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Refute Temperance Leader's Lie by Inference' on Alleged Pearl Harbor Drunkenness

Masaoka Declares Heath Circulates Old, Threadbare Charge Reflecting On Loyalty Of Japanese Americans in Hawaii

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee moved quickly Monday to refute a "lie by inference" contained in a speech by a London temperance leader before the national Women's Christian Temperance Union convention in Philadelphia.

The speaker, H. Cecil Heath, charged that drunkenness prevailed among military personnel in Honolulu on the eve of Pearl Harbor, then added 55 per cent of the licensed liquor dispensaries in Honolulu were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC national legislative director, said this was a "reprehensible statement." He pointed out that while Mr. Heath did not specifically charge Japanese Americans with being the Imperial Japanese Government by getting American military personnel drunk, "nevertheless the inference is that they did exactly that. This is absolutely untrue. It is a lie by inference," he said.

Mr. Masaoka said the use of such "obviously inflammatory accusations by misguided persons makes it difficult for Japanese Americans to conquer old lies and achieve legislative and political equality in the United States."

In an open letter to Mr. Heath, Mr. Masaoka wrote:

"Dear Mr. Heath: In an address Sunday night in Philadelphia, you were quoted by the Associated Press, and widely publicized to the effect, that: 'It is unnecessary to remind an American audience of the part drink played in the Pearl Harbor episode...'

"After repeating a threadbare charge, long ago exploded by impartial observers, that drunkenness was rampant among American military forces on the eve of Pearl Harbor, you then made the observation that:

"Some sources reported about 55 per cent of the 841 places licensed to sell liquor were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry."

"Thus, while not specifically charging persons of Japanese ancestry with any crime, you attempt, by the Machiavelian process of indirect inference, to give some validity to the lie that Hawaiian Japanese were apparently cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Government to sabotage this nation."

"It was just such distortions of the truth and vicious inference which caused a jittery military in this country to order 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry sent to relocation camps from the west coast, without charges and without trial, though our courts functioned freely, shortly after the war began."

"Since the evacuation, considered judgment today is that it constituted one of the most serious civil mistakes in American history."

"This of course does not allay the fact that groups of race baiters on the west coast sacrificed Japanese Americans in an effort to achieve ends of their own design. You may have no further interest in this matter than to achieve a state of prohibition in America, but we object to your efforts to emulate those racists who offer up Japanese Americans as scapegoats in an effort to obtain a goal of your own."

"As to the charge you made that drunkenness was widespread before Pearl Harbor, the story is so patently untrue there is no particular reason why it must be refuted again and again. But it dies die hard."

"Of course, approximately one-third of the population of Hawaii is composed of persons of Japanese descent. Thus, one normally would expect one-third of the licensed liquor dispensaries there to be operated by these persons, but there has never been, and is not today, any reason to assume they operated in the retail liquor field solely for the sinister purpose of

getting their fellow Americans drunk the night before Pearl Harbor. The charge would be laughable were it not so serious."

"The Japanese in Hawaii played a remarkable role in our war effort. They have been lauded repeatedly by the island compatriots and Americans generally for their unswerving loyalty to this nation."

"Not one case of sabotage, not one instance of traitorous disloyalty was ever charged against a resident Japanese from Hawaii—citizen or alien."

"On the other hand, roughly 16,000 Hawaiian Japanese served in the armed forces, including many who had been in the retail liquor business before the war. Of these Hawaiian Japanese troops, several thousand fought in the famed all-Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe, a unit which earned more combat awards and decoration than any comparable outfit in our entire military history. Thousands served with distinction as front line intelligence troops in the Pacific."

"Is it fair to keep alive ancient lies against such persons?"

"We feel that such tactics as you have chosen to use in your prohibition campaign, questioning the loyalty of an entire ethnic group of Americans, is a disservice not only to your cause, but to the cause of democracy, itself."

"Persons of Japanese ancestry in this nation both Hawaii and the mainland, are proud of their distinguished war-time and peace-time service to the United States."

The letter was signed: Mike Masaoka.

San Francisco Fire Routs Families

SAN FRANCISCO—Several Japanese American families were among 30 families routed from their homes Monday night by a fire that swept through the upper stories of three buildings on Geary street near Laguna.

Damage was estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in the blaze which brought out 28 pieces of fire equipment.

Fire department inspectors said the blaze apparently began in the bedding of a rear attic room at 1524 Geary.

The family of Akira Hayashi at 1514 Geary and the Morohashi brothers suffered damages to their rooms and furnishings as firemen poured tons of water on the big blaze.

Court Criticizes Gen. DeWitt In Decision on Renunciants

SAN FRANCISCO—Vigorous criticism of the mass evacuation policy of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt in regard to persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast in 1942 was written by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in its decision on Aug. 26 affirming the restoration of citizenship to three Japanese Americans who renounced it while at the Tule Lake segregation camp in 1945.

The court decision spoke of the incarceration of the three petitioners and other persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast for more than 2½ years in Tule Lake and other camps "under conditions as degrading as those in a penitentiary."

The court cited "the Nazi-like doctrine of inherited racial enmity stated by the commanding general (Gen. DeWitt) ordering the deportation as the major reason for that action."

Gen. De Witt, now retired, is living in the east.



—S.F. Chronicle photo.
NORMAN REYES
The Week's Chief Witness

Nisei Quaker Faces Jail for Tax Refusal

Otsuka Protests Against Military Use of Funds

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A Nisei Quaker was told on Aug. 19 that he will have to go to jail for a year or pay a \$1,000 fine unless he sends the Bureau of Internal Revenue \$4.50 in back income taxes by Sept. 1.

James Katsuki Otsuka, 28, a student at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and a farm laborer between terms, refused to pay all of his tax because he said he learned from a yearbook that 20.88 per cent of the money would be spent "for military purposes."

Assistant U.S. District Attorney Elda L. Branigin, Jr., told Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell that he understood other Quakers in the Richmond area also were withholding part of the Federal income taxes for the same reason. Richmond has a large number of members of the Society of Friends.

"I believe a person should not pay income taxes for military purposes," said Otsuka. "I favor taxes only for peaceful and constructive purposes."

Otsuka told Judge Baltzell he decided to send only 79.88 per cent of the amount due. He said he made the decision after hearing a Friends speaker tell his audience to "examine your conscience" and see if the portion of the tax used for military purposes should be paid.

Otsuka, a conscientious objector in World War II, was called before Judge Baltzell under a technical charge similar to contempt proceedings.

When the Federal judge told him to pay or go to jail, Otsuka replied:

"I will accept punishment if the court chooses but I will not pay the tax."

Despondency Blamed

STOCKTON, Calif.—Despondency resulting from a long siege of illness is believed to be the reason for the suicide on Aug. 19 of Kaniichi Morimoto, 65.

"Tokyo Rose" Defense Witness Contradicts Own Story; Alleges Intimidation by FBI Agents

Prosecutor De Wolfe Explodes Testimony Given By Norman Reyes, Introduces Signed Statements Of Witness In San Francisco Last Year

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—The defense witness-of-the-week in the "Tokyo Rose" trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino exploded this week in a shower of admitted lies, inaccuracies, and contradictory statements.

He was Norman Reyes, 27, a lanky, boyish-handsome former lieutenant in the Philippines army, who had previously corroborated other defense witnesses in their claim that the Nisei defendant had been part of a conspiracy to sabotage the Zero Hour program over which Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast as "Orphan Ann."

Reyes, who was captured at Corregidor, was taken to Tokyo with Major Wallace E. Ince, another defense witness and prisoner of war, to do radio work for the Japanese.

In testimony on Aug. 19 Reyes said he would have trusted Mrs. d'Aquino "with my life." He also described a POW triumvirate at Radio Tokyo, consisting of himself, Major Ince and Australian Major Charles H. Cousens, as conspiring to defeat the aims of the program upon which they worked as prisoners of the Japanese.

This week his story was exploded, set afire by a match lit by Tom De Wolfe, prosecutor.

Efforts by Wayne Collins, defense attorney, to put the story back together brought one answer from the former Philippines lieutenant: last fall he had been intimidated by FBI agents into signing statements which he later contradicted upon the stand.

Reyes began his four-day stretch in the witness chair last Friday morning and was not allowed to leave until Wednesday morning.

The defense followed his appearance in the stand with the reading of depositions from witnesses in Japan, who have provided testimony in support of the 33-year-old Nisei defendant.

It was obvious from the outset of the first day of this eighth week of the lengthy "Tokyo Rose" trial that Norman Reyes was in for a rough and exhausting cross-examination.

De Wolfe, his sights set on complete discrediting of the witness, made no bones about his intention of showing that the former lieutenant, now a student at Vanderbilt college in Nashville, Tenn., had lied upon the stand.

He produced two signed statements made by Reyes to the FBI on Oct. 2 and 5 of last year in San Francisco.

The documents included statements by Reyes to the effect that:

"There was no conspiracy among the three prisoners of war, Reyes, Cousens and Ince, to sabotage the actual propaganda purpose of the Zero Hour. (This has been a major point in the defense argument.)"

That Mrs. d'Aquino did not at any time express any fear to Reyes of the Japanese government or the people who supervised her work.

That Reyes was never conscious of a direct or implied threat of death or torture if he discontinued his Radio Tokyo work.

That the defendant joined Radio Tokyo "because she was desirous of increasing her income and because the idea of being a radio personality was not repulsive to her."

That Reyes thought that Cousens believed that the political problems of Asia and the Pacific could only be solved by domination of the territory by a strong power — a benevolent Japan, and that the former Australian major was induced to take part in the propaganda of Radio Tokyo "because he thought he would have a voice in expanding the idea to listeners of Radio Tokyo."

That Major Ince did not object to helping in the production of

the Zero Hour programs but objected only to actual broadcasting or use of his right name. (Ince, while in Japan, used his professional radio name, Ted Wallace.)

That Major Ince participated in the Zero Hour programs because he "detested living conditions in the prison camps" and he chose to create "more tolerable" conditions for himself.

That Mrs. d'Aquino never expressed any fear of the Japanese authorities but only fear of what might befall her after the war because of her broadcasting work.

But in the face of these devastating statements, which refuted testimony given previously by himself and by Major Ince and Cousens, Reyes maintained a remarkable composure.

He had a single answer for the obvious contradictions between his testimony and the signed statements given to the FBI agents, Frederick Tillman and J. Eldon Dunn.

He had been intimidated by these agents who interviewed him and who had, in the preparation of the signed statements, left out many things he had told them, he said.

The "language of the statement," Reyes said, was not his. He had signed the statements because he "was willing to sign anything to get out from under."

The witness' amazing calm was in sharp contrast to the blazing attack upon him by Prosecutor De Wolfe.

Reyes answered the sharp, often contemptuous questions of the prosecutor with soft-spoken politeness, parrying questions, sometimes adroitly sidestepping difficult situations.

Upon many occasions when the witness appeared to have been nailed down by an obvious contradiction, Reyes turned up with an "explanation."

"You told the U.S. customs," De Wolfe said at one point, "that the defendant meant nothing to you and you would be a witness for the government."

"No, sir," came the soft answer. "May I correct that? . . . the FBI agents asked if I were ever in love with Mrs. d'Aquino, I said, 'No.'"

He went on to explain that he had told the FBI agents he would be willing to testify for or against her, since in a court of law, it didn't matter which "side" he took.

De Wolfe questioned Reyes about his statement to the FBI that the defendant had never expressed any fear of the Japanese government or the people who supervised her work.

That statement the witness said, was "inaccurate." Actually, he said, he had told the FBI agents "many times" that the defendant had expressed fear of the army and the government. But upon being asked to name specific dates and actual instances, he had been unable to give them.

The statement, as it appeared in the FBI document, he said, "was the language of the statement."

Reyes insisted that "very much has been left out" of the statements he made to the FBI and that some of the statements were "suggested" to him by his interviewers.

De Wolfe asked if any force had been exerted against Reyes to

(Continued on page 2)

Reyes' Contradictory Testimony Hits Defense in d'Aquino Trial

(Continued from page 1)
make him sign the statements to the FBI.

"No physical force," said Reyes. "No threats," De Wolfe continued.

"No physical force, sir," Reyes repeated.

In the course of his examination, De Wolfe also drew a number of damaging admissions from the witness.

Reyes testified to one of the overt acts included in the government's indictment against the Nisei when he admitted that Mrs. d'Aquino had commented that a script prepared from the film, "Gone With the Wind," was "corny and silly."

De Wolfe threw at Reyes a number of statements, asking him if Reyes himself had broadcast them.

De Wolfe asked Reyes if, on Nov. 17, 1942, he broadcast:

"But perhaps you are beginning to find out the southern moon you get down there isn't all it's cracked up to be. Well, when you're prejudiced by little bombers and such, you can never appreciate the beauty of anything."

"No sir," said Reyes.

De Wolfe asked if Reyes had broadcast:

"Well, it's all over now, and many's the dream that's been wiped away by the iron hand of Mars. As the poet would say, 'Many's the heart that's sad and many are the lips that will never smile again for a long, long time.'"

"Yes, I remember that," said Norman Reyes.

De Wolfe wanted to know if Reyes broadcast:

"Hello again, you guys and gobs, give us a little old try for the Juke Box (a Radio Tokyo program) once again in a program for the Pacific fighting men who discover that every day you're in a war it's Friday 13th. There's nothing special about today... soldiers have to be careful every day. One more day away from home. Just one month since President Roosevelt was announced dead. Who knows where you'll be in a month from now?"

"I wouldn't say yes or no," replied the witness. He had heard some of the words, he said.

"And some of those words you broadcast?" De Wolfe said.

It was not until shortly before noon, Tuesday, that Collins got to work repairing some of the damage created by Reyes' appearance before De Wolfe.

Sentence by sentence, statement by statement, he led Reyes over the FBI interview.

And Reyes, tired out by three days of continuous questioning, replied wearily that his statements to FBI agents Tillman and Dunn in San Francisco had been made in a state of fear and apprehension, that they had not been made freely or voluntarily and that all he had said had not been incorporated into the signed statements.

He had been questioned for some 20 hours in about four separate sessions, he said, before he placed his signature upon one of the statements.

"Personally," he said, "I was signing these things to get rid of these people. I was signing anything to get out from under. Suddenly I was afraid."

One of the agents, he said, told him:

"Reyes, you are in a highly questionable position. Ince isn't going to worry about you, the same for Cousins, the same for the defendant... don't worry too much how you say these things."

The agents, he said, threatened him by telling him they could report on him to the counter-intelligence corps in the Philippines.

"I could count on nobody," Reyes said, softly and rapidly.

"I saw these people here building up and trying to build up a case of treason against Mrs. d'Aquino... if overt acts make a treason case, certainly I, who had worked at Radio Tokyo, was as open to the charge of treason."

Many of the statements, Reyes said, in the FBI documents were inaccurate. He said they resulted from the fact he could not give specific instances or dates to corroborate the statements he told the FBI agents.

He told the agents, he said, of the POW conspiracy to defeat the Zero Hour purposes, but that he could not recall any specific in-

stances of the three sitting down and discussing it.

The conspiracy, he said, was a "continuing pattern" among the three of them.

He added, then:

"At times we felt, 'if he doesn't know it, even if he is under torture, he can't tell it.'"

But, Reyes added, he could tell the FBI agents no specific instances, substantiated by dates, of discussions to defeat the Zero Hour purpose.

"The statement came out," he said, "that I know no plan to sabotage."

He said he had told the FBI agents of threats against both Cousins and Ince.

He told the court that Ince "had been struck rather badly at one time" by a Japanese guard at Fort Santiago in the Philippines and that he himself had been hit at the same time.

Explaining his words, as contained in the FBI statement, that he never trusted Mrs. d'Aquino, Reyes said that he had actually said that he did not trust her in the beginning.

First deposition introduced was from George Noda, Canadian-born Japanese and onetime censor at Radio Tokyo, whose statement said that it was "common knowledge" at Radio Tokyo that Cousins had been "slapped and humiliated" for refusing to obey orders at the radio station. The statement was ordered stricken from court records.

Noda also testified that Mrs. d'Aquino's voice, at the outset, was "very poor" and "cracked" and that he could not understand why she was used on the air.

Second deposition, taken from Lily Ghevenian, Radio Tokyo typist who typed up the defendant's scripts, denied any knowledge of scripts containing material the government has labelled treasonous.

Miss Ghevenian, according to the deposition, never prepared or heard any scripts containing material referring to the loss of American ships, to "jungle rot or malaria," or like material.

The deposition noted that on the fall of Saipan the Zero Hour played a recording of "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and that the incident created a "fuss" at the station.

The testimony of nine witnesses entered court records Wednesday and Thursday in depositions offered by the defense.

Gathered in Japan from former co-workers of the defendant and persons associated with Radio Tokyo and Bunka prison, the depositions corroborated many points in the case for Mrs. d'Aquino. Included was the testimony of Ruth Hayakawa and Foumy Saisho, former broadcasters on Radio Tokyo, whose names have cropped up in numerous instances as the women who might have made some of the broadcasts attributed to the defendant.

Miss Hayakawa, who like Mrs. d'Aquino was a UCLA student, testified that at one time she thought she was the person called "Tokyo Rose" by American GIs. She added that she considered her own voice "soft and appealing, whereas Iva's was not."

She said she never heard Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast anything "detrimental" to the United States. Miss Saisho's deposition described the defendant's voice as being "rather masculine" and "low and throaty."

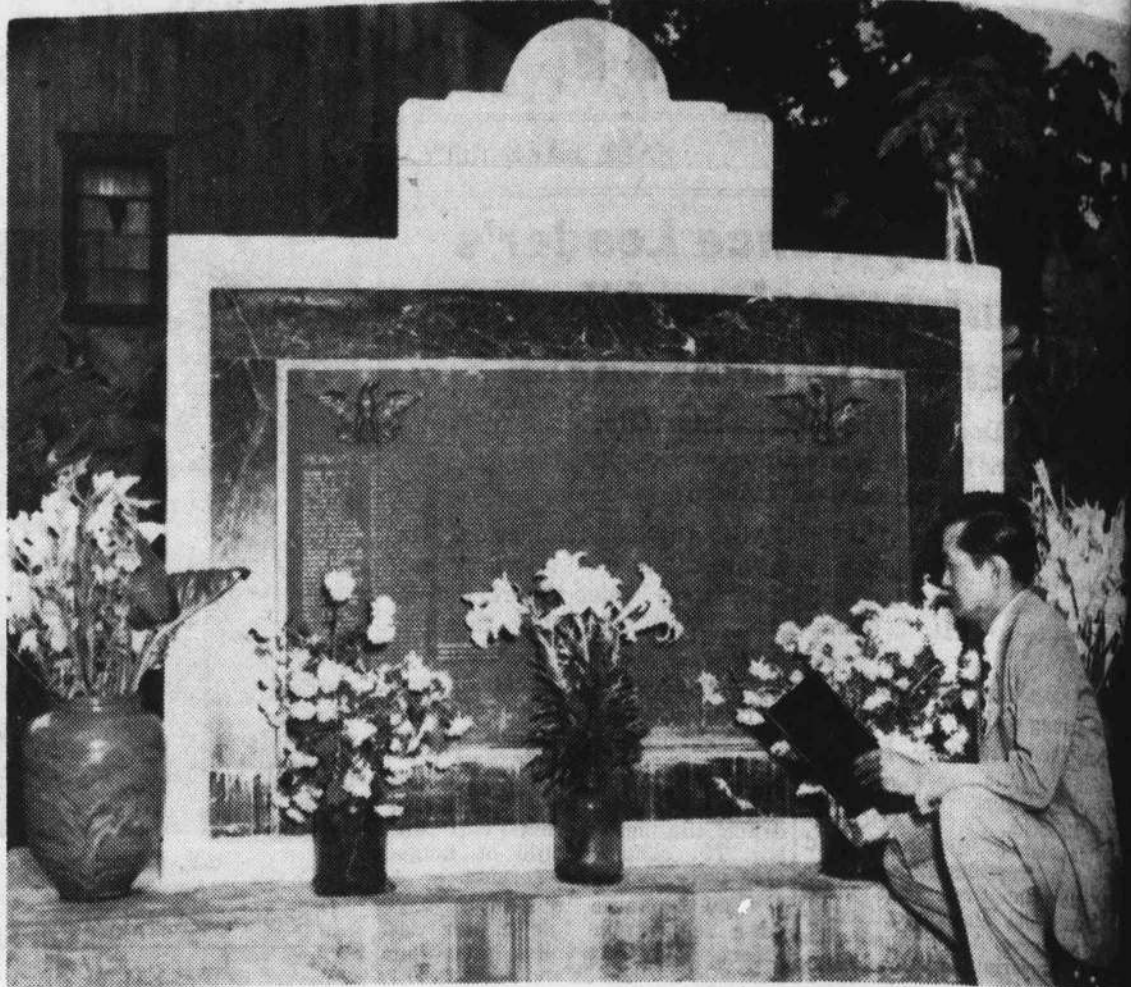
George Ozasa, former Salt Lake City resident and a Radio Tokyo employee during the war, testified that after the fall of Saipan, the Zero Hour played a recording of "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Norman Reyes, he said, played the record. The defendant was with him at the time, he said. Both of them, Ozasa said, were consequently called up before the Kempei-tai.

Ozasa's testimony noted that a Miss Matsunaga, who broadcast in English on the German Hour, had a voice much like the defendant's, resembled the defendant in physical appearance and also used scripts much like Mrs. d'Aquino's.

Nicholas Schenk, member of the Netherlands legation in Tokyo and one time POW at Bunka, testified on treatment given prisoners at that camp, but much of his testimony was not allowed into the record. A constant stream of objections from DeWolfe preventing the reading of answers to questions upon the diet and treatment of

Memorial Honors Buddhist War Dead



HONOLULU—The Rev. Newton Ishiura executive secretary of the Hawaii Federation of the Young Buddhists Association, checks the names on the memorial plaque unveiled last May on the Hongwanji grounds in Honolulu which lists

400 names of soldiers of the Buddhist faith who died during World War II. The Rev. Ishiura, using the book, "In Freedom's Cause," published by the University of Hawaii, Hawaii War Records Committee, as a reference in checking the list.—Photo from Robert Shigeta's studio.

District Appeals Court Will Hear Fujii Land Law Case

LOS ANGELES — The district court of appeals for the second appellate district in California will hear the Fujii Alien Land law test case, initiated here this spring by Sei Fujii, Los Angeles publisher.

The case was remanded to the court of appeals by the California state supreme court.

J. Marion Wright, Fujii's attorney, had asked that the case be heard by the supreme court instead of being transferred to the court of appeals.

The suit was instituted, according to Wright, to "find out what is left of the alien land law, whether it is good or bad."

(The U. S. Supreme court, ruling last year in the Oyama land case,

prisoners and upon alleged duress or coercion were ruled out.

That the prisoners ate cats and dogs was indicated, however, by questions alone.

Schenk, who was a cook at Bunka, was asked the following series of questions:

"Will you tell us what you did, or other POWs did, in order to secure food around the camp?"

"What about dogs and cats?" The last was followed by a succinct:

"How many did you consume?"

Tamotsu Murayama, Nippon Times reporter and once a San Francisco newspaperman, testified that he saw Kazumaro Uno, who has been described by other witnesses as a Kempei-tai agent, slap Charles Cousins during an argument at Radio Tokyo.

Murayama said that the purpose of the Zero Hour was "in no way" propaganda.

A deposition from Suisei Matsui, onetime Hollywood player and Los Angeles radio actor, movie and radio actor in southern California, stated that he did not think "Tokyo Rose" was any one person at Radio Tokyo.

He said he had recommended Charles Cousins for broadcast work at Radio Tokyo.

Matsui's deposition disclosed that he attended the University of Michigan and played in Paramount films. He also said he acted in the "Frank Watanabe" radio series over Station KNX in Los Angeles.

The lengthy depositions brought a word of caution from Federal Judge Michael J. Roche, who said that some of the depositions might have been limited to four or five questions.

He advised Collins that their lengthy reading might "prejudice this case, one way or the other."

did not decide upon the constitutionality of the California law which prohibits the sale of real property to aliens ineligible to citizenship. The ruling did however, wipe out the presumption of guilt clause which had previously jeopardized the right of Nisei to purchase property or receive property as gifts from their alien parents.)

Fujii, who was born in Japan, purchased on July 29, 1948, a lot 40 by 100 feet wide on Record street on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

The state superior court on March 28 of this year ruled that the property had been bought in violation of the land law and declared the property escheated to the state.

In the hearing before Judge Wilbur C. Curtis of the State superior court attorney Wright said that Fujii's suit had been brought to establish the Issei's title to the property and also to get the suit into a higher court in order to determine what remained of the state's land act.

Nisei Youth Drowns

SACRAMENTO — Kay Kunio Nagasugi, 18, drowned in Steamboat Slough on Aug. 19 while swimming with friends.

The youth, a native of Richmond, had been working as a farm laborer in the area.

San Francisco Paper Raps WCTU Leader's Statement

SAN FRANCISCO—"The American Japanese properly resents the insinuation that persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii artfully plied the military with liquor (on the eve of the Pearl Harbor attack) to set them off their guard; no such thing occurred."

With these words the San Francisco Chronicle Wednesday supported protests of the JACL ADC against a statement made by H. Cecil Heath, general secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, a British temperance organization, that drunkenness prevailed among military personnel in Honolulu on the eve of the attack and that 55 per cent of the licensed liquor dispensaries in Honolulu were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

The JACL ADC has protested the statement as an inference that Japanese Americans aided Japan by getting American troops drunk.

Fewer Stranded Nisei Aboard Recent Vessels

Report Only 29 Returnees Aboard President Wilson

SAN FRANCISCO—The return of Nisei, stranded by the war in Japan, to this country has slowed down noticeably in recent weeks the Nichi-Bei Times reported this week.

Only 29 passengers on the President Wilson, which docked Wednesday, were returning Nisei, the General Gordon, arriving Friday, Aug. 26, carried only 22 panese Americans returning to the country.

A corresponding increase has been noted in the number of Japanese students coming to the United States to enroll in colleges and high schools here, the Nichi-Bei Times said.

The President Wilson brought students, who came on the invitation of relatives living in the United States. These relatives have paid passage for the students and will guarantee their expenses here.

A group of 28 scholarship students arrived on the Gordon. They will enroll for graduate study in sponsorship of the Interboard Committee for Christian Work in Japan.

Protestant church groups are financing their living expenses.

The Chronicle said that Heath "has been well-advised to mind his wagging tongue."

"This advice came from the panese American Citizens League the occasion was Heath's statement that drunkenness was rampant at Pearl Harbor and the Japanese attack, and the implication that it paved the way for the attack," the Chronicle said. "This is an ancient piece of gossip that never had an iota of truth in it."

"Heath — in the manner of fanatics everywhere — cites morsel of gossip as fact because suits his purpose to do so." "We resent Heath, or anyone," the Chronicle editorial said, "for ing history to suit his ends, particularly when the distortion gives an old and malicious tale that has already caused more grief."

Conference Set On Proposal to Test Land Law

JACL Officials Will Attend Joint Meet On California Statute

SAN FRANCISCO — Plans for filing of a new test case of the California anti-alien land law will be made Sunday, Aug. 28, at a joint meeting of CRDU JACL, JAC and Legal Defense Fund officials.

Mike Masaoka ADC director, will be present at the meeting, along with Sam Ishikawa, JACL regional representative in Los Angeles and Joe Grant Masaoka, San Francisco representative.

The meeting follows decision last week by the CRDU to join in filing of a case to test the constitutionality of the land act, which forbids sale of real property to aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The meeting will be held at 11 a. m. in the San Francisco JACL office. A general meeting will follow at 2 p. m.

Nisei Take Part in Annual Festival of Billiken Day

CHICAGO, Ill. — Billiken Day, an annual celebration on Chicago's Southside, featured a parade of colorful floats in which Nisei children participated.

Patterned after the famed Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the Twentieth Anniversary of Bud Billiken Club activities sponsored by the Chicago Defender, Negro newspaper, attracted more than 50,000 children in the Windy City's underprivileged area.

Among the many activities were athletic contests, swimming, puppet and folk dancing, free hot dogs, ice cream and soft drinks, and appearance of radio, stage and screen stars. On one of the floats rode two children of Mr. and Mrs. Iram Okita, active Chicago JACL members. They participated with Caucasian and two Negro children.

"Christmas in August," as Billiken Day is frequently called, is supported by the newspaper as well as donations. Bud Billiken Club activities work toward curbing juvenile delinquency.

Photo of Nisei Hero Included in Exhibit

SAN FRANCISCO — A photo of Sadao Munemori, Nisei winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, will be part of an exhibit on superstition, fear and prejudice presented nationally by the committee of 13.

San Francisco showing of the exhibition will begin Sept. 13 at the San Francisco public library and continue for 13 days.

Dr. Kazuo Togasaki is a member of the San Francisco committee. The exhibit is designed to debunk popular superstitions and show how harmful superstitions breed prejudice.

Fishing Boat Sinks off L. A. Harbor

LOS ANGELES — The 40-foot fishing boat, Patsy, owned by Tom Kurosaki of Gardena sank just outside of Los Angeles harbor on Aug. 21 but Kurosaki and two companions swam 500 yards to safety of the breakwater.

The three men clung to the breakwater until they were picked up by a Coast Guard rescue crew. Cause of the ship's sinking was determined.

Cleveland Chapter Prepares for Midwest JACL Parley

CLEVELAND, O. — Cleveland Mayor Thomas A. Burke heads a group of Ohio political and civic leaders who have been invited to attend the first JACL Midwest district convention on Sept. 17 and 18. Convention Chairman Frank Shiba declared this week.

Shiba announced that convention headquarters will be establishing in Hotel Carter in downtown Cleveland's Playhouse Square. The hotel and ballroom, the Aviation room, the cafe and the Gay Nineties room in the Hotel Carter have been reserved for the convention delegates and boosters.

Southern California JACL Groups Plan Million-Dollar Savings in 10-Year Program

LOS ANGELES — A ten-year savings program under the Pacific Southwest JACL Credit Union has been launched by the Southern California JACL chapters. The objective is to accumulate \$1,000,000 in 10 years.

The credit union had been under consideration by the Los Angeles chapter leaders for the past two years. The scope was broadened to include all the JACL members in Southern California. Consequently, the Pacific Southwest District Council has undertaken the project and is defraying all the initial costs for the incorporation and supplies.

The charter has been granted by the office of the Secretary of State and the permit to do business has been received from the California Corporation Commissioner. The insurance contracts for group life insurance to insure the loans and also the savings accounts of the members have been completed.

The seven members of the Board of Directors who served as incorporators are the following:

Saburo Kido, president; Frank Mizusawa, vice-president; Akira Hasegawa, treasurer; Dr. Roy Nishikawa secretary; Paul Shinoda; Frank Chuman and Ken Dyo. Mrs. Yoshiko Ishimaru was appointed as the assistant secretary-treasurer.

The directors are confident of the success of their program.

"One thousand members saving \$1,000 each will make the \$1,000,000 goal," declare the board members. "What a few cannot accomplish we are hoping to attain through a large number of small depositors."

The initial drive is to be through the estate plan wherein the member borrows \$1,000, deposits this sum in the savings' account as security, and begins to pay back the loan at the rate of \$10 a month with interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month. It will require approximately 11 years and seven months to pay off the amount borrowed.

The credit union and its members are protected by the loan protection insurance through the CUNA Mutual Insurance society so that in the event the borrower should die before he pays the loan, the insurance company will pay off the balance to the Credit Union. Furthermore, since there is a group life insurance on all the money in the savings' account, the beneficiary will receive the \$1,000 deposited plus the \$1,000 life insurance which has contracted for by the Credit Union. The premiums for the two types of insurances are paid out of the earnings of the Credit Union; and the member does not have to pay any extra premium.

The Credit Union is expected to eventually become an Issei and Nisei joint venture. In the beginning, two Issei have been appointed to the supervisory committee, to audit the books and in general check and see that the business is being conducted according to the laws.

The five men who are going to serve on this committee for the first year are as follows: Katsuma Mukaeada; Matsunosuke Oi; Sho Iino; James Ito and Mikio Miyamoto.

The roster of committee members who have pledged to give their fullest backing includes some of the leading Nisei business men of L.A. They are all active JACL workers who feel that economic security is something which must be provided to lay a sound foundation for the future.

Four committees are expected to function. Credit committee, supervisory committee, education committee and membership committee. The following are serving on the various committees:

Credit committee: Henry Tsurutani, Taro Kawa, Joe Ito, Henry Murayama and Sam Nakano. Education committee: Harry Honda, Mrs. Mary Mittwer, Rev. Haruo Ishimaru.

Membership committee: Bill Takei, Mrs. Chiyo Tayama, Henry Kanegae, Dr. Tom Watanabe, Edison Uno.

A life insurance up to \$1,000 for every dollar deposited with the Credit Union is the special inducement for those who have extra money for which they have no immediate use.

Saburo Kido outlined the advantage of the plan: "Place your reserve money in the Pacific Southwest Credit Union; get a free insurance without paying a cent for premium; and receive dividends which will amount to 2% or up to 3½%, depending upon the business and profits for the year. In this manner, the depositor will have special features which are not obtainable with ordinary bank savings. At the same time, the money can be used to help needy fellow Nisei. What better project than this can you find?"

The board members are hoping to launch an intensive educational campaign throughout Southern California to push this project.

Federal Court Rules Nisei Witness in Kawakita Trial Did Not Lose U.S. Nationality

LOS ANGELES — Meiji Fujizawa, 27, California-born Nisei who was a major witness in the trial of Tomoya Kawakita for treason in 1948 won his fight to retain his American citizenship on Aug. 24.

Federal Judge Jacob Weinberger ruled that Fujizawa had not lost his citizenship while in Japan during World War II.

"Fujizawa never at any time intended to renounce his United States citizenship," Judge Weinberger declared.

The United States government had contended that the Nisei had lost his American nationality as a result of his wartime services to an enemy nation.

Fujizawa's suit which named Secretary of State Dean Acheson as defendant grew out of his services as an interpreter in the Oeyama camp where American and Allied prisoners of war were held during the war.

He and Kawakita, both born in the Imperial Valley, were students in a Japanese university when the war began. Kawakita became an interpreter at Oeyama and persuaded Fujizawa to take a job there also.

Former prisoners of war testified at Kawakita's trial that while Kawakita had been brutal to prisoners, Fujizawa had treated them with friendliness and consideration.

Although Fujizawa temporarily adopted Japanese citizenship when he was in the prison camp in order to live, he at no time renounced his American nationality, Judge Weinberger ruled.

Brought to this country as a defense witness in the Kawakita trial, Fujizawa, through his testimony, proved to be an important factor in the conviction of Kawakita, who is now awaiting the outcome of an appeal from a death sentence imposed on him by Federal Judge William C. Mathes.

Fujizawa now is in Japan serving as an interpreter, but this time for the U.S. Army.

Judge Weinberger declared in his written opinion:

"It is true that plaintiff did not testify that any direct threats of physical violence were made to him to render his acts other than free and voluntary, but we believe plaintiff's statement to the American Consul in Japan, and his testimony on the witness stand that he made his application for 'recovery' under duress and pressure.

"Plaintiff's actions before and after the making of the application for 'recovery' negative any intention to renounce his status as a citizen of the United States, and show a lack of attachment to Japan; plaintiff's procedure in setting in motion his renunciation of Japanese citizenship before he left the United States; the fact that he left the United States only for the purpose of learning the Japanese language in order that he might engage in a business in the United States which made a knowledge of such language useful; that fact that he was in Japan over four years, a year and a half of which period was during the war, before he made his application for recovery; the fact that he avoided military service in Japan, though as a Nisei he was subject to such service; the fact that during the war he gave aid and comfort to enemies of Japan, at the risk of his personal safety.

"We hold, therefore, that in the light of conditions shown to exist, and considering plaintiff's acts before and after such application, that the application for 'recovery' which the defendant contends resulted in the loss of plaintiff's United States citizenship was not the free and voluntary act of the plaintiff; that plaintiff never, at any time intended to renounce or relinquish his United States citizenship; that plaintiff is, and has been, since his birth a citizen of the United States."

The employment which Fujizawa sought and obtained was as an interpreter at the Oeyama prisoners war camp for United States and Allied war prisoners. Judge Weinberger found as a fact that Fujizawa aided the Allied war prisoners by furnishing them food and medical supplies; and that at the end of hostilities the prisoners without solicitation of Fujizawa delivered to him a document which read:

"Now that hostilities have ceased, we wish to go on record and state that although he is of Nipponese extraction, he has, under the most difficult circumstances, conducted himself in a

manner worthy of merit and in accordance with the American idea of assistance and fair play. He has proven himself to be an American under conditions where many, if not most, would have failed and we feel that he has performed his duty here to more effect than if he had been an American soldier on the front lines. ****"

In his written opinion Judge Weinberger announced that he was relying upon the testimony of Thomas L. Blakemore of Japan, Chief of the Civil Liberties Branch of the Legal Section of SCAP, and Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York City.

Judge Weinberger, made the following observations:

"The testimony of Thomas L. Blakemore, a resident in Japan who was formerly language officer in the United States Army, and formerly legal assistant in the Office of the United States Political Adviser in Tokyo, and at the time of the trial of this case, was employed under the Supreme Command of Allied Powers as Chief of Civil Affairs and Civil Liberties Branch, Legislation and Justice Division, Legal Section, in Tokyo, Japan, was introduced by affidavit which by stipulation was considered a deposition. Mr. Blakemore's qualifications entitle him to be regarded as an authority on conditions in Japan during the period the plaintiff lived there, and his testimony concerning the influences surrounding a person of plaintiff's status during such period is entitled to great weight. It is summarized as follows:

"During World War II the Nisei who had renounced their Japanese Nationality were in a difficult position because of inability, as aliens, to obtain the generally used and accepted proof of identity available only to persons of Japanese nationality, to-wit, copies of the Family Register Record; in Japanese society the Family Register Record is used for many purposes, and is a necessary step in connection with marriage, negotiations, schooling employment and during time of rationing of food, clothing and housing, and when restrictions were placed on residence and movement about the country, the need for a Family Register Record became even stronger, and in some cases such Register might have become a prerequisite for survival; that the Japanese government provided for the support of neutrals and axis nationals in Japan, but no such protection was accorded persons of the Japanese race who possessed enemy nationality; they were not interned; such a person was 'forced to fend for himself in a potentially hostile society, without even that protection which was afforded to Japanese detained in relocation centers in America, and also without the credentials of a Japanese.' That lack of nationality on the part of a person of Japanese race would mark him as a renegade, and censure and criticism would be directed toward the family of such person; that at times such times such criticism could cause of powerful pressure upon the person concerned to take steps necessary to obtain the conventional identification of a Japanese; that almost all of the Nisei who lived in Japan at the outbreak of World War II lacked a formal connection with a Japanese family, took steps to obtain Family Register Record credentials."

"Food and jobs were essential, and if one had to go through the incredibly simple process of becoming Japanese merely by signing his name or having a father do so, the food or the job seemed to warrant it. . . . They were generally ignorant of the complicated provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States and of Japan and there were few lawyers capable of advising anybody."

While in Japan Roger Baldwin organized a Civil Liberties Union branch which is interesting itself in the problems of Nisei strandeers.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Karl Bendetsen and Mass Evacuation

It is reported in Washington that Karl R. Bendetsen, now a San Francisco attorney, is under consideration for appointment to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Mr. Bendetsen's appointment will be opposed by many who were close to the 1942 mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast which was carried out by the agency which he headed, the Wartime Civil Control Administration. Galen M. Fisher who was instrumental in the formation of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principals and Fair Play which helped stem the tide of racist prejudice against Japanese Americans during the war has announced that he will oppose Mr. Bendetsen's nomination. This week it also was reported that the National Democratic Committee also will oppose the nomination if it is made.

The opposition to Mr. Bendetsen stems from his conduct of his major role in the mass evacuation, in which he displayed a calloused lack of concern for the citizen rights of the Nisei evacuees. At a time when the Army Department has been ordered by Defense Secretary Johnson to abolish race segregation and adopt a new policy of racial equality, it is felt by those who oppose the nomination of Mr. Bendetsen that he will prove, on the basis of his past record, as a deterrent to the successful operation of the non-segregation order.

Karl R. Bendetsen, then an Army colonel, played a leading role in the adoption and execution of the mass evacuation policy and in doing so, he constantly misrepresented the loyalty of the Japanese American group. On Feb. 5, 1942, he told Senator Mon Wallgren's Committee on Alien Nationality and Sabotage that Army officials on the West Coast favored evacuation and that the Army "was unable to determine whether Japanese were loyal or disloyal."

Col. Bendetsen later said "there has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race," a line which expressed the racist propaganda of such groups as the Native Sons which were all out for mass evacuation and which was counter to actual fact.

In his affirmation of the mass evacuation decision, which he carried out as head of WCCA, Col. Bendetsen had forecast acts of disloyalty by persons of Japanese ancestry. When no acts of sabotage, espionage or other types of treason were reported, he developed a quaint bit of reasoning in which he declared that the absence of acts of disloyalty on the part of Japanese American group after Pearl Harbor was "an ominous thing." Whatever the wartime conduct of the Nisei, Col. Bendetsen would have been able to rationalize it to become an endorsement for mass evacuation.

If his public statements are any indication of his perspective on the question of mass evacuation, Col. Bendetsen approached the Japanese American group from the standpoint of a racist in his inferences that it was impossible to determine the loyalty of the group because of their racial ancestry.

Although U.S. Commissioner to Germany McCloy and many other War Department officials concerned with the mass evacuation decision later took an affirmative position on the Japanese American group and the Army itself sent speakers into the Pacific coast states to impress the public with the facts of Nisei loyalty, there is no record of any public utterance by Mr. Bendetsen to indicate that he was willing to admit he was mistaken in his appraisal of the Japanese American group in the tense days after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Fisher has announced that opposition to Mr. Bendetsen, if his nomination to the Army Department post is sent to the Senate for approval, will be based on the former officer's race prejudice as exemplified in his attitude toward the Japanese American population during the evacuation.

Court Criticism of DeWitt's Policy

This week the Ninth District Court of Appeals used vigorous phrases to condemn the 1942 mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

The high Federal court, in a decision which reaffirmed the American citizenship of three Nisei who had renounced their nationality while at the Tule Lake camp in 1945, declared that the major reason for the mass evacuation was "the Nazi-like doctrine of inherited racial enmity stated by the commanding general (Lieut. Gen John L. De Witt)."

The appellate justices described the mass incarceration of the evacuees in relocation camps as "degrading."

The forthright denunciation of the mass evacuation decision by these justices comes as a refreshing contrast to the wartime Supreme Court decision which decided that mass evacuation on racial grounds was constitutional. The comment by the Circuit Court of Appeals indicates that the judicial view of the evacuation is veering toward the position taken by the President's Committee on Civil Rights which called it "the most striking mass interference since slavery with the right to physical freedom."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

A Cloak and Dagger Story

Shadows of a cloak and dagger drama on an international scale, involving the possible use of Nisei agents, hover in the background of the declaration by Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias that the atom-bombing of Hiroshima was not necessary.

Admiral Zacharias, wartime deputy director of the Office of Naval Intelligence, discloses a hitherto top secret story of the five secret peace bids made by Japan long before the atom bomb was a reality. The disclosure is in an article in the August, 1949 issue of United Nations World and marks the fourth anniversary of the A-bombing of Hiroshima.

The dramatic personae in this true story of top level intrigue involve the Pope in Rome, the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Japan, the Catholic Archbishop of Tokyo, Marshal Stalin and Viacheslav Molotov, Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato in Moscow, Foreign Minister Togo, American Diplomat Harold Tittman in Vatican City, Commander Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and a Japanese newspaperman in Switzerland named Jiro Taguchi. The drama involves an effort to get the story of these Japanese peace bids to President Roosevelt, his energy sapped by the long journey to Yalta who, unknown to himself and to his country, was soon to undertake a trip to his beloved Warm Springs in Georgia from which he was not to return.

Admiral Zacharias notes that on Christmas Eve in 1944, seven months and more before the A-bomb was flown to its rendezvous with history at Hiroshima, U.S. intelligence authorities in Washington received word from a trusted diplomatic agent inside Japan that a movement for peace, supported by Emperor Hirohito, was gaining strength in Japan and that overtures for peace would soon be made. Although the source was considered highly reliable, the contents of the message were in contradiction to prevailing opinion and the report was not seriously considered, although naval intelligence made a serious effort to drum up interest in it. The message said that the Koiso government would resign and that a surrender cabinet would be formed to carry out the capitulation. Three months later when the Koiso government did resign and a new cabinet was formed by Admiral Suzuki, the report was rescued by ONI from its limbo in a Washington filing cabinet. It was taken more seriously then but the report never reached President Roosevelt.

The prevailing intelligence view in Washington at the time in 1945 was that Japan would never surrender but there were those in Washington, according to Admiral Zacharias, who believed that early capitulation of Japan was a distinct possibility. These persons urged that American political warfare be intensified to hasten that end. Among this group was a small circle of persons in the Navy Department, including a Japanese American, Dr. Joseph Yoshioka. This group did carry out the propaganda warfare which the top level strategists allowed to be waged alongside the purely military operations, says Admiral Zacharias. One feature of this campaign, stepped up in the final months of the war against Japan, was a series of broadcasts beamed from Hawaii to Tokyo by Admiral Zacharias, speaking in Japanese.

Admiral Zacharias indicates that Japan made five separate peace bids, through the Vatican and through Moscow. Meanwhile, the atom bomb had been tested at White Sands and was on its way to the Pacific.

In June and July of 1944, a year and more before V-J day, Admiral Zacharias learned that many prominent Japanese political and naval leaders who were known to have opposed the war against the United States and had been forced

into involuntary exile had reappeared on the Japanese national scene. This convinced Admiral Zacharias that the surrender of Japan could be effected without the necessity of invasion and all that it entailed. He made his reports to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. At the same time Lieut. Commander Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., then serving in Washington as an aide to Admiral King after a career of gallantry in battle, submitted a plan for a "romantic, ambitious" project which might have staggered the imaginative capacity of a Hollywood script writer. In a top-secret memo Commander Fairbanks suggested that Allied agents be landed from submarines in Japan to contact the Dowager Empress "whom he knew personally and well and whom he represented as anxious to end the war." These agents could then help organize a group which could conduct surrender negotiations under the authority of the Japanese Emperor.

The key to Commander Fairbanks' plan, although Admiral Zacharias does not mention it in his article, would be the identity of the agents who would be landed in Japan from submarines to contact the Imperial Palace. It seems obvious that, had the Fairbanks plan been placed in operation, only Nisei could have qualified for the dangerous mission since any person not of Japanese ancestry would have found it impossible to operate inside wartime Japan.

It is extremely interesting to note that the Mutual network show, "Secret Missions," inspired by Admiral Zacharias' book of the same name, recently told of a Nisei agent landed in Japan from U.S. submarine to carry out a dangerous mission for naval intelligence. The program stressed the fact that this Nisei agent who, according to the program, operated in Japan in the guise of a member of the Japanese police was doing so at the risk of his life since exposure would have meant certain death.

On a number of other occasions Admiral Zacharias has indicated the possibility of using Nisei agents. He is, incidentally, well acquainted with many Nisei and, in fact, was a guest at the banquet of the Southern California JACL district council convention in Long Beach in 1941. At the time, however, the Nisei knew him only as a navy officer and did not realize his relationship with the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

Immediately after the outbreak of war it is known that ONI opposed mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast and ONI reports received in Washington stressed that the great majority of Pacific coast residents of Japanese ancestry would be loyal to the United States.

Had Commander Fairbanks' proposal, based on his personal acquaintance with the Japanese, been carried out, the mission of the Enola Gay with its cargo of fissionable uranium to the waking city of Hiroshima may not have been necessary. But the project was discarded as a quixotic brainstorm which would be too difficult to execute. Yet it may be that the possibility of some such project may not have entirely been discarded for there were many rumors in 1945 of Nisei being trained for work as undercover agents inside Japan.

Except in radio plays, such as in "Secret Missions," and in screen plays like Paramount's "Tokyo Rose," there is no public record of any Nisei being used on an actual mission inside Japan before V-J day. It may be that such missions were undertaken. It is certain, at least, that such missions exploiting the ethnic affinity of the Nisei to the enemy power were contemplated and that some may have gone farther than the planning stage. It is apparent that the full role of Nisei in the war of the intelligence services against Japan, aside from the publicized participation of some 5,000 Japanese Americans in military intelligence, has not been fully told.

In fact, the wartime report of Dr. Joseph Yoshioka in Navy intelligence would probably make a fascinating story.

Vagaries

Homes for Sale . . .

Aftermath of the recent attack in Seattle in which two University of Washington professors, one of Japanese and the other of Chinese descent, were unable to buy homes near the school because of neighborhood objections is that some 200 offers for sales of homes to Nisei and the Chinese American educator were received following publication of the article. Both are reported to have homes now. One of Seattle's major dailies also published an article commenting on the discrimination.

Entertainers . . .

A number of Nisei entertainers are looking for new bookings now that the China Doll cabaret in New York is closed for the summer. The China Doll featured the Kanazawa troupe of acrobatic jugglers and chorus line which included several Nisei . . . Leland Susumu Takao was featured as a vocalist with the Lionel Hampton band in the "Calvalcade of Jazz" show at San Francisco's Civic auditorium on Aug. 21. Takao has appeared with the Hampton band on a number of occasions. Paul Higaki, San Francisco trombonist, is a regular member of the Hampton's international racial organization.

Toy and Wing . . .

Toy and Wing (Dorothy Takahashi and Paul Jew) are still one of the top dance acts in show business after more than a decade. They are at present playing the Capital in New York City and have appeared in most of the top night clubs and theaters in the country. In their present routine they come out in evening clothes to do a fast rhythm number, followed by George M. Cohan impression capped with their specialty in which Dorothy, Mrs. Jew in private life, does a fast dance number on her toes . . . Dorothy Takahashi is a Los Angeles girl who attended Maryknoll school and Catholic Girls high before going into show business. Their act was originally called the Three Mary Jongs and included Dorothy's sister, Helen Takahashi, now singing in Coast night clubs as "Helen Toy." . . . Toy and Wing were dancing at London's famous Savoy in 1939 when World War II broke out. Later they danced in hotels and night clubs in Buenos Aires and Rio, as well as in practically every major American city. Paul Jew is a Chinese American from Palo Alto.

Trombonist . . .

Paul Higaki's trombone will be heard in some of the new recordings of the Lionel Hampton band. Higaki is the only Nisei playing with a big-time band . . . Etsu Imazu has been the art director of a number of recent 20th Century Fox films, one of the latest being "Miss Mink of 1949" with James Lydon and Lois Collier . . . Etsu Ogawa, Seattle photographer, left by plane for Alaska on an air publicity job . . . The Hearst press now booming Hawaiian statehood no longer considers the large Japanese American population in the territory an obstacle to state status.

Editorial . . .

Katie Kawamura who helped put out the Paonia, week newspaper in Paonia, Colo., for the past two years is taking a new editorial post with the Grand Junction Sentinel, the leading daily of Colorado's western slope . . . Dr. George I. Ogura of Alamosa, Colo., acting city medical examiner for the city of Denver.

A new pictorial weekly, to be titled "Interracial Review," is reportedly looking for a Nisei to join its staff, which already includes persons of Negro, Chinese and other ancestry. The paper will be published in San Francisco.

Develop New Peach

FOWLER, Calif.—A new variety of peach, developed by Harry Ross Hiraoka, has been named the Hiraoka Flame. Average in size, it is smooth and practically free from fuzz. The peach is the result of 10 years of experiments by the Hiraokas who sought to develop a peach of superior taste, storage and ripening qualities.

MINORITY WEEK

Drama in a Boston Courtroom

Perhaps the most poignant of courtroom dramas is a custody case involving a minor child. There was such a case in Boston last week in which three parties sought the custody of a chubby little 4-year old girl named Judith Ann Rouff.

What made the case fodder for the nation's news agencies was that the child's foster parents were an interracial couple, Jack Ho and his wife, Berthilde. He is of Chinese ancestry and a laundryman by trade. He and his wife have provided a home for blonde, dimpled Judith Ann for the past two years, ever since she was given to the Hos when her natural mother, Mrs. Dora C. Rouff, was deserted by her husband.

The courtroom machinery was put into motion when Jack Ho and his wife petitioned to adopt Judith Ann legally. The petition was contested by Mrs. Rouff and by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donnelly of Rhode Island who have adopted Judith's sister.

Ordinarily a petition such as that entered by the Ho family would be granted as a matter of course but race was a spectator in the courtroom. During the hearing Judith Ann went with Probate Judge Robert C. Wilson Jr. into the later's chambers for a little talk.

When she came out she told Judge Wilson: "I guess I'll go now."

"Where will you go?" asked the judge.

"To my mummy," said Judith Ann, running past her real mother and into the arms of Mrs. Ho.

Judge Wilson then declared he would not make an immediate decision but added that "as far as the petitioners are concerned . . . Mrs. Ho has made an unexpectedly good impression."

The courtroom drama may have recalled to some a motion picture which was one of the great successes of the early 1920s. It was a film called "Broken Blossoms," starring Richard Barthelmess as the tragic white youth whose foster parents are Chinese. A quarter-century ago public attitudes might have been reflected by "Broken Blossoms" and similar films of the period.

Mrs. Ho told newsmen as they left the courtroom with Judith Ann that public attitudes change. She said she could see nothing wrong with a child having a white woman as a mother and a father who was of Chinese ancestry.

"I think it is all right," she said. "We live in a different age now. Children are taught in school that they are all Americans."

Hollywood Looks at Race Discrimination

Speaking of "Broken Blossoms" Hollywood and the American motion picture industry in general has been inclined to approach race relations and race prejudice from a pessimistic perspective.

"Broken Blossoms" was only one of a number of films which preached that "never the twain shall meet" in East-West romances, of which Paramount's "Mme. Butterfly" with Cary Grant as Pinkerton and Sylvia Sydney as Cho-Cho-San was an example.

Sessue Hayakawa's many silent films also set a pattern for such pictures.

Later a few films took a few peeks at America's basic problem involving race, Jim Crow, in such films as "Imitation of Life" in which Fredi Washington is still remembered as the tragic Negro girl who passed for white and in a Bette Davis film when a young Negro, cast in the role of a menial, bespoke of his ambition to study for a career in law and cried out against the denial of opportunity. These instances, however, were few. Usually the Negro was depicted in the stereotype of Stepin Fetchit or in the Mammy roles of Hattie McDaniels and Louise Beavers, or were cast in such all-Negro films as "Hallelujah," or "Emperor Jones" or "Cabin in the Sky" or in all-Negro sequences such as MGM developed for Lena Horne. These sequences could be snipped out of the picture without harming the story line, thus pandering to Southern censors like Memphis' Lloyd Binford.

It was not until World War II that he filmmakers began to develop a guilty conscience about racial stereotypes. The film "Bataan" in which Kenneth Spencer played the role of a Negro GI was one of several in which the Negro was portrayed with dignity. Later such pictures as "Body and Soul" and "The Setup" broke the Hollywood stereotype on the Negro.

"Home of the Brave," the first Hollywood film to speak out boldly against Jim Crow, was produced by a young, independent company, Screen Plays. It has proved to be a tremendous box-office as well as critical success, in many arts of the Deep South as well as the North.

"Lost Boundaries," also produced by an independent company after MGM had dawdled with the script for a long while also deals with anti-Negro intolerance, particularly with the subject of light pigmented Negroes who pass as whites.

During recent weeks "Lost Boundaries" has been banned in Atlanta and in Memphis and possibilities are that it will be banned in many other Southern cities, just as South Africa banned showings of "Home of the Brave."

The producers of "Lost Boundaries" moved this week to bring their film before audiences in Atlanta and Memphis despite the decisions of the censors. They propose to buy time on local television stations in the two cities to show the film.

Meanwhile, Hollywood has two other pictures about Jim Crow which are ready for release. Both have been produced by major studios. "Pinky" from 20th Century Fox stars Jeanne Crain as a part-Negro girl who falls in love with a white doctor. "Intruder in the Dust" is MGM's presentation of the William Faulkner novel about a Southern lynching and stars Juano Hernandez.

None of these Hollywood productions proposes any solutions to the problems of race in America. But they do have the courage to present the problem and are weighted in favor of humanity and democracy. The American films have come a long way from the "Birth of the Nation," which presented the Ku Klux Klan as heroic figures as they rode through the night.

On This Matter of Pigment

On this matter of pigment Walter White, secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, had something to say the other day. Mr. White, who is only 1/64th Negro and who has blue eyes and blonde hair, saw a possible solution to the problem of the color line in a chemical which purportedly turns skin from black to white.

The chemical, now dangerous to use, is mono-benzyl ether of hydro-quinone. It removes a skin pigment, melanin, which Negroes have in much more abundance than whites. Melanin is a factor in the sun-tanning of white skin.

Mr. White wrote in Look magazine that the chemical probably will be on sale in a safe form in a few years.

Negroes then could have white or light skin if they wished, he said, and "the racial social, economic and political consequences would be tremendous."

Newsmen then called Jackie Robinson, who is leading the National League in hitting and in several other departments and asked for a quote.

The Dodger star said he couldn't understand why any Negro should want to become white. He said he was "proud to be a Negro and proud to represent my race in baseball."

Jackie Robinson shook his head in wonderment, says the United Press, and asked "why in the world would I want to be white?"

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

In Which Susan Learns a Lesson

At the invitation of some good neighbors, our Susan is attending Sunday school again. Last Sunday she came home with the information that God loves all kinds of people—white, black, red, brown, yellow. "That's what our teacher said," she reported. Then her brow puckered up and she asked:

"Are there really yellow people Daddy?" She was, of course, thinking of the sunshine yellow of her crayons, and she couldn't recall having seen anyone of that particular hue.

"Yes," I said the best I could. "I'm supposed to be yellow, and because you're our little girl, you're yellow too."

"Well, why are we all yellow?" she wanted to know.

"Grandpa came from Japan, and so did Grandma. And people from Japan and China are called yellow people." We hoped the explanation would satisfy her.

"Well, how about Rosalind next door?"

"Rosalind is white."

"I don't think I'm any more yellow than Rosalind is. I'm just a little more tanned."

And with that she was off to play again, secure in the knowledge that God loved her just as much as Rosalind, and besides it didn't make any difference what color she was.

A Vacation Creates Its Problems

We haven't packed up as a family to go on a vacation in a long, long time. Thus when we started

this week we were almost overwhelmed by all the little details that have to be taken care of. With the strictly personal problems, we are well-acquainted. Little things like getting a haircut and having half-soles put on the worn-through pair of shoes. Like remembering to pick up a fresh pair of slacks at the cleaners, getting the car checked, and seeing that there's enough film in the camera bag and a razor in the toilet bag.

But with the family it's different. There are three kids to round up, wash and clothe. Each has his own peculiar problems, and these will be magnified many times by the exigencies of the road.

But it's the routine of the household that is surprising. A household is a well-organized machine that usually runs smoothly. It is a complicated mechanism and it continues to run so long as the bills are paid. It's a job trying to disrupt its functions.

For instance, there are two daily newspapers to be stopped. The milkman must be told to cease deliveries. Someone must be engaged to keep the lawn cut and watered so it won't burn out. The neighbors must be informed so they will keep strange men from prowling around. Something must be done about the mail, which soon would overflow the lone little contained. And so it goes.

When we return, all the services that have been cut off will have to be resumed again. The refrigerator will have to be refilled with provender, the accumulation of mail read and answered. The house will have to be aired out and dusted and all that pile-up of laundry taken care of.

Vacations are all right, but they're a lot of work, too.

Togo Tanaka's Postscript:

Paul Rusch Will Go Back To Japan in Civilian Garb

CHICAGO—Paul Rusch is back in town—out of uniform. In Tokyo they offered him the moon and its green cheese if he'd keep his Lieutenant-Colonel's uniform on and stay put in General Headquarters.

In Washington, D.C. last month, where he flew to get his final separation papers from the Army, they tossed the book at him.

The Occupation Personnel could ill afford to lose him. Couldn't he do as much good in uniform as out—even more so?

Rikkyo University's ex-professor of economics — whom most of us knew in prewar days only as the man who introduced football in Japan—apparently just shook his head from left to right and back again.

Into the mothballs went his Army brass and braid. Out came his civvies. And here he is, drawing a deep breath in Chicago for one of those rare interludes in an extraordinary career.

Paul is going back to Japan again.

It seems he's always going back to Japan, every time we run into him.

There's That Job To Help Finish . . .

Paul Rusch says he's going back to Japan to help finish the job of winning the peace.

Last time he was here—in 1944—he came in uniform. He was weighed down by the burden of a shooting war then.

A Midwestern church group of business and professional men had invited him to come down from Fort Snelling, Minnesota — where he was then Director of Personnel for the Military Intelligence Language School—to conduct a weekend forum. His topic: How We Will Defeat Militarism in Japan.

In these days there was a lot of inflammatory talk; hatred of Japan and the Japanese was cheap. Mass extermination of everything Japanese was a slogan popularized by current war heroes.

Against this kind of talk, Major Paul Rusch, U.S. Army, brought a message that seemed to us then as startling as it seemed unreal. He didn't hate the Japanese; he loved them. He had lived among them since 1925; when the shooting was over, he was going back to help them rebuild a new Japan.

In these days, with Japanese militarism thwarted a glutted empire, and atrocity stories in the air, it took a rare kind of courage to say a thing like that. But Paul Rusch is like that.

A Heart Bigger Than a Mountain . . .

It's our guess that we'll be hearing a lot about Paul Rusch in civilian clothes. There are fabulous legends in Tokyo about a certain Lieutenant-Colonel in GHQ who could cut red tape faster than a battalion of clerks could manufacture it.

They said there was a chunky

little guy in U.S. Army uniform, built like a barrel, who had enough followers among the native Japanese to man a division. They meant Paul.

It turned out that the Lieutenant-Colonel had been a teacher for many years — at Waseda and Rikkyo (St. Paul's university), and his loyal ex-students could be found in every prefecture in Japan.

Then there was the story of the U.S. Nisei who made up his mind in advance of meeting Paul Rusch that nobody could be that good; there must be some angle. Off to Occupied Japan he went, with skeptical eye and jaundiced heart.

Three months later, he wrote back, with mellowed wisdom: "This guy has a heart bigger than a mountain. I actually believe he wants to help the Japanese people. He just likes people."

Paul Rusch has the affability of a YMCA secretary, the dynamic energy of a successful business executive, the zeal of an evangelist, the diplomacy of a wayward husband (he's a bachelor), the motivation of a cleric, and a remarkable capacity for getting things done.

To Be Continued . . .

We've been loading our editorial peashooter these past few months with some ammunition that may have misfired.

Once we mailed a piece to Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Rusch, GHQ, Tokyo. It was, we thought, a neat if smart-alecky job we'd patched together on the basis of some

Stateside blasting of General MacArthur and the Occupation.

Paul's tact precludes wasting time saying such things like that are an annoyance. He just looks at you as if to say that if anyone wants to aim his slingshot all the way from Chicago to Tokyo, that's his privilege.

But he will point his finger under your nose and tell you seriously that Japan must not be allowed to go Communist. The Soviet threat, he says, is a real and immediate one.

He insists that the Nisei in this country have a real stake in keeping Japan from going Communist — like China.

"If Japan went Communist," he says, "the Nisei here would be in the worst spot they've ever been. All the good that has come out of their struggle in the past few years could be destroyed overnight."

We'll want to hear more about this.

We expect to get more of same — and then some — when ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Rusch addresses the Houghteling Forum at Racine, Wisconsin, September 9-11. —From the COLORADO TIMES.

Will Attend Exeter

SAN FRANCISCO — Robert K. Togasaki, second son of Kiyoshi Togasaki, president of the Nippon Times Tokyo English-language daily, arrived here recently from Japan en route to Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire.

He is a nephew of Drs. Yoshie, Kazue and Teru Togasaki and Sim Togasaki.

His sister, Elizabeth, is now attending Cornell college in Iowa.

Kiyoshi Togasaki is a veteran of the U.S. Army in World War I.

NISEI INARTICULATE

By IWAO KAWAKAMI

(and forever seeking: the shore of the inward sea)
round and round the dolly goes top
—but how did we know that you and I
(a journey begins in darkness—to what can the fingers
of the mind cling)
is the church is the steeple
—my trembling heart and the first date
(this is confusion's jungle—where the white thread)
what did cat say no doggy
—sitting in the stadium and watching touchdowns
(torn bits of a symphony floating on a river)
laugh clown head in mush
—only the eyes speaking when we danced
(the spider spins a web across the stars)
walk down steps careful ball jump jump
—stopped the car and the first kisses
(the shadow of an eagle on a tomahawk buried in sand)
hot hot mommy cry baby baby
—and with this ring love completes a circle
(now the deepening dye of resettlement blots out the
crazy quilt of evacuation)

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Placer County JACL to Build Baseball Grounds for Nisei

Sports Shorts:

Modesto Starts Its All-Nisei Battery

The Modesto Reds, buried deep in the second division of the California State League, are now unaware of the box office possibilities of their all-Nisei battery of Jiro (Gabby) Nakamura and Hank Matsubu. Early last week the Reds announced that Nakamura would pitch on Friday night against the San Jose Red Sox at San Jose, thus giving the Nisei hurler his first chance to appear as a pro ballplayer before his home town fans. Nakamura was pitching for the San Jose Zebras when he signed with Modesto.

Nakamura has been looking good in his recent appearances as a relief pitcher for Modesto and has earned a starting spot. Matsubu has boosted his batting average near the .250 mark. The average, incidentally, doesn't fully reflect Matsubu's ability to get on base. He gets more than his share of walks and is an expert at advancing the runner on sacrifice bunts. He also has shown his speed is stealing bases.

As the first Nisei players in pro ball in a long time both Matsubu and Nakamura were tense in their initial appearances but appear more relaxed now, according to those who have seen them play in Fresno, Modesto, Santa Barbara and other league cities.

Yonamine Will Play Against Jersey City

Wally Yonamine is scheduled to play his first pro game of the season on Aug. 27 when the Honolulu Warriors meet the Jersey City Giants of the American Football League in Jersey City. Yonamine and Co. flew in from Honolulu during the week and are now working out in New Jersey.

Yonamine and Dick Asato are expected to bear the brunt of the offensive attack of the Warriors on their eastern trip in which they meet most of the member clubs of the American Football League, a subsidiary circuit of the National Football League, and will also play a number of strong independent teams.

Hawaii Girls May Dominate Swimming

The feats of Hawaii's young girl swimmers, coached by Soichi Sakamoto, were somewhat overlooked in the Press this week because of all the excitement generated by the feats of the Flying Fish from Fujiyama, Hironoshin Furuhashi & Co., who practically rewrote the

PENRYN, Calif. — Initial work already has been completed on a baseball diamond which is being built in Penryn by the Placer County JACL for the use of Nisei teams in the area.

The field is expected to be ready for use by the time of the opening of the 1950 season of the Northern California Nisei baseball league.

The drive for a baseball diamond was initiated when Nisei teams in the county were unable to schedule home games because of conflicting dates with other ball clubs in the county. The Placer County JACL subsequently went on record to provide a baseball diamond for the Nisei players.

Property for the diamond and for picnic grounds was donated by Rickio Yamada, Penryn orchard operator.

Most of the heavy rough work is already completed on the park. Land has been leveled and brush cleared away for parking space and picnic grounds.

An Issei-Nisei financial committee has been set up to raise funds for the project.

world's swimming record book at Los Angeles.

Bearing out the predictions of their coach, the young Hawaiian girls took home the team trophy with 48 points, the second-place Los Angeles AC team amassing only 34 digits.

Four of the Nisei members of the team, Evelyn Kawamoto, Julia Murakami, Winifred Numazu and Doris Kinoshita, won points in the National AAU women's meet, probably the greatest single performance by Nisei girl athletes in national competition. Miss Kinoshita at 18 is the oldest of the group, while Miss Kawamoto is 15 and the others are 14. As a result it appears that Coach Sakamoto's Nisei proteges, together with such stars as Thelma Kalama and Catherine Kleinschmidt, will dominate U. S. women's swimming for many years to come.

Discrimination Embarrasses ABC

For the first time the American Bowling Congress is being subjected to criticism from some of the nation's top sports writers regarding their un-American policy which bars non-Caucasians from competition. Previously, criticism was levied almost wholly by minority groups and by the CIO's national committee against racial discrimination.

It's evident that the ABC bigwigs are aware of the unwholesome position which the organization's "white's only" policy has placed it and are looking for ways to get off the hook.

Dan Daniel of the New York Herald-Tribune remarked recently that ABC bowling tournaments constituted the only sports activity in the United States today from which Negroes (and other non-Caucasians) are barred. There are no racial bars today in golf, tennis, swimming and championships. Jim Crow exists only in the bowling alleys.

ABC moguls remarked recently that they would probably drop their discriminatory policy if the pressure groups would let up on them. In other words, the ABC is looking for a way to save "face." Actually, the ABC probably would never have considered changing their policy had not the so-called pressure groups, among them the National JACL, initiated their campaign to bring democracy to the bowling alley.

Abo Hurls Shutout

FRESNO, Calif. — George Abo pitched a two-hit shutout on Aug. 21 as the Fresno Nisei defeated the Mexican Valley All Stars, 8 to 0.

Evelyn Kawamoto Wins Two National Swimming Titles

Kumagai, Iseri Lone Nisei Entries In Swim Meet

LOS ANGELES—Robert Kumagai of Honolulu and Tak Iseri of Sacramento are the only Nisei competing in the National AAU swimming championships this week which have been dominated by the team from Japan.

Kumagai, who placed fifth in the National AAU 1500-meters in 1947, failed to place this week as the 1949 championship was won by Hironoshin Furuhashi of Tokyo in 18:29.9, a new world's record.

Nisei Week Golf Tournament Won By Ko Fujinaka

LOS ANGELES—Ko Fujinaka, shooting a par 72 around the new Los Cerranos course in Chino, won the Nisei Week golf tournament on Aug. 21.

Min Yoshizaki was second with a 76.

Jiro Kawata of Ord, Neb., won the high net prize, while Dr. Hide Uba took the high gross award.

H. Sasaki won the B flight trophy with a net of 67 and a gross of 84.

San Fernando Aces Win Ball Tourney

LOS ANGELES—The San Fernando Aces emerged as champions of the Nisei Week baseball tournament by defeating the Los Angeles Nisei All-Stars, 5 to 4, behind the four-hit tossing of John Endow.

Wins Fishing Prize

SEATTLE—Jack Ishii and D. M. Shiota tied on Aug. 14 with the biggest salmon caught in the second qualifying round of the annual Times City Salmon Derby.

Both landed a 26-pound, 6-ounce fish in Elliot Bay.

Ishii called the right side of the tossed coin and won the first prize for the second qualifying round, an outboard motor.

Imai, Wake Head Committee for 1950 Lake Sequoia Retreat

SANGER, Calif. — Samuel Imai and Betty Wake were installed as co-chairmen of the 1950 Lake Sequoia Retreat at the installation service at this year's conference which was attended by 104 persons from all parts of San Joaquin valley and Northern California.

Other officers who were installed for the 1950 retreat are: Carolyn Matsuyama, 1st vice pres.; Ronald Koda, 2nd vice pres.; Pauline Mayeda, corres. sec.; Yuri Katsuki, rec. sec.; Yosh Nakauchi, treas.; Michio Takahashi, publicity; Rits Konatsu, historian, and Tex Kinoshita, camp manager.

"We want to thank all those who helped make this retreat so successful," Lillian Goto and Chiaki Renge, the 1949 co-chairmen, declared. Among those who helped to plan and carry out this year's retreat are: Mas Konatsu, Min Okubo, Dorothy Nagata, Doily Nagai, George Takeda, Martha Hirose, Jim Yamaguchi, Sam Imai, Grace Mano, Ted Inouye, Pauline Mayeda, Betty Wake, Aiko Konatsu, Tex Kinoshita, Paul Okuy, Michio Takahashi and June Kiyomoto.

San Mateo JACL Will Hold Picnic

SAN MATEO, Calif.—The third annual San Mateo County community picnic, sponsored by the local JACL chapter, will be held on Aug. 28 at the County Memorial park.

Picnic plans are under the supervision of Hiroji Kariya, JACL chapter prexy, and his committee which includes Kaz Kunitani, George Oshima, Howard Imaca, Dick Arimoto and Joe Tanouye. Shig Takahashi will be the master of ceremonies at the outing.

Honolulu Girl Sets New U. S. Record in Medley as Hawaii Girls Win Team Championship

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Evelyn Kawamoto, 15-year old Honolulu high school swimming star, made her debut on the mainland last week by winning two national championships and scoring 11 points to help Coach Soichi Sakamoto's Hawaii Swim club win the team title in the National AAU women's outdoor swimming championships here on Aug. 19 to 21.

Miss Kawamoto defeated Barbara Jensen of San Francisco, the defending champion, to set a new U. S. record in the 330-yard medley event in 4:27.5s, lowering Nancy Merki's 1946 mark by 2.4s.

The young Nisei star also won the 220-yard breaststroke in 3:14.5s.

Miss Kawamoto also teamed with Thelma Kalama, Catherine Kleinschmidt and Julia Murakami to win the 880-yard free-style relay for the Hawaii Swim club's A team. The time was 10:42.9s.

Hawaii won the team title with 48 points. Misses Kawamoto, Kalama and Kleinschmidt each scored 11 points.

Miss Kleinschmidt won the 880-yard free-style in 11:48.1s by a fingernail's margin over Jean Luytens of Indianapolis who was clocked in the same time. Three members of the Hawaii team, Thelma Kalama, Leigh Hay and Winifred Numazu were fourth,

Expect 30 Teams In State Fair Bowling Tourney

SACRAMENTO—Approximately 30 teams are expected to enter the State Fair bowling tournament which will be sponsored by the Sacramento Bowl.

Teams from Placer County, Berkeley, Stockton, San Francisco, Richmond, Oakland and San Jose.

Rule Denial of Citizen Rights Must Precede Renunciant Test

SAN FRANCISCO — The Ninth District Court of Appeals ruled last week that American-born persons of Japanese ancestry who seek a court ruling for the restoration of the United States citizenship may not file a suit until some agency of the government actually has "denied to the particular Nisei involved some right as an American citizen."

The ruling was made in the case of Albert Yuichi Inouye who sought to regain his American citizen rights on the grounds that he had renounced his citizenship "under coercion and pressure" while at the Tule Lake segregation center in 1935.

The decision was made on a government appeal to a lower court ruling in which Federal Judge Charles C. Cavanah had ruled in favor of Inouye's petition.

A. L. Wirin, counsel for Inouye, said the appellate court's verdict was based on a technical point of law. He said that another litigation involving three Japanese Americans is still pending.

Wirin said in Los Angeles that the effect of the court verdict was that any renunciant who wishes to

other cities are expected to enter fifth and seventh respectively.

Evelyn Kawamoto placed fourth in the 110-yard breaststroke which was won by Carol Pence of Lafayette, Ind., in 1:25.8s.

Doris Kinoshita of Hawaii placed fifth in the 220-yard breaststroke which was won by Miss Kawamoto.

Thelma Kalama won the 440-yard free-style event, followed by Catherine Kleinschmidt. Winifred Numazu was fourth. Miss Kalama's winning time was 5:41.2.

The Hawaii A team placed fourth in the 330-yard medley relay.

Miss Kalama also won the 110-yard freestyle event in 1:10.3.

Jean Luytens nosed out Hawaii's Miss Kleinschmidt in the one-mile swim in 2:34.5. Winifred Numazu was third in 25:27.5, while Thelma and Leigh Hay placed fifth and sixth.

Julia Murakami placed fifth behind Champion Barbara Jensen in the 220-yard backstroke. Miss Jensen's time was 2:54.9s, while Miss Murakami finished in 3:00.9. Evelyn Kawamoto was eighth in 3:05.7.

Miss Kawamoto's performance in the 330-yard medley was the only one in which a new national record was set during the meet.

Coach Sakamoto had high praise for his team which left for Hawaii with six first-place ribbons.

sue for restoration of citizenship rights must apply for a passport and have that request denied before a suit may be instituted.

Nicholsons Feted On Chicago Visit

CHICAGO—The Rev. and Mrs. H. V. Nicholson of Pasadena, Calif., who are visiting in the Midwest, were honored at a gathering on Aug. 14 in the home of Misses Aiko and Teru Watanabe.

The Nicholsons, members of the American Friends Service Committee, are attending the World-wide Evangelical Crusade staff meeting in Chicago. They plan to leave for Japan in October or November.

Engagement

SEDGWICK, Colo.—The engagement of Miss D. Inouye of Sedgwick, daughter of Mrs. R. Inouye, to Kaneco Nakamura of Kirby, Wyo., was announced here recently.

Mr. Nakamura is vice president of the Northern Wyoming chapter of the JACL.

Watsonville Paper Asks Senate Action on Issei Citizenship

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Register-Pajaronian declared on Aug. 22 that Senator Pat McCarran's Judiciary committee "should quit stalling" and release both the Judd bill and the Walter resolution for Senate debate.

The Watsonville daily said that the denial of naturalization rights to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry "is an old and hateful injustice."

"These elderly Japanese, including many of our own townspeople, are the last minority group discriminated against in American naturalization laws," the editorial added.

The Register-Pajaronian declared "one lone United States sen-

ator is holding down the lid on a cheap and easy weapon" to muffle Communist propaganda against the United States in Asia.

If the equality in naturalization bills die in the Senate, "the blame will rest squarely on the shoulders of Sen. Pat McCarran," the Register-Pajaronian said.

The newspaper, edited by Frank F. Orr, said the resident Japanese "have an excellent loyalty record."

"They raised families of loyal American citizens, many of whom volunteered from behind the barred wire of relocation centers," the Register-Pajaronian added. "Many of these volunteers died fighting for their native country—but their bereaved parents are still barred from citizenship."

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyoshi Kiyokawa a boy, Stanley, on Aug. 11 in Portland.
To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mikuni a boy on Aug. 10 in Fresno, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. John T. Suehiro a boy on July 30 in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Alan N. Teranishi a boy on Aug. 1 in Reedley, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Inaba a girl on Aug. 2 in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Sakohira, Caruthers, Calif., a girl on Aug. 3.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yamaguchi a girl on Aug. 3 in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jay Shiozaki a boy in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Suyeo Yamada a boy, Laurence Kei, on Aug. 6 in San Jose, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ross N. Kusian a girl, Amy Kiyoko, on Aug. 9 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Tao a girl, Gail Tomiko, on Aug. 18 in Watsonville, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harumi Otsuji, San Diego, Calif., a girl on July 21.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kenchi Tokuyoshi a boy on Aug. 9 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Don T. Kawasawa a boy, Thomas Takeshi, on Aug. 13 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Mitsugi Kawaguchi a girl, Arlene Midori, on Aug. 2 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Nakamura a girl, Tayeko Frances, on Aug. 2 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kinya Takazaki a boy, Glenn Shinya, on Aug. 3 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Robert Masumoto a boy, Ronald Kaneo, on Aug. 5 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Isao Nakauchi a boy, Steven Hiroshi, on July 29 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shoichi Uchino a boy, Janet Michie, on Aug. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Yoshitaka Kumagai a girl on Aug. 11 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Uyeno, Loomis, Calif., a girl on Aug. 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Uyeda a girl in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroyoshi Otsuka a girl in Oakland, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Woshito Iwamoto a boy in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tad Fujioka a girl on Aug. 17 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Aoyagi a boy on Aug. 24 in Salt Lake City.

DEATHS

Shunsaku Tashima, 65, on Aug. 19 in Perry, Utah.
Kashida Kagishima, 58, on Aug. 17 in Salt Lake City.
Kanichi Morimoto, 65, on Aug. 19 in Stockton, Calif.
Mrs. Tazu Miyoshi on Aug. 11 in San Diego, Calif.
Kikuzo Fujinaka, 66, on Aug. 13 in Sacramento.
Kameki Sakata, 77, on Aug. 16 in Sacramento.
Fukuji Nakagawa on Aug. 17 in Sanger, Calif.
Keiichi Yoshimura on Aug. 9 in Gardena, Calif.
Kay Kunio Nagasugi, 18, of Richmond, Calif., on Aug. 19 at Steamboat Slough.
Naotomo Arima, 69, on Aug. 19 in Sacramento.
Tom Kasai on Aug. 22 in Pocatello, Idaho.
Rojo Yokoyama on Aug. 18 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGES

Frances Kawano to Ken Funakoshi on Aug. 14 in Denver.
Jessie Akiyama to Tom Okazaki on Aug. 21 in Portland, Ore.
Jeanne Mineko Akiyoshi to Harley Kusumoto on Aug. 21 in Los Angeles.
Tokiko Senda to Haruto Sekijima on Aug. 14 in Seattle.
Jessie Akiyama to Tom Okazaki on Aug. 21 in Portland.

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ROBERT NISHIRAMA
Ex-Kamikaze Pilot

Hawaiians Donate

HIROSHIMA, Japan—A check for \$90,000 collected from persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii was given to Provincial Governor Tsuneo Kususe in a ceremony on July 19 in atom-bombed Hiroshima.

The check was presented by Taizo Sumida, chairman of the Hawaiian Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

The money, collected by the Hiroshima War Relief Association, a Hawaiian organization, will be used for relief and welfare purposes.

Receive Magazines

DETROIT, Mich. — Nisei June graduates of local high schools and colleges were recently presented one year subscriptions to the Reader's Digest by the Detroit JACL chapter.

Those receiving gift subscriptions were: Matsuye Inouye, Takeshi Matsui, Kazuo Matsumoto, Al Miyama, Marion Miyama, Mae Miyagawa, Toshihiko Sakow, Frank Sawai, George Yasuhiro, Teruko Wada, Kouichi Tanaka, Yo Yvonne Magara, May Nakatani and Yoshikazu Morita.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Nancy Shinsato, 22, and Kenneth Yarne II, 31, both of Honolulu, in San Francisco.

Haruyo Okada, 28, and Takeo Murakawa, 31, in San Francisco.
Fumiko Uchiyama, 23, Oakland, and Himeo Tsumori, 24, in San Francisco.

Tomoko Ninomiya and Joe M. Onchi, Troutdale, Ore., in Portland.

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Ex-Kamikaze Pilot Seeks Way To Bring Family from Japan

Nishiyama Completes First Year of Study At Lafayette College

BERKELEY, Calif. — Robert Nishiyama, 24, one time Kamikaze pilot for the Japanese who is now in this country on a scholarship established by an American GI, this week sought a way to bring his wife, Helen, and baby girl, Rhoda, to this country to join him.

Nishiyama, a student in international relations at Lafayette college in Easton, Pa., is visiting with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Matsuo, 1711 Ward st.

His wife, who is in Japan with their daughter, can come to this country to be with him while he continues his schooling, but efforts to get entry for their child have proved to no avail.

Mrs. Nishiyama was born in Japan but was a permanent resident of the United States. She went to Japan with a re-entry permit before the war, and the permit expired during the war when she became unable to renew it.

She has since been informed that

it will be possible for her to come here to join her husband, but she has been unwilling to do so without bringing her daughter with her.

She and Robert Nishiyama were married in 1944.

Nishiyama's scholarship was established by an American soldier, Robert Johnstone, who specified that if he died, his GI insurance was to create a scholarship to further international relations.

Nishiyama said that he read of the scholarship in the Stars and Stripes, U.S. army newspaper published in Japan.

He wrote, he said, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnstone, parents of the soldier, and he received a letter from the president of Lafayette college requesting his scholastic records.

He was interviewed next by a scholarship board.

"That's about all," Nishiyama said. He was told shortly afterwards that he was the winner of the scholarship.

Nishiyama, who speaks excellent and fluent English, appeared on the "Mutual Newsreel," a radio program, Tuesday night. On the air he told of his plans to use his education to help in the furthering of international relations.

He is to begin his second year at Lafayette this fall.

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Urge Senator Lucas to Take Lead in Securing Passage Of Issei Citizenship Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas, (D., Ill.), was urged this week "to actively assume the leadership necessary to secure" passage of the Walter resolution, which would give naturalization privileges to all legal immigrants in this country. The resolution would affect some 90,000 Japanese aliens in the U. S. and Hawaii.

The measure passed the House June 6.

In a letter to Sen. Lucas, Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, wrote:

"This (resolution) is one part of the President's Civil Rights program with which no one quarrels and its passage will assure a measure of justice to a group of loyal aliens who have resided in the United States for more than 30 years."

Mr. Masaoka described the resolution as legislation "which should and can be passed before adjournment."

He pointed out that since passage by the House, the resolution "has languished in Sen. Pat McCarran's (D., Nev.), Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization."

"As far as is known, there is no opposition to this legislation. Every member of the House, including those from the West Coast

and the South, voted for it. Newspapers throughout the nation have editorially supported this measure.

"Earlier this summer," his letter to Sen. Lucas continued, "the Governors' Conference meeting in Colorado unanimously endorsed this legislation by resolution. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no member of the Senate objects to the principles enunciated."

"Even Sen. McCarran has written a number of his constituents that he is in favor of the principle of equality in naturalization, irrespective of race, but he has not acted upon this measure up to this time."

"If Sen. McCarran's Committee will report out this resolution favorably, we feel that it can be placed on the Call of the Calendar (i. e., come up for consideration on the consent calendar, and, unless there is an objection, be passed without a record vote) and that the Senate will approve its passage without objection."

"May we there, call upon you, as majority leader of the Senate, to use your good offices to persuade Sen. McCarran to report (the resolution) out of his committee favorably and to actively assume the leadership necessary to secure its enactment by the Senate before adjournment this fall?"

Ida Passes CPA Test in California

SAN FRANCISCO—Paul Kazuo Ida of San Francisco was recently notified he had passed the state CPA examinations and has received his certificate as a certified public accountant.

He is a partner in the firm of Leo B. Helzel and Co. of Oakland. Ida, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Stanford university, has done graduate work at New York university.

Prior to his return to San Francisco he was associated with a national firm of certified public accountants in New York City.

Masao Satow Plans Visits to 15 JACL Chapters on Trip

Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL, will leave Salt Lake City on Sept. 12 on a trip on which he will visit 15 JACL chapters east of the Rockies and will attend the Midwest JACL district convention in Cleveland.

Mr. Satow's itinerary includes visits to the following chapters:

SEPTEMBER

Omaha, 12; Milwaukee, 13; Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul), 14; Detroit, 15; Cleveland (Midwest JACL convention), 16, 17 and 18; Washington, 19 and 20; Seabrook, N.J., 21; Philadelphia, 22; New England (Boston), 23; New York, 25; Dayton, 26; Cincinnati, 27; St. Louis, 28; Denver, 30.

OCTOBER

San Luis Valley, Colo., Oct. 1.

Two Clerks Capture Robbery Suspect

STOCKTON, Calif.—Two Nisei clerks chased and captured an 18-year old suspect here on Aug. 13 following a grocery store holdup in which \$212 was taken.

The accused, identified as Joe Chavez, entered the store in which Mickey Yoshimoto, 36, and Shimao Umino are employed. Umino was occupied outside the store when Chavez walked in and demanded the day's receipts from Yoshimoto. He feigned the possession of a gun under his jacket and scooped \$212 from the till when Yoshimoto attempted to stall.

When the suspect fled from the store Yoshimoto followed, attracting Umino's attention. After a chase of several blocks, the two clerks caught Chavez and subdued him after a scuffle. The suspect was turned over to the police and booked on charges of suspicion of robbery and possession of a marijuana cigarette.

Florin Fellowship

FLORIN, Calif. — The Florin Youth Fellowship held an outing on Aug. 21 at the Elverta park and plunge.

Catherine Taketa and her committee were responsible for the barbecued chicken which was a feature of the outing.

Swimming and volleyball were enjoyed in the afternoon, while dancing followed the barbecue.

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National Democratic Group Will Oppose Nomination of Bendetsen to High Army Post

SAN FRANCISCO—The National Democratic Committee will oppose the appointment of Karl Bendetsen, wartime head of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration, as assistant secretary of the army.

This was told this week to Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC representative in San Francisco, by Oliver J. Carter, chairman of the California State Democratic Committee.

Bendetsen, who as WCCA chief was in charge of the wartime evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, was reported last week to be under consideration for the army post.

Opposition to his appointment has been expressed here in some quarters.

Masaoka said this week that Bendetsen, who is now a lawyer in San Francisco, has never publicly refuted wartime statements that "it is impossible to sift the loyal (Japanese) from the disloyal" and that "there has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race."

Masaoka said that Bendetsen's appointment would be "contradictory" when "racial equality is the theme in our armed forces and foreign relations."

Annie Clo Watson, director of the International Institute in San Francisco, said this week she had protested consideration of Bendetsen for the army post in a telegram to Pres. Truman.

She said her opposition was based upon Bendetsen's failure, during the resettlement of the Japanese Americans on the coast, to

make any positive steps in "righting the wrong" created by the evacuation order and its execution. She said that the former colonel never lent any assistance in solving the problems of the resettlement period.

Miss Watson added that the American armed forces, carrying out their present program of race equality, might be handicapped by the Bendetsen appointment.

During the war, Miss Watson said, Bendetsen made statements which reflected upon the loyalty of the Japanese American group. These statements she said, have not been refuted by time.

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