team, including Hamaguchi, Maruyama and Murayama, to victory in 8:45.4, six-tenths of a second under the world record of 8:46 set by the American team at the Olympic Games in 1948.

—Photo courtesy of Toyo Miyatake, Los Angeles

## Hawaiian Legion Ball Team Loses in Regional Tourney

PORTLAND, Ore. — Hawaii's American Legion junior baseball champions, the O'Dowda post team from Waipahu Oahu, was eliminated by Hillsboro, Ore., in the semi-finals of the Pacific Northwest regional tournament on Aug. 14.

The Oregon team scored in the ninth inning to eke out a 6 to 5 victory over the Hawaiian team which fielded a predominantly Nisei lineup.

The Waipahu team entered the semifinals by defeating the Idaho state champions from Lewiston, 11 to 3, behind the superb two-hit pitching of Yasu Takara.

Takara gave up only one earned run as his mates smashed out 15 hits.

Outfielder Stanley Hashimoto batted in four runs on two hits, one a triple.

The Waipahu team couldn't fathom the pitching of Hal Ruecker in the game against Hillsboro and could get only three hits, one a double by Outfielder Lincoln Uyeno.

The Hawaiians scored twice to open the game as Jim Olivares walked and went to third when an infielder booted Novaichi Yoki's double-play. Yoki immediately stole second and Olivares scored on Uyeno's infield hit. Yoki, who had gone to third on the fielder's choice, came home on Hashimoto's fly to center.

Waipahu took a 4 to 1 lead in the second inning when Ken Kikuchi singled to score Susumu Namba from second and went all the way to third on Olivares' single. Kimura then stole home on the payoff end of a double steal. After that the Waipahu bats were silenced for the night.

The baserunning of Stanley Hashimoto and Novaichi Yoki was a feature of the doubleheader. Hashimoto stole three bases against Lewiston and Yoki snared three against Hillsboro.

Akira Iha opened the second game for Hawaii and was relieved by Uyeno in the eighth.

## Yonamine to Play Pro Football for Honolulu Warriors

SAN FRANCISCO—Honolulu Warriors' Wally Yonamine, who was released from the 49ers football team last week, left for San Francisco this week for Honolulu, where he will play the first of a series of games with the Warriors. The Warriors were scheduled to meet an all-star team on June 19.

He is scheduled to return to the mainland with the Warriors on Aug. 20 for a series of games in the east with a number of independent teams this fall.





## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Shige Fujii, a girl, Lois Ann, Alto, Calif., a girl, on Aug. 3.  
Mr. and Mrs. Rio Tadao, a girl, on Aug. 3.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sugano, a girl, Patricia Emiko, on Aug. 4 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Hara, a girl, Karen Tamaye, on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyoshi, a boy, Glen Yoshikazu, on Aug. 10 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Yama, a girl in Denver.  
Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Ueda, a girl, on Aug. 1 in Stockton, Calif.  
Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Gotow, a girl on July 31 in Sacramento.  
Mr. and Mrs. Shigemi Kuroda, a girl on Aug. 7 in Sacramento.  
Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Arita, a girl, on Aug. 6 in Sacramento.  
Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Mura, a girl, Karen Toshiko, on Aug. 27 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Hiromitsu Naka, a boy, Brian Hajime, on July 26 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu, a girl, Willowbrook, Calif., a girl, Judy Mieke, on July 26.  
Mr. and Mrs. Masami Uyeda, a girl, Judith Motoko, on July 25 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ikuro Yamamoto, a girl, Risa, on July 22.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tam, a girl in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Babe Asano, a girl, on Aug. 7.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Tarichi, a boy, Redondo Beach, Calif., a boy, on July 29.  
Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Suye, a boy, Leland Ken, on July 29 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Takahashi, a girl, Victoria Hatsumi, on July 30 in Los Angeles.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dick Haruo, a boy, Ryan Shin, on July 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noboru Shibata a girl, Janis Christine, on July 29 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Junior S. Tsukuno a girl on Aug. 14 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuro Yoda a girl on Aug. 14 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Harada a girl on Aug. 14 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Kimimoto Uchida a boy on Aug. 13 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Noda a girl on Aug. 16 in Salt Lake City.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Takeuchi, Rio Oso, Calif., a boy on July 31.

### DEATHS

Mrs. Natsu Shimomura, 91, on Aug. 13 in Ogden, Utah.  
Mrs. Kazue Mori Murata, 47, on Aug. 14 in Clearfield, Utah.  
Anne Nakao, 36, on Aug. 7 in Renton, Wash.  
F. T. Furushiro on Aug. 8 in Ogden, Utah.  
Soshiro Otsuka, 57, on Aug. 12 in Acampo, Calif.  
Mrs. Haru Hasegawa on Aug. 8 in Compton, Calif.  
Mrs. Kikuno Sakamoto on Aug. 8 in Guadalupe, Calif.  
Takeshi Miya, 73, on Aug. 8 in Salt Lake City.

### MARRIAGES

Frances Kawano to Ken Funakoshi on Aug. 14 in Denver, Colo.  
Machiko Takagiku to Kunio Eshima on July 10 in Raton, N.M.  
Kimi Yanagimoto to Masaji Kawanishi on Aug. 7 in Seattle.  
Olive Takahashi to Yoneo Suzuki, Sacramento, on Aug. 14 in Berkeley.  
June Mitsuko Iino, Monterey, to William Minoru Takata, Pasadena, on July 29 in San Francisco.  
June Suzuki to Minoru Mochizuki on Aug. 14 in San Francisco.  
May Maki Miyazaki to George Imuta on Aug. 14 in Los Angeles.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mary Mitsuye Nishihama and

## Texas Paper Asks Citizen Rights for Issei

HARLINGEN, Tex. — Declaring "their loyalty to this nation was proved conclusively during the recent war," the Valley Morning Star on Aug. 11 asked editorially for the right to naturalization for alien residents of Japanese descent in the Rio Grande valley.

The Harlingen daily asked for passage of the Judd bill now before the Senate.

"Whether Japanese and Koreans are granted the right of citizenship may, at first glance, seem of little import down here on the border," the editorial said, "but we have some 200 Japanese in the valley—about 40 families—who have more than earned their right to American citizenship, and who are unjustly discriminated against by present laws."

"They are solid, substantial businessmen and farmers who have quietly borne all the responsibilities of citizenship but who have been denied the rights which naturalization would bring."

The newspaper cited the family of K. Tanimachi of San Benito, Tex., who lost one son in the war and had three other sons in the services.

The newspapers reported that Japanese Americans in the Rio Grande valley have organized a committee which is working for the passage of the Judd bill. (The Rio Grande Valley chapter of the JACL was chartered in 1949.)

"That committee is entitled to the full support of every thinking American in the valley," the editorial concluded.

## Will Attend School

IDAHO FALLS, Ida. — John Tanaka and Sam Sato of Idaho Falls are leaving here to attend the American Chick Sexing school in Landsale, Pa.

Donald L. Yabe in Sacramento.  
Shizu Seike and Harry H. Minami, Chicago, in Seattle.  
Enid Okawara, 26, and Hideyo Saiki, 33, in Fresno.  
Toyoshi Tsujita, Sacramento, and Calvin Harada in San Francisco.  
Misao N. Hiraga, 22, and Tamiji T. Kitagawa, 26, both of Sacramento, in Reno, Nev.  
Yukiji Okamura and Motosaburo Iino in San Francisco.  
Utako Ota and Minoru Nara-hara in San Francisco.  
June Nakamura, Richmond, and Irving Yamamoto in San Francisco.

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## Two Named Winners Of Kato Awards

SAN FRANCISCO — Two Nisei religious workers in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, and the week as winners of the annual Kato Memorial scholarships by the Northern California Young Peoples Christian Conference.

The \$100 scholarships will go to Helen Hase, a student at San Francisco Theological Seminary, and the Rev. John Miyabe of the Berkeley Free Methodist church.

## Urge Reactivation Of Legion's Perry Post in L.A.

LOS ANGELES — Reactivation of the all-Japanese American Commodore Perry post of the American Legion in Los Angeles was urged this week by five members of the Townsend Harris post of San Francisco who attended the state convention of the Legion in Long Beach.

Roy Y. Ashizawa, commander of the San Francisco Nisei post, visited Hitoshi Fukui, past commander of the Perry post, to urge him to reactivate the local group which was suspended by the state Legion department in 1942.

Ashizawa said he was certain that state Legion officials would approve reactivation plans.

Both the Commande Perry and Townsend Harris posts were formed by World War I veterans of Japanese ancestry.

Harry Takahashi, past commander of the Harris post, said that 59 World War II Nisei veterans were members of the organization.

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## DAV Convention Will Consider Issei Citizenship

### Oahu Chapter Seeks DAV Support for Judd Legislation

CLEVELAND, O.—A resolution to place the Disabled American Veterans on record in favor of the Judd bill for equality in immigration and naturalization is on the agenda of the DAV's national convention which is in session here this week.

The resolution has been introduced by Oahu Chapter No. 1 of the DAV in Honolulu, Hawaii which notes that the great majority of the parents of its members are ineligible to naturalization at the present time because of their Japanese ancestry.

The DAV convention was informed that many alien Gold Star parents of Japanese descent in Hawaii "gladly urged their sons to enlist to fight for American principles."

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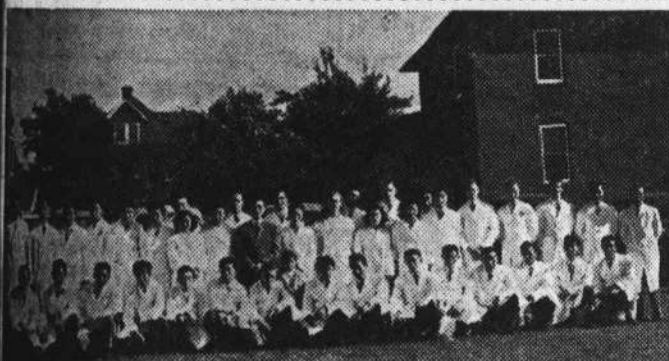
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## Visitors from Japan Learn Lessons in Democracy from Nisei, Issei in Hawaii Islands

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—If proof is needed to show that Japan is rapidly growing out of her postwar isolation, Hawaii is getting that proof in the steady stream of Japanese visitors to these islands.

Government officials, educators, industrialists, scientists and many others are making Honolulu a busy stopover in their travels to and from the mainland.

The time these visitors spend here usually pays off both ways—for the visitors as well as for the Japanese residents.

The visitor, even though his stay be only a few days, can't help but absorb a little of the distinctive atmosphere in which the Issei and Nisei live here—an unusual mixture of American, Hawaiian and Japanese cultures that combine to make for a democratic way of life strange to a native Japanese in the Far East.

The visitor can witness firsthand how democracy works, even for the old Issei who have adopted the American way of living, though technically they are still Japan citizens. If the visitor needs evidence of democracy in action—so he might take home with him new or renewed inspiration to a country struggling to become "democratized"—Hawaii can furnish that inspiration.

On the other hand, the Japanese residents in Hawaii are gaining an insight into the new postwar Japan through contacts with the visitors who bring eyewitness accounts of conditions in Japan that are fresh, alive and intimate. They do this with lectures and newspaper interviews.

Incidentally, the visitors have helped dispel the ignorance and stubbornness of a few die-hard Issei who have insisted, since V-J Day, that Japan—not the Allies—had won the war. This psychological phenomenon persisted for a time because those deluded could not themselves visit Japan and there were few visitors from Japan at that time to convince them of the truth. The fanatics would not believe the Nisei GIs who returned home with stories of Japan's crushing defeat.

Gen. MacArthur's determined policy to bring Japan out of her postwar isolation as fast as feasible has boosted the number of Japanese travelers. Almost twice as many Japanese have been allowed to travel outside Nippon in the first seven months of this year as in the three previous years. From one in 1946, their number now totals 444.

These allowed to travel are fortunate indeed because it's still a difficult proposition to legally get out of the occupied country, although red tape is not as thick now as only a few years ago.

Gen. MacArthur's policy is making it possible for "outsiders" to learn the first-hand facts about the new Japan through the eyes of the travelers.

In Hawaii, several of these visitors have done a marvelous job of educating the Issei and Nisei on Postwar Nippon, through lectures on various facets of life there.

Recently, two of Japan's top philosophers came to the East-West philosopher's conference in Honolulu. One of them, Dr. D. T. Suzuki, is staying over as a professor of philosophy at the University of Hawaii.

Two lecturers who recently ap-



Dr. Iwao Frederick Ayusawa, prominent Japanese educator, is one of many recent visitors who are giving Issei and Nisei in Hawaii a picture of first-hand conditions in the occupied country. —Honolulu Star Bulletin photo.

peared here attest to the old saw about a "small world." Both—Dr. Iwao Frederick Ayusawa and Mrs. Shina Kan—received part of their American education in Hawaii. Both came to Honolulu under Friend Peace scholarships established years ago by the late Dr. Theodore Richards and Mrs. Richards, Honolulu philanthropists and Christian leaders. Dr. Ayusawa attended high school here in 1911-13; Mrs. Kan in 1921.

Today, both are prominent educators in Japan. Dr. Ayusawa is a member of the educational reform commission and until recently was executive director of the postwar Japanese national labor relations board.

Mrs. Kan is professor of English at Japan Women's university, Tokyo. As a delegate, she addressed the Pan-Pacific Women's conference in Honolulu last week.

In their lectures, Dr. Ayusawa and Mrs. Kan displayed the rich American schooling each had received—Dr. Ayusawa received his



Henry Ohye

## Return Remains Of Three Nisei From Pacific

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The remains of three Nisei war heroes who lost their lives during World War II have been returned to the United States from the Pacific area, the Department of the Army has informed the JACL Anti-Discrimination committee.

The dead originally were interred in temporary military cemeteries in the Far East.

The three, who will be reburied in the United States, and their next of kin, include:

T/3 Edwin Y. Fukui—Shuichi P. Fukui, 612 S. 17th St., Tacoma, Wash.

T/3 Shunichi B. Imoto — Yoshitado Imoto, 621 King St., Seattle, Wash.

T/4 Mitsuru Shibata — Kaikuichi Shibata, c/o Hatsukaichi P.O., Hiroshima Ken, Saiki Gun, Hera Mura, Aza Shimohira, Japan.

## Ellis Center Group Will Hold Retreat

CHICAGO — Members of the Ellis Community Center and their friends will participate in the annual summer retreat on the weekend of Aug. 20 and 21 in the Arcadian atmosphere of the summer grounds at Des Plaines, Ill.

The purpose of the retreat will be to improve techniques, to obtain best leadership for the group and to receive inspiration in fellowship.

Fifty persons are expected to attend the two-day affair.

Theme for the retreat will be "A Christ-centered Approach to Everyday Living."

Abe Hagiwara will lead the panel on development of leadership techniques.

Ph. D. from Columbia university, and Mrs. Kan her Ph. D. from Yale.

Dr. Ayusawa told of the rise of organized labor in Japan and the struggle to win the masses being fought between democracy and communism.

Mrs. Kan spoke on the status of women in Japan today.



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## POLICE HUNT DRIVER OF DEATH CAR IN STOCKTON

LODI, Calif.—Police this week were seeking the hit-and-run driver of an auto which was involved in an accident on Aug. 12 which resulted in the death of Mrs. So-shiro Otsuka, 57, of Acampo.

Mrs. Otsuka was riding back home with her husband when the death car smashed into their automobile. The Otsukas were thrown out of their car by the impact of the crash. The driver of the death car drove on after the crash and the vehicle passed over the body of Mrs. Otsuka.

## Name Louise Suski As Historian for JACL Convention

CHICAGO, Ill. — Miss Louise Suski has been appointed historian for the Eleventh Biennial National JACL Convention to be held in Chicago in 1950, according to Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, convention board chairman.

Miss Suski, formerly of Los Angeles, was editor of the Heart Mountain Sentinel and is at present co-editor of the Chicago JACler, a monthly, and English editor of the Chicago Shimpō. Before the war, she was associated with the Rafu Shimpō.

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## Recall Explosion Which Killed Two Nisei Girls

LOS ANGELES—Echoes of the O'Connor plant explosion on Feb. 20, 1947, resulting in the death of seven persons, including two Nisei girls, were heard in a local court on Aug. 18 when an insurance company sought permission to pay of \$1,500,000 in claims for \$55,000 on a pro-rata basis.

Among those killed in the blast which rocked several city blocks and injured more than 50 persons were Alice Shimeta Iba, 21, assistant chemist at the O'Connor Electroplating plant, and Akiko Otsuka, 23. Miss Iba's body, along with that of Robert M. Magee, chief chemist, was never recovered.

Seven persons of Japanese ancestry were employed in the plant and several, including Miss Yoko Kadota, Lynn Yoshiko Watanabe, 20, Mrs. Tatsuye Harada, 50, and Fusako Shibuya, 24, were among those who were seriously injured.

The National Automobile Casualty Co., which sued for declaratory relief, declared it would pay its full coverage of \$55,000 if the court would guarantee that future suits would be filed against it.

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