



"Tokyo Rose" Defense Rests As End Nears in 11-Week Old San Francisco Treason Trial

SAN FRANCISCO—The defense rested in the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial on Sept. 16. The case, one of the longest such cases in court annals, is expected to reach the jury late next week.

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—Iya Toguri d'Aquino stepped down from the witness stand on Sept. 15, still sticking to her story that she was not "Tokyo Rose" and had never committed treason against her native United States.

The Nisei defendant had undergone three days of direct examination, followed by three days of scathing cross examination by U. S. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe.

He had wrung from her only partial admissions on three of the overt acts with which she is charged.

These charge her with 1) discussing her participation on the Zero Hour, the Radio Tokyo program over which she broadcast; 2) discussing the nature of a specific radio broadcasts; and 3) reading the introduction to a program based on the movie, "Gone With the Wind."

She denied emphatically the other five charges:

4) That she spoke over the air, referring to the enemies as "dopes," and that she said: "I hope you boys are enjoying yourselves because the boys back home are."

5) That she prepared a radio script on the loss of American ships.

6) That she made the broadcast on the loss of ships.

7) That she prepared a radio script.

8) That she participated in an entertainment dialogue.

She had maintained steadfastly that she never committed any treason against the United States or intended to do so; that she refused to accede to Japanese police and army pressure to renounce her American citizenship; and that she had broadcast under fear and coercion.

She did admit, rather wearily, that it was her voice upon the records of the Zero Hour which the government played for the jury in the early weeks of the trial.

Mrs. d'Aquino's thin cheeks were drawn with exhaustion on this eleventh week of her treason trial. Her eyelids flickered nervously. Since her first appearance on the stand the preceding Wednesday she had gone over and over her experiences in Japan from 1941 to 1948.

Mrs. d'Aquino's testimony was followed by introduction of documents and testimony from Theodore Tamba, defense counsel who gathered depositions for the defendant in Japan earlier this year. Tamba directly contradicted testimony given by three prosecution witnesses, George Mitsushio, Ken Oki and Hisashi Moriyama.

Tamba said that both Mitsushio and Oki, who testified on the specific overt acts in the government indictment against the Nisei defendant, had told him earlier they had no actual knowledge of the defendants participation in the acts.

Tamba said both Mitsushio and Oki told him that Mrs. d'Aquino had never made any broadcasts regarding the loss of American ships, that they did not know who "Tokyo Rose" was, and that the Zero Hour was "just an entertainment program."

Tamba said he had shown both Mitsushio and Oki the indictment as drawn up against the defendant and that both had told him they knew nothing of the charges listed therein.

Collins was unable to get into evidence a "naval citation" awarded "Tokyo Rose" for her "meritorious service" to men in the U. S. armed forces.

The citation declared that "Tokyo Rose" had "inspired" the men to a "greater determination" than ever to get the war over quickly, so that they could get to Tokyo to thank Tokyo Rose "in person."

"As the Japanese empire crumbles about her," the citation read, "Tokyo Rose zealously continues to bring laughter and entertainment to our men and women."

As the week opened, her attorney,

Wayne Collins, was winding up his direct examination.

She told the court that upon her arrest after the occupation of Japan by U. S. forces she had been held incommunicado, had not been permitted counsel, had asked many times for a speedy trial and had asked repeatedly for a list of charges upon which she was detained.

Collins asked if she had ever adhered to the enemies of the United States. She answered, "Never."

Had she ever given aid to the enemy?

"Never," she repeated.

Had she ever intended to give aid to the enemy? Had she ever done anything to destroy or lower the morale of American fighting men?

To each question her answer was the same—"never."

Had she ever, Collins persisted, betrayed the United States?

"Never."

With an almost imperceptible bow, Collins turned his witness over to the prosecution. It was 11:30 Monday morning.

De Wolfe began his cross-examination with inquiries into the defendant's citizenship. He pointed out she was registered a Japanese national as a child and renounced it on Jan. 13, 1932.

"My understanding was that I had dual citizenship," she replied. "I don't think I ever had Japanese nationality."

De Wolfe questioned her about the Portuguese citizenship which the defense claims she acquired through marriage to Felipe J. d'Aquino, a Portuguese national.

"Are you a Portuguese citizen and do you hold yourself out to be a Portuguese citizen now?" De Wolfe asked.

"My attorney informs me," the defendant began.

De Wolfe wanted her own answer, he told her pointedly.

She didn't know her citizenship status, she said.

She explained the State department had told her in December of 1946 that she was "stateless" and that she had thereupon began to gather affidavits and papers to re-establish her American citizenship. She had never heard the results from the State department, she said.

De Wolfe pointed out that in 1947 she had, in applying for a passport, declared she had never been naturalized a citizen of any other country, but that in 1949 she had made the statement she was a naturalized citizen of Portugal.

Both statements, she said, were "true at the time" each was made.

When she applied for a passport, she explained, she had been told she was "stateless," but later she was told that registration of her marriage to d'Aquino constituted naturalization as a Portuguese citizen.

She admitted that she had never been physically coerced during her employment at Radio Tokyo, that she had never been jailed by the Japanese police or ill-treated.

She persisted, however, that she "knew the consequences" of disobeying army orders. A cousin of hers, she said, had disobeyed the police and had been "taken away."

She sparred lengthily with De Wolfe over the coercion angle.

She emphasized that she had never been "physically" ill-treated.

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Issei Citizenship Proposal Passed by Subcommittee

Newsman Covering "Tokyo Rose" Trial Favor Acquittal

SAN FRANCISCO — As the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial neared its end last week and the defense rested its case, an informal poll was taken among the eleven men and women at the press table who have been covering the trial for the past eleven weeks.

The votes reflected what each of the newsmen believed in Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino's guilt or innocence of the crimes charged.

There were no votes for a conviction.

Eight voted for acquittal.

One predicted a hung jury and one declared that the evidence was not all in. One did not vote.

Nisei Driver Killed, One Hurt In Auto Crash

GALT, Calif.—Yoshio Masaoka, 31, a resident of Acampo was killed and another Nisei, Masami Shimose, 35, Lodi, was seriously injured as the result of an automobile-truck collision on Highway 99 north of Galt on Sept. 13.

Masaoka was killed instantly when the car he was driving crashed head-on with a truck.

The highway patrol reported Masaoka was passing a truck and trailer and forced another truck off the road before his car and a cattle truck operated by Clark Norris, Jr., Sparks, Nev., crashed.

Masaoka is survived by his sister, Mitsuye, a resident of Sacramento.

Senators Favor Walter Resolution

DENVER, Colo.—Favorable acknowledgments from Senators James E. Murray and Zales N. Ecton of Montana regarding support for Senate legislation for equality in naturalization and immigration was reported here by Byron Honkawa of Billings, a member of the Montana chapter of the JACL, last week.

Los Angeles JACL Chapters Support Anti-Bias Ordinance

City Council Will Consider Legislation On Fair Employment

LOS ANGELES—The JACL Coordinating Council last week announced full support of the equality in employment ordinance introduced in the City Council by Edward Roybal and six other councilmen.

William Takei, chairman of the JACL group, comprised of the East Los Angeles, Southwest L.A., West Los Angeles and Downtown chapters, said that the ordinance would ban discrimination in employment in the city of Los Angeles and would give a seven-man commission power to eliminate and prevent discrimination in hiring, firing, upgrading or promotion, compensation, conditions and privileges on the job, employment applications, union membership and practices of employment agencies.

Takei said that the Los Angeles JACL Coordinating Council was urging Nisei and their friends to write and telephone their councilmen to ask support of the ordinance.

"Nisei can play a very important part in the passage of this ordinance by the City Council," Elmer Uchida, president of the West Los Angeles JACL, declared.

Long Deadlock Broken as Walter Resolution Approved By McCarran's Subgroup

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A major possibility of Senate action on the Walter resolution before the close of Congress was indicated this week with a report that the Senate Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee has approved the measure which would grant naturalization rights to all legal immigrants.

The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised the resolution is likely to be reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.) at its first meeting after McCarran's return from a three-week tour of Europe. Mr. McCarran left earlier this week.

Amvets Support Citizenship For Issei in U. S.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Immediate passage of the Walter resolution to grant naturalization rights to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry was urged by the national convention of Amvets (American Veterans of World War II) here recently.

The Amvets convention passed a resolution introduced on behalf of the Utah department of Amvets by David L. Warner, Utah commander.

The resolution recalled that the 1948 convention of Amvets had urged the passage of legislation for equality in naturalization and that the action had been reaffirmed at a meeting of the Amvets national executive committee in Little Rock in Dec., 1948.

The 1949 Utah state convention of Amvets passed a resolution favoring the Walter resolution and instructed its delegation to introduce it at the national convention.

The Amvets elected Harold Russell, amputee veteran and winner of a special Oscar for his performance in "The Best Years of Our Lives," as national commander. During the past year Russell has been on a nationwide speaking tour against racial discrimination under the sponsorship of the Anti-Defamation League and other organizations.

In his speeches in western states, Russell has condemned discriminatory activity against Japanese Americans and other minority group veterans.

The House approved the resolution unanimously last June.

Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, said the report of the Subcommittee's action "is the most heartening news we have received in weeks" concerning the ADC sponsored legislation.

The Subcommittee which approved the resolution is headed by Sen. McCarran. Its only other member is Sen. Forrest C. Donnell, (R., Mo.)

Mr. Masaoka said that if the Judiciary Committee reports out the Resolution, "it may be acted on by the Senate within a week to ten days after such action."

There have been reports in Washington recently that Congress will attempt to adjourn by Oct. 15. But this date still would allow sufficient time for the Senate to consider the measure. If approved, it then would need only the President's signature to become law.

However, if the Committee reports out the resolution too late for action this year, the Senate still will be able to act directly upon the resolution when it reconvenes for the last half of the 1949-50 session.

Mr. Masaoka said there is little doubt that the President would sign the resolution. Full equality in naturalization is one of President Truman's civil rights goals.

The JACL ADC legislative director warmly praised the Judiciary Subcommittee, and said he felt assured the Walter Resolution would be approved by the Senate "in recognition that a large group of people have, by every action and every standard, long ago proved themselves fully qualified for citizenship."

To substantiate this, he said he has received assurances from various Senators that there is substantial approval in the upper chamber for the resolution.

With action on the Walter resolution quite probable this year, the Judd bill, which, in addition to naturalization would restore limited immigration to all Asiatic countries, appears dead at least for this session. Even though a special Subcommittee recently held hearings on the Judd bill, there has been no indication as yet that a formal report will even be printed on the Subcommittee's hearings.

The Walter resolution would make citizenship available to some 90,000 aliens living in the United States and Hawaii. Of these, roughly 95 per cent are persons of Japanese ancestry. Others include Koreans, southeast Asians and natives of Pacific Island countries, many under the protective custody of the United States.

Both the Walter resolution and Judd bill have received strong support from the daily press. West Coast papers have been as vocal as any others in demanding favorable and immediate action on either or both of these measures.

Rev. Kitagawa Will Teach at Hamline

ST PAUL, Minn. — The Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa will teach a course on Religions of the Far East at Hamline University during the coming fall semester.

Mrs. d'Aquino Undergoes Grueling Cross-Examination

(Continued from page 1)

De Wolfe tried to force an admission from Mrs. d'Aquino that she knew of and acquiesced in the Japanese propaganda purposes of the Zero Hour.

"You knew the Japanese purpose of the Zero Hour was to make the troops homesick?" De Wolfe asked.

"Yes."

"You knew the Zero Hour was Japanese propaganda?"

"Well, yes."

"And you knew its purpose was the demoralizing of American troops?"

"The Japanese purpose, yes," she feigned.

"You didn't think," the prosecutor continued, "the Japanese were paying YOU to entertain the American troops?"

"Well, that's what they were doing," Mrs. d'Aquino replied.

"You didn't think that the Japanese militarists were so gracious that they wanted to make the American soldiers have a happy half hour, do you?"

"No."

"Did you think they were paying you just to play records and entertain American troops?"

Mrs. d'Aquino pointed out she was not paid by the militarists.

De Wolfe asked if she thought Radio Tokyo was under domination of the army.

"Almost everything in Japan was under domination of the army," the defendant said.

She was led back to the original question. Did she think the Japanese militarists were so gracious they wanted to make the American soldiers happy?

"I don't know what they were thinking," she said.

De Wolfe asked the defendant if she had told Clark Lee, a war correspondent, she had "regretted" what she had done.

"I've never regretted what I've done," she said.

De Wolfe said that, according to a story by Lee, she had said she had no regrets about the broadcasts.

If she remembered correctly, Mrs. d'Aquino replied, she had told Lee she had no regrets because she had come into contact with the American and allied prisoners of war and because she had been able to help them.

The Nisei defendant was led over the same ground again Tuesday in questions that wrung repeated objections from Collins on the ground they were repetitious and had been answered by Mrs. d'Aquino "over and over again."

De Wolfe and Collins tangled angrily throughout the day as the prosecutor flung at Mrs. d'Aquino the testimony given by the government's long list of witnesses.

Obviously nettled by De Wolfe's handling of his client, Collins at one point told her, "You will take no instructions from Mr. De Wolfe under any circumstances."

De Wolfe asked if Mrs. d'Aquino was "intrigued" by the idea of using the name "Tokyo Rose."

"Oh, no," the defendant said quickly. She agreed she had signed her name with "Tokyo Rose" under it "30 or 40 times" upon request of correspondents and troops.

"Well, you didn't have any antipathy to using the name," the prosecutor went on.

"Clark Lee gave it to me," she said.

She denied telling Chiyeo Ito, a defense witness, that she had tried out for a job as broadcaster because it was a "good job" because the hours were shorter and the pay was better, as Miss Ito had stated in a statement to the FBI.

She said she had discussed the possibility of coming back to the United States with Miss Ito when both were trying to get on evacuation ships for American citizens in Japan.

"And you knew then a great many Japanese were being interned in enemy alien detention camps?" De Wolfe asked, adding that for that reason she had decided not to return.

Collins jumped to his feet.

The "enemy alien detention camps," he said angrily, were "outright concentration camps for American citizens."

Mrs. d'Aquino denied telling Sgt. William Fennimore of the CIC that she liked the job because it gave her radio experience, or that she told Sgt. James J. Keeney that she took the job because it paid more money than her typist's job.

She denied telling Sgt. Dale Kramer that she had considered the idea of becoming a Japanese citizen but had not done so because she was not the "head of the house" and because the "whole thing seemed too much trouble."

"No," she said spiritedly, "I told him that was what I told the police to keep from taking out Japanese citizenship."

She admitted it was her own voice upon the government records of Zero Hour programs which were played to the court.

"You heard your voice as 'Ann'?" asked De Wolfe.

"Yes."

"It was your voice?"

"It sounded like my voice."

"You're prepared to say it is your voice."

She hesitated a bit. "I have never heard my voice over short wave," she said.

"It is your voice, isn't it," De Wolfe persisted.

"Yes, it's my voice."

"That's all I wanted to find out."

De Wolfe led her through a tortuous maze of questions regarding the specific overt acts.

She admitted, regarding Overt Act I, that she had had a casual conversation with Norman Reyes, an announcer on the Zero Hour, concerning her part on the program.

Reyes, De Wolfe said, had suggested that she handle the sweet music, while he handled the "hot jazz."

"Yes, it was something like that," she replied. She added, however, that it was merely a conversation and not a regular meeting or conference, as suggested earlier in the trial.

De Wolfe asked if she had called the script for the Zero Hour's "Gone With the Wind" broadcast "corny" and "silly."

She might have said that, Mrs. d'Aquino said. But she couldn't remember if George Mitsuho or Kenkichi Oki, who testified to this act, had been present when she commented upon the program. She denied saying that the program was "not up to the standards of the Zero Hour" or that she wanted instead to go back to the regular "Orphan Ann" program. (Mrs. d'Aquino used "Ann" or "Orphan Ann" on the air.)

De Wolfe went on steadily to Act III.

Had she broadcast an introduction to the "Gone With the Wind" program?

No, said the defendant. She couldn't remember.

"I don't believe I ever mentioned the movie," she said.

She had made reference to it, said De Wolfe.

Well, perhaps she had said something about the technician in it, or the stars in the picture.

"I'm afraid I can't remember," she repeated. "I'm afraid I can't answer that."

Act IV came along.

Did she remember broadcasting on a certain evening, the date of which was set by the fact that a party was held that day at the radio station for Miko Furuya, an announcer, who was to marry Ken Oki?

"Yes, there was a so-called party," Mrs. d'Aquino recalled. But she never attended a party for Miss Furuya. "I didn't even know she was going to get married."

Yes, she had broadcast after the party, but she couldn't remember exactly what she said on that evening.

"Did you say in substance that evening that you hoped your listeners were enjoying themselves just as their folks back home were enjoying themselves?" De Wolfe asked.

"I never said anything like that," she said emphatically.

She denied ever broadcasting on the loss of American ships, as charged in Acts V and VI.

The statement three witnesses have said she made was:

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

Later she said she heard Oki talk to Reyes about a broadcast using the above lines. She did not know, she said, if the lines were used on the air.

Act VII, which charges the defendant with writing a script, was dismissed briefly by Mrs. d'Aquino with:

"No, Mr. De Wolfe, I cannot write a script."

De Wolfe read the entertainment

Young Girls Save Two Fishermen From Drowning

SANTA ROSA, Calif. — Two fishermen, J. Tobi and Harry Ohibara, both of Mill Valley, were saved from drowning on Sept. 11 by two plucky 15-year old girls who plunged into the surf at Dillon Beach to bring the two men ashore.

The girls, Nancy Jean Revie, Santa Rosa, and Cathie Baltzer, Dillon Beach, were hailed as heroines. They were swimming at the beach when they saw a skiff containing two fishermen capsize in the surf.

They unhesitatingly plunged into the water, swam to the helpless men and dragged them to safety.

The men said they were caught in the churning surf when their outboard motor failed as they ventured too close inshore.

Attorneys Will Volunteer Time To Claims Clinic

Evacuee Assistance Program Launched by Chicago JACL ADC

CHICAGO—Attorneys and other Nisei and Issei leaders of the Chicago Japanese community will volunteer their time and services in cooperation with the JACL-ADC evacuation claims assistance program which will be offered as a public service on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for three weeks beginning Sept. 27.

Explaining the objectives of this community project, Noboru Honda, Tahei Matsunaga and Jack Nakagawa, co-chairmen of the JACL-ADC evacuation claims committee, pointed out:

"We do not intend to substitute for attorneys. We recommend that large claims, especially involving complex business or farm losses which require more than usual attention, be filed through their own counsellors."

"Under this free community service," they explained, "claimants must send their own claims directly to the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. In the event that follow-up legal assistance or representation at hearings is required, they would be expected to secure their own legal counsel."

Persons utilizing this service were again reminded to cooperate by bringing necessary personal data and an itemization of their property losses.

Locations for this claims service will be the Ellis Community Center, 4430 South Ellis Avenue on Tuesday evenings, and the Chicago Resettlers Committee, 110 North LaSalle Street on Thursday evenings.

dialogue which she is charged with participating in, according to Act VIII.

"I'm sorry, I can't recognize this," she said.

De Wolfe asked if she would say she had not read it over the air. "I'll say I did not because I do not recall any of it."

De Wolfe moved on to some of the statements she is charged with having made over various Zero Hour programs.

On Armistice Day, 1944, he said, she had broadcast that "it was time to forget the war and remember the dead."

No, she said, if she remembered correctly, Armistice Day fell that year on a Saturday and after a period of time she had ceased to come to work on Saturday. Besides, it was Armistice day, and she had testified before she took off all American holidays whenever she could.

De Wolfe questioned her ability to yet away with taking off American holidays.

"I just called up and said I was sick," the defendant said.

De Wolfe brought up the possibility that she planned to go to Japan for a long period of time when she left the United States in 1941, but she replied that she had taken out only a 6-month permit. She took a vast amount of luggage, 30 boxes, said De Wolfe.

About a third of the things were for her aunt, the defendant said. She took food, clothing and medicine.

In re-cross examination De

JACL ADC Asks President To Cancel Plan to Appoint Bendetsen to High Army Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee wrote President Truman on Sept. 14 opposing the proposed appointment of Karl E. Bendetsen, war-time head of the Evacuation program, as assistant secretary of the army. The JACL was joined in this opposition by some 40 national member organizations of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

In opposing Mr. Bendetsen, Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director wrote President Truman, in part, that:

"We realize this is a particularly strong position. We feel, however, from a rather bitter association with Mr. Bendetsen, that he long ago disqualified himself from active participation in an administration which has sought as much as you to achieve racial harmony . . .

"Early in the war, while a colonel in the army, Bendetsen was in immediate charge of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. In this post he demonstrated by actions and words his prejudice against this group . . . in statements, both publicly and privately, he indicated his contempt for the finest of American traditions and procedures . . .

"Even today, long after hostilities have ceased . . . and several years after thousands fought with distinction on every battlefield in the world, Mr. Bendetsen has never, by word or deed . . . shown any change of heart regarding our people."

The letter to the President cited examples where Bendetsen allegedly indicated hostility and prejudice towards persons of Japanese ancestry, and said:

"The recommendation for mass evacuation came two months and one week after Pearl Harbor. Evacuation itself did not begin until three and one-half months after the war began. Yet, once begun, evacuation was pushed with such haste that adequate precautions to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of these thousands of persons could not be taken. Bendetsen almost seemed to glory in this violent haste to incarcerate an entire ethnic group; on Nov. 3, 1942, he said that 'the stress of

necessity for immediate action made it 'impossibly difficult to sift the loyal from the disloyal . . .'

The letter stated "there is every reason to believe that Bendetsen's feelings towards persons of Japanese ancestry are characteristic of his opinions of other minorities. Today, with the army moving over nearer your announced goal of non-segregation, the appointment of a man of Bendetsen's temperament as an assistant secretary of that fighting arm would be a frightful blow against the very principles you advocate . . ."

In a statement issued by the NCLCH, it was said:

"No man whose record in official life raises as serious a question concerning devotion to civil liberties and plain fair dealings as that of (Bendetsen) should be elevated to a position as important as that of Assistant Secretary of the Army . . .

"Col. Bendetsen, in carrying out (Evacuation) again and again disparaged the loyalty of the entire ethnic group subject to his command. In public utterances Col. Bendetsen explained that the very absence of disloyalty was the most evil warning of wicked intent, and thus arrived at the astounding conclusion that no disloyalty was an indication of disloyalty to come."

"Because he was in a position to know the falsity of such statements, his obvious purpose must have been to inflame public feeling and color official government action by personal prejudice . . ."

The NCLCH said the facts concerning Bendetsen "indicate an incapacity" on his part "for fairness and sound judgement."

Indicate Protests Delay Offer Of High Post to Bendetsen

Hitch Develops After Nominee Had Tentatively Agreed to Accept Post; Joe Masaoka Argues Official Did Not Soften Evacuation, Relocation Blow

SAN FRANCISCO — Karl E. Bendetsen, supervisor of the 1942 mass evacuation, had already accepted the post of assistant secretary of the army when a "hitch" developed to delay his appointment, according to Arthur Caylor in the San Francisco News this week.

Bendetsen, whose nomination for the army position has aroused some opposition here, has already gone to Washington as general counsel for the army, Caylor said, with the understanding that his promotion to assistant secretary of

the army is "in the works."

Caylor said Bendetsen had already agreed to the assistant secretaryship but that "opposition" had delayed the appointment.

"After he had said 'yes,' however, Army Secy. Gray told him a hitch had developed but that it would be smoothed out later," Caylor reported. "Dope on the nature of the hitch hasn't reached here yet."

Caylor also said that Bendetsen's friends had attempted to arrange a meeting with Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL representative, for a meeting with JACL officials, but added that they could "get nowhere."

He added that individual members of the former Committee for American Principles and Fair Play had also opposed Bendetsen's appointment and that Negro groups have been approached to oppose it on grounds that Bendetsen might kill anti-segregation in the army.

Caylor said that much of the opposition to the former army colonel is based on "supposition."

"His record shows that he did a great deal to soften the blow on relocation," the columnist reported. "Nevertheless, influential Japanese believe he influenced De Witt to issue the ouster order in the first place."

Meanwhile JACL Representative Masaoka said that to his own knowledge there is no record that Bendetsen "did a great deal to soften the blow on relocation."

"The actual evacuation orders and procedures were harsh and often unnecessarily cruel," he said this week. "Much might have been done to soften them, without impeding the complete evacuation ordered by the army."

He added that to his knowledge Bendetsen has never publicly repudiated statements made at the time of the evacuation which cast doubt upon the loyalty of all Japanese Americans.

Tule Renunciants In Japan Seek U. S. Citizenship

Wirin Will Confer In Washington on Effects of Rulings

LOS ANGELES—The first case involving Tule Lake renunciants who returned to Japan after their renunciation and who now seek to return to the United States since the favorable ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals in the Tule Lake renunciation cases was filed on Sept. 9 in the Federal Court at Los Angeles in behalf of Tadao Adachi, Yukiko Adachi, Norio Kiyama and Miyoko Kiyama, by Attorneys A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand.

According to the complaint, the Kiyamas and Adachis assert that their renunciations of United States citizenship at the Tule Lake Relocation Center were the result of coercion. They seek to return to the United States for the purpose of testifying in their court cases under a provision of the 1940 Nationality Act, which permits the return of persons who are now abroad and who claim to be United States citizens to the United States to testify in their court cases upon the filing of such a court suit.

In connection with the favorable ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals in the cases of Miye Mae Murakami, Tsutako Sumi and Mutsu Shimizu, restoring their United States citizenship and ruling that their renunciations are not binding because of confusion and coercion resulting from the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from California, Mr. Wirin stated that he is leaving for Washington, D.C. to confer with State Department and Department of Justice officials as to the effect on other Tule Lake renunciants of the favorable U.S. Appellate Court ruling, and to ascertain whether the government intends to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Nisei GI Meets Sister in Japan For First Time

TOKYO—A Nisei GI, a member of the U. S. Air Force who is assigned to Far East headquarters in Tokyo, recently met his 35-year-old sister for the first time in Hiroshima.

The Nisei is Corp. Kay Shimada, 22, of Washington and the sister whom he met for the first time in his life is Mrs. Toshiko Shimada Nishimeguri who has lived in Hiroshima since before he was born, having been brought back to Japan by their mother in 1920 and left with a grandmother.

Two of Corp. Shimada's brothers also met their sister for the first time since the war. Mits Shimada, 24, now a University of Washington student, met Mrs. Nishimeguri for the first time in 1947 when he was serving in the U.S. 8th Army. The other brother, Bill, now with U.S. Fisheries research in Hawaii, also visited her in 1947.

Minnesota Student Dies Following Auto Crash in California

LODI, Calif.—Akira Okamoto, 21, died here on Sept. 9 from a fracture of the skull which he suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the day.

Okamoto, a student at the University of Minnesota college of forestry, was working in the Lodi area during his vacation. He was riding in a truck driven by Kenneth Sugimoto of Lodi when the vehicle was hit from behind by another car. The truck was making a turn from Highway 99 into a side road when the collision occurred.

Okamoto, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Okamoto of Sacramento, was a veteran of World War II.

Twin Cities JACL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—George Tanagita has taken over as president of the Twin Cities chapter of the JACL following the recent resignation of Tomo Kosobayashi. Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL, addressed a general membership meeting of the chapter on Sept. 14 at the Japanese American community center.

Hawaii's Japanese Americans Have Come of Age as Economic Group, Says Dr. Andrew Lind

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—A leading sociologist who has taken a long range look at Hawaii's Japanese comes up with the conclusion that they have come of age, economically.

Dr. Andrew W. Lind, University of Hawaii authority on race relations, draws upon his 20 years' residence in the islands for that statement. Dr. Lind is professor of sociology and dean of the graduate division at the university. He has written several books on race relations, including "Hawaii's Japanese—An Experiment in Democracy."

He says that significant changes have taken place in the way people of Japanese ancestry earn their living in Hawaii. Less than half a century ago, the Japanese were at the bottom of the economic scale in the islands, he recalls.

But they have made a remarkable climb up the economic ladder, he says, in noting that the first Japanese came to the islands a little over 80 years ago. And it is actually only about 50 years since the great bulk of Japanese immigrants landed here.

The transition during that time, he explains, has been from one where the Japanese community was regarded as a "more or less useful implement of the economic life of the territory, but essentially on the outside as more or less of an outcast group, to one that is not only accepted but one that is honored and respected in the community."

He points out that even as recently as 1920, half of the male employed population of Japanese ancestry were agricultural laborers.

Between 1920 and 1940, Dr. Lind traces a big shift and uplift in economic status for the Japanese from agricultural to "white collar" jobs.

Of the total population of employed males of all races in 1940,

Flames Destroy Frame Building at Minami Nursery in California

SAN LORENZO, Calif.—Flames ravaged part of the Minami nursery warehouse in San Lorenzo on Sept. 13, causing damage estimated at \$15,000.

The fire which swept a big frame building of the nursery was brought under control by 50 firemen from the Alameda County fire patrol and three district fire departments.

It was estimated that some 15,000 to 25,000 spectators, held up in the traffic jam which paralyzed the rush hour traffic, watched the blaze.

Firemen said the blaze started from an untended bonfire.

Twin Daughters Arrive From Japan to Join Mother in U. S.

SEATTLE—As the big overseas plane rolled in at Boeing Field on Sept. 12 a pretty little Japanese woman stood close to the wire fence, tears of joy streaming from her eyes. She kept repeating over and over in a trembling voice:

"Oh, my. Oh, my! Oh, my!"

The Seattle Times reported that the woman was Mrs. David B. Carpenter, wife of a former University of Washington instructor.

She had waited so long. There had been so many delays, but at last the time had come. Her two little girls had arrived from Japan.

As the doors of the plane opened Mrs. Carpenter held on to the steel gate for support. She saw immediately what she wanted to see—her 4-year old twins, dressed from top to toe in silk Japanese kimonos and wooden clogs, each clutching a woolly rabbit in her arms.

"Mamma yo (It's mother)!" she called. "Mamma yo!"

The stewardesses carried the twins, Yoshiko and Teiko, down to the ground and in a moment they were in their mother's arms. They kissed and laughed and hugged each other.

It had required an act of Congress to unite the little Japanese twins and their mother. There had been air mail letters back and forth, cables from Seattle to Tokyo, and back again and patience—yes, patience above all—but the battle was won.

The two girls were separated

6.6 per cent were in the proprietary class whereas in the case of Japanese, a slightly higher proportion of 7.7 per cent were in that class. The Japanese also have a higher proportion in other "white collar" occupations such as clerical and office work, as well as among skilled craftsmen.

According to statistics given by Dr. Lind, 87 per cent of the small farms in the territory were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in 1940, and 84 per cent of the small job owners, such as those dispensing food and milk, were of Japanese ancestry. In 1940 also, the Japanese owned 62 per cent of the small retail establishments and operated 50 per cent of all the small hotels in the territory. These figures are striking because the Japanese themselves make up less than a third of the total population of the islands.

The change in economic status for the Japanese took place while the Issei were being gradually replaced by the Nisei and Sansei in numbers and influence.

The population of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii is now overwhelmingly of second and third generation. Actually, at the present time, only about one fifth of the entire population of about 176,000 are in the Issei group.

The obvious conclusion, says Dr. Lind, is that the future of the Japanese community in the islands lies primarily with the Nisei and Sansei, these individuals whose birth places are these islands and whose tastes are going to be largely governed by their experience here.

However, Dr. Lind adds, the Issei still comprise a sizeable group of 30 odd thousand individuals who were born in Japan and whose tastes and values are quite definitely set by their experiences in Japan.

"It seems to me," he observes, "that for some time to come there is going to be a logical place in the economy of these islands for individuals who direct their attentions primarily to these people—to play up to their tastes and appetites and values."

But he noted that the average age of the Issei is past 60 and their numbers are rapidly declining.

from their mother by immigration laws a year ago when Mrs. Carpenter emigrated to the United States with her American husband. The couple brought their son, Gary, now two years old. He is an American citizen by birth.

Carpenter, who accepted an assistant professorship for the next three years at Washington university in St. Louis, Mo., had to leave Seattle last week to assume his post there. He took Gary along with him.

As the little girls came through the gates, there were large groups of students from the University of Washington and many friends of the family there to greet them. As they were introduced the twins said in unison:

"How do you do?"

"They are so tall and they understand so much," said their mother. "How can I thank everyone? How can I tell them all how much it means? We are so grateful. We appreciate so much, everything."

Carpenter is the only father the twins have ever known. Their real father, Ichigi Higo, was a Japanese naval commander. He left on a ship only a month after his marriage and never was heard from again. Carpenter met and married his wife while he was serving as chief of the statistics division with the U.S. naval staff in Japan.

Mrs. Carpenter, who has been staying at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Suzuki, left on Thursday with the twins for St. Louis.

Veterans of Famed "Red Bull" Division Go on Record Asking Citizenship for Issei Group

34th Division's Convention Votes to Send Group To Washington to Urge Senate Passage of Walter Resolution; Nisei War Record Hailed by Buddies

WASHINGTON—Rallying to the aid of their comrades-in-arms, the 34th Infantry Division Association has gone on record advocating immediate action by Congress on the Walter resolution granting citizenship rights to all legal immigrants.

The action was taken at a week-end convention in Minneapolis attended by Mike Masaoka,

national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, he reported on Sept. 12 on his return from the meeting.

After citing in detail the "gallantry of the Nisei soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team," attached for months to the 34th during combat in Italy, the association unanimously adopted a resolution which said in part:

"... in keeping with the tenets of justice and the democratic principles of our nation, we petition the Congress to pass without delay House Joint (the Walter) resolution 238 so that the parents of our comrades may enjoy the privilege of citizenship which their sons so gallantly purchased for them in the mountains and mud of France and Italy," and further that

"A delegation for the 34th ... be named to visit Congress immediately after this convention closes to present in person our arguments for legislation that would finally grant first class citizenship to persons of Asiatic ancestry now living in the United States."

Copies were forwarded to the President, Vice President, Sen. Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Scott W. Lucas, Senate majority leader, and Sen. Kenneth W. Wherry, minority leader, and a number of other Senators.

During the convention, Mr. Masaoka was extended a standing ovation as a tribute to the heroic Nisei troops who fought with the division, and also was elected one of three association trustees.

The resolution was introduced by Lt. Col. E. E. Surdyk, chairman of the association's Americanism committee, and seconded by Maj. Gen. Ray C. Fountain, commanding general of the reorganized 34th Division, and former commanding officer of the 1334th Regiment, to which the 100th Battalion was attached from Salerno to Rome.

In a letter accompanying the resolution, the 34th association wrote:

"We, the combat veterans of the 34th Infantry Division, deem ourselves qualified beyond dispute to attest to the gallantry of the Nisei soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Every combat soldier is a firm believer in the philosophy that the hazards of war disclose the extremes of a man's qualities or of his weaknesses.

"Soldiers do not form estimates of character or worth capriciously. Every man must demonstrate his merit by that acid test, that is found only in combat. There is no counterpart in civil life or rear echelon soldiering for this standard by which fighting men judge each other.

"Department of the Army records indicate that we of the 34th Division fought longer in the past war than any other American division. During that period we were associated with, or had attached to us, troops of many American and Allied divisions. It was our privilege to serve and fight alongside of some of the finest troops of the Allied armies.

"Of all the soldiers that bore arms with us, there were none to whom we tender more proudly the privilege of wearing the 'Red Bull' of our division insignia.

"If any personal equation of the Nisei soldier was ever formed by the 34th Division it would be in favor of the men of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The mud, snow and ice of the Italian mountains presented hardships that tested the endurance of the Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa boys of the division. The Nisei, most of whom had never seen snow or cold weather, resisted the elements as courageously as they did the onslaught of Hitler's best divisions.

"The soldiers of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team engaged in some of

the most difficult actions of the past war. Cassino, Anzio, the Vosges mountains, and the Po valley are only a few of the major actions in which they fought in Italy and France.

"More than 18,000 decorations were awarded the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team for gallantry and meritorious service. Nine thousand, four hundred and eighty-six purple hearts were awarded to the soldiers who were killed or wounded in action. Never during the entire combat service was a man of the 100th Battalion of 442nd Regimental Combat Team tried by courtmartial for being absent without leave or for cowardice in the face of the enemy.

"Many of these soldiers elected to serve their country from within the confines of barbed wire enclosures where they had been placed in 1942. Had they chosen to remain in these relocation camps, the soil of Italy and France would not have been drenched with their blood.

"The same second class citizenship which is now theirs would have been available to them without the many sacrifices that they voluntarily made for the country of their birth.

"Many of these men were encouraged to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States by their non-citizen parents who had retained great loyalty for this country despite the fact that they had been moved from their homes to places of confinement.

"In view of these facts, the 34th Infantry Division Association, representing more than 60,000 combat veterans, has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the foregoing statement relates briefly the great regard and respect that the veterans of the 34th Division have for their Nisei comrades, and

"Whereas, in justice to those men of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team who gave their lives, and to those who live and continue to believe in the ultimate justice and equality of the democracy of the United States:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the 34th Infantry Division Association in convention assembled this 10th day of September, 1949, in the City of Minneapolis, that in keeping with the tenets of justice and the democratic principles of our nation, we petition the Congress to pass without delay House Joint Resolution 238 so that the parents of our comrades may enjoy the privilege of citizenship which their sons so gallantly purchased for them in the mountains and mud of France and Italy, and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent promptly to the President and Vice President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the chairman and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and all Senators who represent any of the members of the 34th Infantry Division Association in their home states; and be it further

"Resolved, that a delegation from the 34th Infantry Division Association be named to visit Congress immediately after this convention closes to present in person our arguments for legislation that would finally grant first class citizenship to persons of Asiatic ancestry now living in the United States."

The letter was signed by Col. J. E. Kelly, president of the association, and Lt. Col. E. E. Surdyk, chairman of the Americanism committee.

Senators who received copies of the letter included:

G. Gillette, Iowa; B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; H. Butler, Nebraska; H. Humphrey, Minnesota; E. Thye, Minnesota; W. Jenner, Indiana; H. O'Connor, Maryland; Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri; J. Kem, Mississippi; James O. Eastland, Mississippi; J. Russell, Georgia, and W. George, Georgia.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Death and the Supreme Court

"I am not a radical in any sense of the word," Wiley Blount Rutledge once said, "but I cannot remain blind to the ills of the present system and I am interested in seeing them remedied as far as possible."

Associate Supreme Court Justice Rutledge, who died in York, Me., on Sept. 10 at the age of 55, was one of the tribunal's most outspoken defenders of civil liberties.

In his decisions as a member of the high court he proved himself to be a great humanitarian, joining with the liberals, Justices Murphy, Black and Douglas, in decisions which have made the court a bulwark for freedom and human rights.

A question he used to put to his students while teaching law at the University of Colorado later became his yardstick in judging Supreme Court cases:

"Of what good is law if it does not serve human needs?"

Badgered by discriminatory legislation, persons of Japanese ancestry have looked to the Supreme Court for the vindication of their full rights as citizens and legal residents. With the exception of the Yasui-Hirabayashi curfew cases, in which the court clearly showed the pressures exerted by a wartime situation, the court has shown an awareness of the violations of civil rights in the wartime treatment of the Japanese American population. In the Korematsu case, in which the justices affirmed the legality of evacuation with some reluctance in a 6 to 3 decision, Justice Murphy's dissent charged that the exclusion of the defendant because of his ancestry falls into the "ugly abyss of racism."

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the Endo case, stressing the unconstitutionality of wartime detention on racial grounds, forced the army's hand in reopening the evacuated area to Japanese Americans in 1945.

In the Oyama case the court's majority upheld the right of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to receive grants of real property from "ineligible alien" parents and the decision has the effect of nullifying the enforceability of the state's shameful and discriminatory Alien Land law. It was in this case that Justice Rutledge joined Justice Murphy in a ringing concurring opinion which was an outright expression of belief in the illegality of the Alien Land Act.

In the Takahashi case the court ruled that a California wartime law, denying commercial fishing licenses to Japanese and other "ineligible aliens," was unconstitutional.

In other recent cases, particularly in the decision which ruled that such restrictive covenants in housing were unenforceable, the Supreme Court has extended the area of freedom for minority group Americans.

The court, in recent years, has exemplified the humanitarian tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt as well of such justices as Brandeis, Cardozo and Holmes who, in their tenure, were in the minority but whose dissenting decisions provided an expression of the conscience of their times. But though it is the supreme tribunal of the land, the court is, after all, a collection of nine human beings. Death can and has changed the complexion of the court. The decent death of Justice Murphy and the passing last week of Justice Rutledge may shift the court's balance in its stand on civil liberties. Both Justices Murphy and Rutledge were devoted champions of civil rights and there is perhaps no clearer proof of their concern for the individual, whatever his status, than in their loud dissents in the court's decision upholding the military convictions of the Japanese Generals Yamashita and Homma.

President Truman has named Tom Clark and Federal Judge Sherman Minton to the vacancies left by the deaths of Justices Murphy and Rutledge. The Clark appointment drew protests from liberal quarters and the former Attorney General is expected to follow the middle-of-the-road leadership of Chief Justice Vinson. Judge Minton, a former crusading New Deal senator, is an appointee whose general views, on the basis of his record in Congress, place him with the liberals, Black and Douglas.

The general attitude of the court will remain of specific interest to Japanese Americans because of the fact that several cases, affecting persons of Japanese ancestry, may be presented to the tribunal. One is the renunciants' case, which Appellate Judge William Denman used as a forum for a blistering denunciation of racial mass evacuation. The Justice Department has not announced as yet whether it will appeal the Denman decision to the Supreme Court.

The fate of pending legislation for equality in naturalization will determine whether the court may be asked to rule on a case which will provide an outright test of the constitutionality of the California Alien Land law.

When and if these cases come up before the Supreme Court, it is to be hoped that they will be considered by justices who, in the words of Mike M. Masaoka in a tribute to Justice Rutledge this week, interpret "the laws in terms of the living present without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

A Challenge for Nisei Writers

There was a time, back before the war and evacuation, when there was reason for hope that the Nisei could make a genuine contribution to American letters.

The talent, however latent, seemed to be there as well as a compulsion to establish a group identity. There were a number of works in progress, projects for Nisei novels.

Today, looking back it may be all of us were wrong, assessing youthful enthusiasm as budding genius. What may have appeared to be talent may only have been the clay of mere competence.

Whatever the reason, the years past have been barren of Nisei writing.

Out of a number of Nisei who looked forward to careers in writing a decade ago, Toshio Mori, whose stories reflect his humility and the genuineness of his sympathy, is the only one who seems to have hewed to the long, lonely and difficult task of writing. His book of short stories, "Yokohama, California" was published early this year by the Caxton Press and his first novel, "The Woman from Hiroshima," the story of an Issei woman may be published by Harper's.

The writing of a novel is probably one of the most tedious of the tasks of artistic expression and creation. It usually demands an apprenticeship in the writing of shorter stories and sketches. Toshio Mori is the only Nisei writer who has served that apprenticeship. His short stories have been published in several of the "little magazines," such as New Directions and The Coast.

His "The Woman from Hiroshima" is the first third of a trilogy which may one day encompass the story of a generation as seen by a Nisei writer whose characters are the people he has known, loved and understood, a family of Japanese immigrants and their children in a brave new world.

Any need which the Nisei may have felt as a group for identity and recognition undoubtedly was fulfilled as a result of war, in which they were singled out as the victims of the mass indignity of evacuation and in which the heroic actions of their fighting men were well-publicized.

The evacuation itself, while providing the raw material of drama, was a subjective experience which Nisei writers apparently have not been able to recreate in dramatic form, probably because its wounds are still fresh. It is significant that the only novels based on the evacuation experience, Karen Kehoe's "City in the Sun" and Florence Crannell Means' "The Moved-Outers," were written by non-evacuees. In addition, the one story of a Nisei and combat, the saga of Ben Kuroki in Europe and in the Pacific, was told by Ralph G. Martin in "The Boy From Nebraska."

In fact, the only artistic legacies of evacuation to be delineated by the Nisei are a dance number created by Yuriko Amemiya, formerly of the Martha Graham troupe, and a number of paintings by evacuee artists, together with the drawings of Mine Okubo in "Citizen 13660."

Perhaps when time dulls the pains of the evacuation experience Nisei writers may approach the subject with sufficient objectivity to be able to utilize the dramatic materials of mass migration and relocation.

The time is past, however, when an evacuation story can achieve attention on topical grounds alone. There was a period during the war when publishers expressed a definite eagerness to present the Nisei story as such. Today the flames of hatred, which burned with such fury on the Pacific coast during the early war years, have been extinguished and the subject has lost its urgency.

The genesis of MGM's forthcoming film, "Battleground," hailed by its producer, Dore Schary, as the greatest film since the advent of sound in motion pictures, provides an example. When Mr. Schary first announced the picture back in 1947 when he was at RKO, it was called "Unknown Glory." It was a time when the unsavory record of vandalism and discrimination

against returning evacuees to the Pacific coast was still fresh. Mr. Schary reported at the time that the picture would be the story of a number of GIs one of them a Nisei, who were killed in combat overseas. One sequence was to be devoted to the story of a Nisei in a war relocation camp who volunteers for the 442nd Combat Team and is killed overseas. The assistance of the War Department was obtained by RKO writers assigned to the film in order to provide material on the Nisei soldier.

Studio reverberations attending the purchase of RKO by Howard Hughes, which resulted in Producer Schary's resignation and subsequent employment as vice president in charge at MGM, resulted in RKO's cancellation of the picture. Mr. Schary then bought the script from RKO for use at MGM. At that time the Nisei story was an integral part of the planned production. By the time the film went into production at MGM last spring conditions had changed. The dramatization of Nisei loyalty no longer appeared of singular importance.

The script was rewritten to become a story of the Battle of the Bulge with emphasis on the men of Bastogne. It is evident that the stress on the racial ancestry of the soldiers involved has been subordinated and there is no sequence, as far as we know, on the Nisei. The picture, "Battleground," is the unvarnished story of infantrymen in battle and according to preview notices, a great one.

Any story of the Nisei as a minority, or on the evacuation experience must stand on its literary merits alone. There was a time when a story of indignation against race discrimination was in demand in the publishing houses, when a novel like Richard Wright's "Native Son" burst like a bomb on the literary scene. Since that time, however, there have been a plethora of novels on racial and religious minorities. Anything that can be said about the indignities and frustrations of arbitrary racial and religious discrimination already has been voiced, all the way from the gropings of Bigger Thomas in a world he never made to the indignation of Sinclair Lewis in "Kingsblood Royal." A considerable portion of published fiction today is still involved with Jim Crow and anti-Semitism and alongside these the problems of the Nisei as a minority become pale indeed.

Fashions change in the publishing houses and moral indignation alone against race prejudice is no longer enough to catch the editor's eye. There is considerable room, of course, for literature on the Japanese in America. There is folk material in the Issei immigrants, as Toshio Mori demonstrated in his story, "Grandpa and the Promised Land," which appeared in the last holiday issue of the Pacific Citizen.

It is time that the Issei was presented with dignity and not as the comic schoolboys of the Hashimura Togo and Frank Watanabe stereotype. It is time, the portrayals of immigrants in American life were taken away from the dialect comedians of the "Life with Luigi" mold and from writers who can find humor only in malapropism.

The stories of the latter-day immigrant Papashvily, Katherine Forbes' account of her Norwegian parents in "Mama's Bank Account," Carlos Bulosan's stories of his Filipino father in "The Laughter of My Father," William Saroyan's Armenians of "My Name Is Aram" and John Fante's Italians of "Wait Until Spring, Bandini" have both humor and dignity. Mr. Fante, incidentally, wrote one of the few published stories with a Nisei background during the war in his "I Love You, Mary Osaka," the account of the love of a Filipino dishwasher for a Nisei waitress which Cosmopolitan published back in 1942.

Nisei writers can make a definite contribution to the permanent body of our national literature. The major problem will be whether there are any Nisei writing today who can meet the challenge of the dramatic materials at hand.

34th Division History Honors Nisei Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nisei troops who fought as the 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team with the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry division in the Italian campaigns, have been given special honor in a recently published division history, according to the JACL ADC.

The book is dedicated in part to the Nisei in a summation paragraph which reads:

"And lastly, this book is dedicated to all these men of honor, living and dead, who ever were the Red Bull patch, including the gallant Nisei, those Americans of Japanese descent, who, as the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team fought under the banner of the 34th, and whose heroic deeds played an enduring part in preserving our sacred heritage and who proved to the world as they themselves have said, that: 'Americanism is a matter of mind and heart; Americanism is not and never was a matter of race or ancestry.'"

In the history, itself, the 34th Division historian wrote:

"(They) commenced a drive from northeast of Piombino driving on Suvereto where they met sharp resistance after an initial break-through. The 442nd was ordered to . . . attack. Here occurred one of the important episodes of the drive towards the Arno, and one in which the 442nd was to experience its first great fighting test; a test which was so completely met as to establish the famous Regiment with a great and lasting reputation. The 100th Battalion shared with the 442nd the victory won at Belvedere."

"Orders for the attack on Belvedere came on very short notice . . . With astonishing rapidity, companies A and B made a flank attack, capturing a hill to the rear of the village. A stiff fight ensued, counterattacks were beaten off and the Germans, to avoid entrapment, retreated. The incident was remarkable in that the Regiment suffered only one dead and eight wounded, while the enemy lost 178 killed, 20 wounded and 73 captured."

The book characterizes the drive of the Nisei from Traquinia to the Arno valley as "terrific." It was "a story of hardships, toil, tears and death of tremendous magnitude and significance."

The history also says that: "The Nisei became true buddies of the 34th, and when the 442nd later departed for France, they refused to remove the Red Bull shoulder patch (Continued on page 6)"

Reactionaries Block Bill, Says Paper

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—The Judd bill for equality in naturalization and immigration has been "bottled up by reactionaries" in the Senate Judiciary committee, the Santa Monica Evening Outlook said on Aug. 27.

In an editorial printed on that date, the Evening Outlook expressed the hope "that this nation will stop refusing citizenship to Orientals who have been living in our midst."

It pointed out that passage of the Judd bill would weaken the California alien land laws, which, it added, are "just as indefensible as is the denial of citizenship."

"The Judd bill would simply do for all Asiatic and Pacific peoples what our immigration laws have already done for the Chinese, the Filipinos and the Indians," the editorial said.

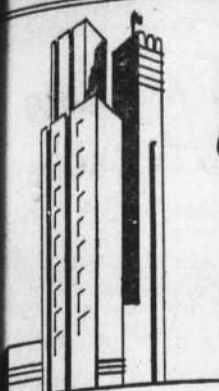
"It would admit about 185 Japanese annually and no more than 100 of each of ten other nationalities."

"A movement now on foot in the Senate would force the Judd bill out of the judiciary committee, where it has been bottled up by reactionaries, and would bring it to a vote," the Evening Outlook said. "Let's hope that this movement will succeed and that this nation will stop refusing citizenship to Orientals who have been living in our midst."

Manages Dorm

BERKELEY, Calif.—John Hattori has been named manager of Euclid hall, Nisei dormitory at the former Japanese student club house, for the coming year.

Hattori replaces Saburo Ikeda. Takao Shishino will be the assistant manager.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Farming Down South

New Orleans, La. Recently I have had a few requests from readers to give my reaction on Nisei farming opportunities in the South. That's a tremendous subject that requires a lot of background and investigational work. I can just give my opinion for what it's worth.

During the war years, when the West Coast was closed to the Nisei, I felt that here in the South the Japanese might be able to put their agricultural knowledge to practical advantage. Though the growing season lasts the year around and the soil is susceptible to most all types of crops, the Issei farmers were very skeptical about the possibilities here. As a result, only a very few farmers made their way to the deep South. When the war ended, the vast majority of farmers went back to California to till the soil they knew so well in the pre-war days.

I am not a farmer nor do I claim to have much knowledge of that particular line of work. I am just passing on to a few readers some bits of information and knowledge I have come across in the last few months.

California's Future

It appears that a few of the more adventurous and far-sighted Nisei are looking for new fields in farming. They are firmly convinced that the lush pre-war days in California are over. They point out that the best farming lands in the Golden State have been taken over by other interests during the war years and that many of the returning Nisei have had to till sub-marginal lands.

Others point out that it is impossible to compete against the multi-million dollar produce corporations who control the agriculture industry in California. They insist that the information in such a book as "Factories in the Fields" give a true analysis of the hopelessness of the situation.

Many a Nisei in the Western States is fearful that the bitterness of another anti-Japanese campaign can break out overnight and thereby disrupt their long-range farming plans. They say that economic competition is what brings it out into the open most rapidly. Become an efficient and successful grower, they argue, and when the competing farmers put the squeeze play on you. Historically, there are several such parallels.

A few who are guided by facts and figures say that the cost of land in California has gone so high that there is no margin of profit left. It's just not good business to pay so much for the rental of farm land. They also claim that the Far West is at a disadvantage from the standpoint of proximity to the Eastern markets and that the freight differential makes competition difficult. Whatever be the reasons, many an enterprising Nisei farmer is looking eastward and southward for more pleasant circumstances.

The Brighter Spots

To be fair to California it must be granted that such factors as race prejudice, corporate competition, high rents, proximity to markets and other handicaps are bound to rise anywhere. This is not just peculiar to California and the West Coast.

I have been told that the best farming opportunities for Nisei are found in Texas and New Mexico. Large numbers of Nisei farmers are successfully establishing themselves in these two states with very hopeful results. Land is more abundant and there is still room for the pioneer in farming.

Another school of thought believes that the Nisei farmer can succeed in the Southern states.

The first reaction of most Nisei is to shy away from the South due to the traditional low standards of living and low wage schedules.

The Southern Situation

Here in the deep South, east of the Mississippi to Florida, there are only a few Japanese farmers.

In Florida and Georgia several Issei growers have large holdings and have been successful for many years. There are other isolated Issei in Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana who manage to make a fair living by tilling the soil.

I do not believe there are over 150 Japanese families in the entire South, east of the Mississippi.

As most people know, the entire South is dependent upon one large crop: cotton. Cotton comprises from about 25% to 90% of the entire agricultural output of the Southern states. About 15 million bales of cotton are grown yearly with a value well over a billion dollars. Since the Japanese are not cotton growers nor willing to become tenant farmers, they have not been anxious to farm in the South.

The Louisiana Scene

Here is Louisiana, the total value of the state's agricultural products yearly figures in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000. Cotton being the main crop, accounts for about 25% of that total. The yearly rice crop amounts to \$55,000,000 and sugar cane is third with a total yearly crop of \$30,000,000. There are eight million dollars worth of sweet potatoes and strawberries grown yearly in this state. The average annual crop of truck vegetables amount to only \$10,000,000.

The rainfall is roughly 60 inches a year in Louisiana. There are hardly any killing frosts the year round and the summers, though humid and hot, rarely register temperatures above the 100-degree mark.

The main market for truck crops is New Orleans though some shippers send their produce to Chicago and eastern markets.

As far as I know, the Japanese have met with indifferent success in this state. A few Issei dabbled in rice cultivation before the war but did not succeed.

In the post-war era, some 10 or 15 families have tried their hand at farming but the results did not match their hopes and expectations. Many returned back to the West Coast to be back with old friends and more familiar surroundings.

The remaining farmers hope to be able to capitalize on their experience gained in the past few years.

One Issei told me that it took time to get adjusted to the weather in a different locality. Once you have become acquainted with the strange habits of the climate of the region, he claims, you can grow a profitable crop.

This particular party has been here for four years. There was some quirk of the weather that hampered him each year. The first

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Notes from a Recent Journey

Denver, Colo. ODDS AND ENDS FROM A COUPLE OF WEEKS OF TRAVELING: Few masseurs have been known to get rich, but some Issei individuals of that calling in Seattle are now making the finest livings of their somewhat lean careers. Seems the damp Pacific Northwest climate doesn't help the aches and pains which aging Issei have been accumulating for decades in their bones and muscles, and they find relief in regular visits to the masseurs. Time was when the rub experts were busiest treating Nisei ball players for sore arms and sprained ankles. . . . One visible aftermath of Seattle's late and unlamented earthquake is the lattice of scaffolding that still surrounds the Seattle hotel operated by Henry T. Kubota. Property damage, not including loss of revenues, reportedly ran up to \$60,000. . . .

City by the Willamette

For one who hasn't had a good look at Portland, Ore., in almost a decade, the growth of the City of Roses is phenomenal. What used to be a sleepy, overgrown little town on the banks of the Willamette is now a full-fledged metropolis complete with murderous traffic, people in a neck-breaking rush, a vast array of new buildings and expansive suburbs. Portland's Japanese American settlement just off Burnside never has recovered from the evacuation, but the returnees are back in force and scattered much more widely throughout the city than before. . . . The giant Astoria fishing derby was under way when we passed through Portland, and many local enthusiasts were driving down to the city at the mouth of the Columbia to pay \$10 per day each to charter fishing launches. George K. Ito landed a 29-pound Chinook—it looked big enough to pass for a man-eater—but the prize-winning salmon that day was a mere 47-pounder. They grow the Chinooks big and gamey. . . . Speaking of fish, Dr. Mits Nakata became interested in raising and breeding tiny tropical creatures,

and pretty soon he found that one of his patients was president of the city's tropical fish club. Nakata joined the group, and before he knew it, he was getting all their dental work. . . . Oregon's Pacific beaches are still as wildly grand and beautiful as ever. They were an expansive and awesome treat to our mountain-raised youngsters. Mike wants to go back for a week's stay, and hopes that by then he will have overcome his aversion to combative live crabs with their menacing pincers. . . .

Just Call Them Rocky Fords

Rocky Ford, Colo., is the place where fruit stands don't advertise cantaloupes—they call them simply Rocky Fords. They grow melons here which are considered the world's best, bar none, and four Nisei brothers and their pioneer father are the largest growers and shippers thereof. These melon growers operate under the name of Harada Farms, market Sunset brand cantaloupes and onions through their own shipping firm. The four Harada boys—Mitsu, Uji, Henry and Shige—are a fine example of family co-operation, and their farms are a sight to see in Colorado's rich and productive Arkansas River valley. . . . One of the things a casual observer notices down here is the general lack of Nisei participation in civic affairs even though they play an important role in the local economy. Mitsu Harada says the Nisei were just getting ready to break in when along came the war. The program took a bad set-back, and feeling is finally getting back to prewar congeniality.

Back home in Denver, we met Henry Kakehashi, lately teletype operator for Stars & Stripes in Tokyo, and currently bound for Crawfordsville, Ind., to enter Wabash college on a scholarship. Henry, looking like the traditional Japanese schoolboy but speaking far more Americanized English thanks to his contacts with G.I.'s, had fine words for most Nisei with the occupation army. He reported, among other things, that T. John Fujii is now with Associated Press, Tamotsu Murayama recently fathered his eighth child, and spoke highly of Yoshiko Tajiri of the Stars & Stripes staff.

Vagaries

Two Films . . .

"Three Came Home," the Claudette Colbert film about civilian internees in Borneo during the Pacific war, has been set by 20th Century Fox for release in December. The picture, which features Sessue Hayakawa in the sympathetic role of Colonel Suga, has nearly one hundred Nisei in its big cast. Most of the Nisei are cast as Japanese soldiers. . . . Columbia previously has announced that "Tokyo Joe," which will reintroduce Hayakawa to the screen, will be out in November. "Tokyo Joe" also has a large cast of Nisei including Karie Shindo who sings two songs in the film.

Tokyo Rose . . .

Carolyn Okada, 14-year old daughter of JACL National President Hito Okada and Mrs. Okada, is working on some original dance numbers based on American folk themes. Miss Okada was the youngest dancer at the recent New York University dance festival at New London, Ct. and studied with Jose Limon, Valerie Bettis and others. In Salt Lake City she has appeared in "Dark of the Moon," "Promised Valley," "Lady in the Dark" and other productions.

Young Dancer . . .

Spectators at the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial are remarking on racist overtones in some of Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe's questions to witnesses of Japanese ancestry. The comments recall that Prosecutor De Wolfe insured an all-white jury for the trial by challenging every prospective juror who was non-Caucasian. As a result seven Negro and one Chinese American were excused from jury duty. . . . Incidentally, the talk is that Prosecutor De Wolfe's next case may be the Justice Department's case against the ILWU's Harry Bridges.

New Books . . .

Togo Tanaka's newest book, on which he has collaborated with Jean Bordeaux is "How to Talk More Effectively." Tanaka is senior editor of the American Technical Society, one of the nation's

From the Side of the Hill:

Nisei, Negroes Among Effective Organized Ethnic Groups

By I. H. GORDON

Washington, D. C. ONE OF THE phenomena of the modern American era is the rapid and steady growth of organized ethnic groups within this nation.

Fifty years ago, such united fronts of a common people were unknown. Actually, it was not until well after the turn of the century that the idea of national associations of people of the same ancestry, or a common religious faith, should organize to fight in the political field for equality of rights of all such members of the race or faith.

Until that time, any such efforts were largely the result of individuals. Nor can it be said that past generations produced any larger number of people, proportionately, with a greater capacity to act and lead, than exist today.

But individual effort, so effective in the early history of this country, gradually began to break down and wallow in the very size and massiveness of a developing, growing twentieth century America.

There are those who decry and bemoan the very fact that two or more people of common ancestry, or similar faith, should seek to unite for the welfare of themselves in a nation of groups. But what chance has the individual today?

No longer is the mighty oratory of Daniel Webster sufficient to make the halls of Congress ring, and a people move forward. Today, Webster would share the front page with Truman, Tito, John L. Taft, Stalin, a treed cat, a forest fire and Shanghai. Behind Webster would be national public relations

top publishers of textbooks, in Chicago. . . . S. I. Hayakawa's new book on semantics will be published in October. . . . Foumy Saisho, one of the "Tokyo Roses" of Radio Tokyo, is now reviewing books for the Nippon Times in Tokyo.

Mine Okubo and T. Harada are represented in the James Phelan award show at the San Francisco Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Okubo's painting is "Clown and Horse," reproduced some time ago in the Pacific Citizen.

year there was an unprecedented amount of rain during the early spring months which washed away his plants. The next year there was an unusually dry spell which burned up the tender shoots. The next year a peculiar climatic situation brought in droves of insects. The last year a backwash from a large lake flooded his farm. Now that he is fortified against such whims of nature, he feels that he can make a go of his farm.

I have always felt that farming depended so much on the unknown quantity that it is largely a gamble. There are so many conditioning elements to the game that it is foolish to offer advice on the ways of successful farming.

organizations functioning smoothly and efficiently to convince Americans that Webster was fighting an un-American cause; while the halls of Congress would rumble with the steady shuffling of the feet of a thousand lobbyists, many carrying the weight of some of the gigantic industries of the world with them, undermining his solitary efforts, grand though they might be.

The individual, of course, can contribute, and he can lead; but as a solitary figure, working alone? His chances of swinging the weight of public opinion; of achieving effective legislation; of convincing a nation are but slightly better than the proverbial snowball in the nether world.

Example after example shares the stage in the effectiveness of organized minorities, fighting not only to ensure for themselves an equality of opportunity and place in America, but a greater harmony in the body politic of this nation.

All of which leads us to observe that perhaps the two most effective ethnic minority organizations in the country are these of the Negro and persons of Japanese ancestry.

We have seen other minorities in the halls of Congress. But they are represented mostly as individuals and the end achievements have been about as effective as even the most skilled and talented individuals can win working without an effective organization behind them.

In issue after issue involving minorities, the noted National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the JACL have spoken not only for themselves, but for other small ethnic groups, as well.

It would be a little short of stupid at this point to ask: Well, if other minorities have the example of the Nisei and the colored people before them, why don't they organize?

All of us have something to learn. The leadership of both the NAACP and the JACL can be teachers to the minorities of America.

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Chicago JACL Will Sponsor Three Winter Bowling Groups

Sports Shorts:

Nancy Ito Plays In World Tourney

Nancy Ito, the 16-year old shortstop of the Denver Tivolis, is probably the best Nisei girl baseball player in the country. Young Miss Ito's fielding and hitting played an important role in establishing the Tivoli Beer team as the outstanding girls softball team in Colorado and winning a place in the world's championship girls softball tournament which started last Sunday in Portland, Ore.

With Nancy Ito getting three hits, scoring twice and batting in a run, the Tivolis romped over the Fargo, North Dakota entry, 10 to 2, in their first game at Portland on Monday night.

The next day the Tivolis were matched with the strong Arizona Ramblers from Phoenix and lost, 4 to 0, dropping out of the championship bracket.

Nancy Ito, incidentally, is probably the first Nisei to enter national championship tournaments in two different sports. Last year she was a member of a Denver girls basketball team which won the Colorado championship and went to the national women's tournament at Kansas City.

Frankie Toyota Signs With Hockey Club

Frankie Toyota, 17-year old schoolboy star from St. Catharines, Ont., is the first player of Japanese ancestry to be signed to a professional hockey contract. Toyota is the property of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and is now in training with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League. Toyota is highly recommended by Harold Cotten, former Bruin star. Even if he makes the grade, the young Japanese Canadian probably will be farmed out this season because of his youth.

Jim Sato Gives Flam Hard Match

Jim Sato and his racquet are gaining increasing respect around Los Angeles. Sato is now rated as one of the top players in local play in the Los Angeles area and last week entered the Pacific Southwest tennis championships, one of the coast's top net events.

Sato drew Herbie Flam, the former UCLA star who is one of the country's ranking players in the first round, and gave Flam a battle before going down on the short end of an 8-6, 6-3 score.

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Hawaii Golfers To Begin Tour Of West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—Twenty-two of Hawaii's top Nisei golfers will arrive in San Francisco next week for the first of several tournaments scheduled with Nisei golfers on the west coast.

First matches have been scheduled for Sept. 25 at the Mira Vista course in Berkeley, where the visitors will play against members of the Golden Gate Golf club and a number of Seattle golfers. The tournament is being arranged by Dr. Carl T. Hirota, president of the Golden Gate group.

The Hawaiians are scheduled to visit west coast cities from Seattle to Los Angeles during their trip. A tournament is being arranged in Los Angeles by the JACL 1000 club.

The Hawaii Nisei are Akira Misawa, Sueki Yamaguchi, George Morishige, Paul Morihara, Yorio Shigemura, D. Orita, Dr. A. Masuda, Harry Okada, Masa Katagiri, Richard Machida, Shizuichi Mizuhashi, K. Takitani, Clarence Yoshikane, K. Morishige, W. J. Senda, Minoru Kanda, K. Chijimatsu, Hajime Kira, Kenneth Sato, William Whaley and Yetsuo Higa.

Jun Oishi Heads Chicago Pin League

CHICAGO—The winter season of the Chicago Nisei Bowling League, sponsored by the local chapter of the JACL, got under way last week as Shig Wakamatsu, chapter president, welcomed the bowlers as part of the JACL organization.

Members of the new cabinet of the 14-team league are: Jun Oishi, pres.; K. Iwafuchi, sec.; S. Nakahira and R. Tsurui, treas.

Dyke Miyagawa headed the outgoing cabinet.

In the first week's play Dyke Miyagawa's 567 led Plaisance Cleaners to a 2518 to 2380 victory over Petite Cleaners, while Hyde Park Restaurant, behind Jun Iishi's high series for the night, a 618 including a 244 game, walloped Jan Jan T., 2523 to 2398.

The Nisei Vue team defeated Tellone Beauty Salon, 2493 to 2392, as F. LaValley had high series with 568, including a 221 game.

Mark Twain smothered Coed Beauty Shop, 2477 to 1976, as G. Seto took high series honors with 560.

The Quality Cleaners nosed out Berns Store, 2421 to 2372, while the Sakada Optometrists romped over Murakami & Sons, 2362 to 2205, behind Mas Sakada's 542.

The Wah Mee Lo team outpointed O. T. Men's Wear, 2394 to 2357, as J. Ota hit a 566 and J. Eto took home a 542 series.

Enter New York Nisei Bowling Loop

NEW YORK—Twelve teams, including an all-girl squad, are entered in the New York Nisei Bowling league for the winter season, according to Frank Yoda, president.

The league will start on Oct. 9 at the Star bowling alley.

The YBA Vets, last year's champions, are favored to repeat and will have Wahoo Washio, Jack Fujisaki, Chuck Miyoshi, Min Nakamura, Seizo Hashimoto and Harry Kouno on their squad.

The all-girl team consists of Kazzie Yokoyama, Alice Kouno, Martha Tomita, Beth Fujimoto and Cuni Sumi.

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Courage, Vision of Two Late Justices Recalled by Masaoka

Japanese Canadian Softball Team Loses New York Series

NEW YORK — The Japanese Canadian softball team from Montreal, Que., lost a two-game series with two Nisei Athletic Association teams here over the Labor Day holidays.

The Chinese Community Club, champions of the NAA, defeated the Canadians, 5 to 2, on Sept. 5 at Riverside Park.

On the previous day the Montreal team dropped a close 6 to 5 decision to the NAA All-Stars.

Outstanding players in the series were Kats Nakashima, Dick Takeuchi and Larry Nakatsuka for Montreal and Fred Ong, Herbert Leung and Inky Sawahata for the New York teams.

A dance was held in honor of the Canadian visitors on Sept. 4 by the NAA at Caravan hall.

Red Bull Division Honors Nisei Buddies

(Continued from page 4)
bespeaking a mutual comradeship which shall endure for always."

Again and again, in detailed stories of 34th division movements, the names "442nd and 100th" crop up.

The book, itself, is a rather compact history of the division, and touches upon the unit's record in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II, but the major portion is devoted to the latter conflict.

It is amply illustrated, and a number of excellent pictures of Nisei troops are included.

The book is for sale to the general public, as well as members of the 34th Division. It is available from: National Headquarters, 34th Infantry Division Association, Argonne Armory, Des Moines, Iowa. Price, \$5.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Americans of Japanese ancestry have lost two of their finest friends on the Supreme court in the past six weeks with the deaths of Justice Wiley Rutledge and Justice Frank Murphy.

This was the way Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, today characterized the deaths of these two jurists. Justice Murphy died six weeks ago, and Justice Rutledge died last week.

Mr. Masaoka pointed out that both justices were among the most staunch advocates of a broad and sympathetic interpretation of law affecting minorities and the privileged of America.

In a telegram of sympathy sent to Justice Rutledge's widow, Mr. Masaoka said:

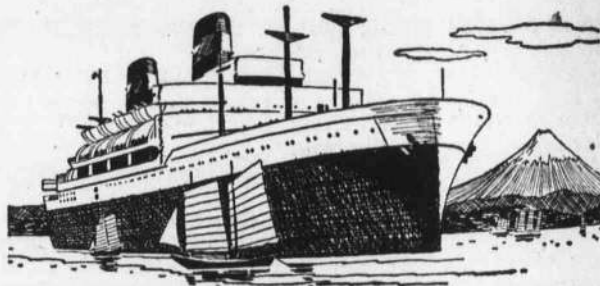
"We persons of Japanese ancestry join with millions of our fellow Americans in extending to you and yours our sympathies and condolences on the death of Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge. Justice Rutledge was an able jurist who interpreted the law in terms of the living present without regard to race, color, creed or national origin. In cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry, he joined with his late colleague, Justice Murphy, in opinions which demonstrated his appreciation of our problems as a racial minority in the United States. Justice Rutledge's death is a great loss to the Supreme Court and to the American people who admire courage, vision and justice."

Yonamine Scores Twice But Honolulu Loses to Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Despite two touchdowns by Hawaii's brilliant halfback, Wally Yonamine, the Bethlehem Bulldogs of the American Football League defeated the Honolulu Warriors, 31 to 21, before 15,000 on Sept. 10.

Yonamine and Henry Abreu were the leading ball carriers for the Honolulu team.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Rokuro Ito, Wash., twins, boy and girl, Sept. 7 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Michikazu Nakai a boy on Aug. 28 in San Francisco.
To the Rev. and Mrs. Shintatsu Kanada a boy on Aug. 27 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Kosuichi, Draper, Utah, a boy on Sept. 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hata a boy on Aug. 23 in Fresno, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Miyamoto girl in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Yoneda girl, Phyllis Nobuko, on Aug. 30 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tokio Yoneda, Clarksburg, Calif., a girl on Sept. 2.
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wada, Altos, Calif., a boy, David, on Aug. 31.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Kajimura, San Francisco, a girl, Elizabeth Shizuko, on Sept. 3.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kengo Komaru girl on Sept. 1 in San Francisco.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hiizu Uyeji a girl on Aug. 12 in San Diego.
To Mr. and Mrs. James Kamiyama a boy on Sept. 8 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. William Nakako girl on Sept. 6 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Aki Iwanaga, Ardena, Calif., a girl on Sept. 11.
To Mr. and Mrs. Sansaku Sugiyama a boy on Sept. 10 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Chick Tsurumi a girl on Aug. 7 in Minneapolis.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Yoshikawa girl on Aug. 19.
To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Oki a girl on Sept. 13 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Motoichi Ozaki boy in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Sumida girl on Sept. 12 in Seattle.

DEATHS

Tsunejiro Nakai, 67, on Sept. 9 in Fresno.

Akira Okamoto, 31, on Sept. 9 in Sacramento.
Paul Hideo Hayakawa, 53, on Sept. 12 in Boise, Idaho.
Chotaro Fujita, 69, on Sept. 5 in Oxnard, Calif.
Kaizo Naka on Sept. 5 in Chicago.
Ryoei Shiroma on Sept. 6 in Guadalupe, Calif.
Fukutaro Sakuda on Sept. 11 in San Francisco.
Hiroshi Ito, 5, on Sept. 12 in Los Angeles.
Kamekichi Shoji, 75, on Sept. 11 in Watsonville, Calif.
Yoshio Masaoka, 31, of Acampo on Sept. 13 near Galt, Calif.
Mrs. Ichie Tabuchi on Sept. 13 in San Francisco.

MARRIAGES

Emiko Amy Nose to James Jiro Yagi on Sept. 3 in San Jose.
Dorothy Yanase to Robert T. Oda on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.
Daisy Todo to Yosh Tomita on Sept. 3 in Seattle.
Emiko Sagimoto to Toshio Nishio on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.
Kay Yokoyama to Tak Sakamashi on Sept. 2 in Seattle.
Heda Iida to Mitsuo Yamada on Sept. 3 in Chicago.
Fusae Fujii to Eiichi Yoshida on Sept. 4 in Oakland, Calif.
Yuriko Lily Ishibashi to Bright Yasunori Onoda on Sept. 3 in Chicago.
Yasuko Nakagawa to Shigeo Sugimoto on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Hamayo Michihara and George K. Sato in Seattle.
Rosie C. Suzuki, 21, and Henry I. Obata in Seattle.
Fumi Ogata, 27, Seattle, and Minoru Hayashi, 30, in Tacoma, Wash.
Alice M. Nakamura, Troutdale, Ore., and Y. Larry Sugahiro in Portland.
Yoneko Morino, 26, San Francisco, and William Y. Nakashima, 39, in Stockton, Calif.
Masayo P. Takemoto, 24, and Robert L. Yano, Kingsburg, Calif., in Fresno.
Rurie Mizuhara, 20, and Akira Nakamura, 22, both of Berkeley, in Oakland.
Martha Ishikawa, 24, Berkeley, and Yoshie Takakuwa, 23, San Francisco, in Oakland.
Emiko Hinoki, 30, San Francisco, and Grant Shimizu, 28, Berkeley, in San Francisco.
Yaeko Sekimachi, 24, and Roy Marubayashi, 26, both of Berkeley, in Oakland.
Irene Y. Kawanishi and Sumio Sakaguchi in Seattle.
Betty Hiranaka, Kent, and Iwo Hirano in Seattle.



Some of the 50 Nisei who attended the August Retreat of the Ellis Community Center of Chicago stroll along the tree-shaded lanes of the beautiful grounds in Des Plaines, Ill., between discussion sessions.

50 Attend Ellis Community Center's August Retreat

CHICAGO—More than 50 persons attended the August Retreat sponsored by the Ellis Community Center at Des Plaines, Ill.

Three discussion sessions featured the two-day weekend affair. The Rev. Reichert led a discussion on "Personal and Religious Living" while Mrs. Lubeck led the group in the consideration of problems arising in the teaching of Sunday school children, speaking on "Practical Psychology in Teaching Children."

Abe Hagiwara led a discussion on "Recreational and Leadership Techniques." In addition to the serious activities, those attending the retreat relaxed with games, swimming and hiking.

New York's JACL Plans Annual Ball At Hotel Delmonico

NEW YORK—Members of the New York JACL chapter are planning to make their forthcoming 5th Anniversary Ball on Oct. 29 at famed Hotel Delmonico "the biggest and best ever."

Frank Okazaki is general chairman for the affair and an effort is being made by him and his committee to attract a large non-Nisei group to the affair.

Roger Stanley's orchestra will play for the semi-formal function which will start at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased in advance for \$4.80 per couple or for \$6 at the gate. Single tickets are \$3.

Members of Chairman Okazaki's staff are Dick Akagi, program; Gerald G. Kubo, tickets; Sachi Tasaka, reservations; Akira Hayashi and Tomio Enochy, souvenir booklets, and Mitsuo Yasuda, publicity and promotion.

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Plan Oratorical Contest in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—The speakers' bureau of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California this week announced an oratorical contest for Nisei and Sansei to be held on Oct. 29 at the Nishi Hongwanji Hall.

The contest will be divided into English and Japanese language division and three prizes will be awarded in each division.

Contestants in the Japanese language section must be between the ages of 18 to 27 years, inclusive. Contestants in the English division must be senior high school students or freshmen or sophomores in college.

Contestants will be free to choose their own subjects and speeches will be limited to 12 minutes in length.

Applications are being accepted by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California, 117 North San Pedro St., Los Angeles 12.

Manuscripts of speeches must be filed by Oct. 15.

In addition to the chamber group, it was announced that the contest is being endorsed and sponsored by the local JACL, Southern California Japanese American Church Federation, Los Angeles Buddhist Federation and local newspapers.

Wedding Vows

PORTLAND, Ore. — Wedding vows were exchanged by Alice Nakamura and Larry Sugahiro in a candlelight ceremony at the Epworth Methodist church on Sept. 6 with the Rev. Francis M. Hayashi conducting the service.

The bride, third daughter of Mrs. T. Nakamura, was given in marriage by her brother, Tats Nakamura. Her sister, Mrs. Harry Tambara, was matron of honor.

Mr. Sugahiro, son of Mrs. T. Sugahira of Ontario, was attended by Sanford Mio as best man.

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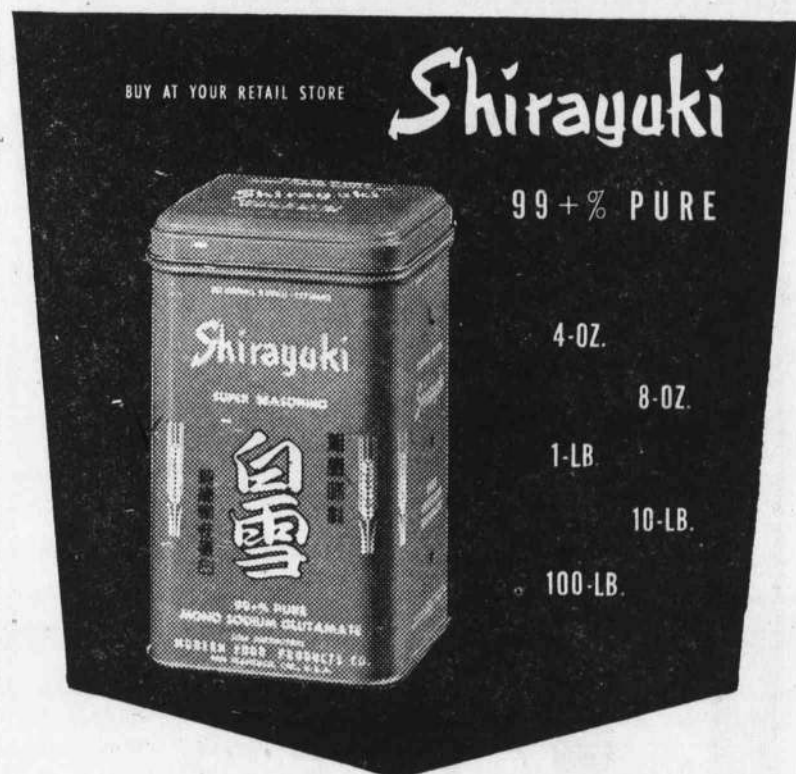
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Rev. Nakajima To Attend UN Meet in Paris

Will Be One of 12
Northern California
Delegates to UNESCO

SAN FRANCISCO—Under the auspices of the World Affairs Committee of Northern California and the Fellowship Church of All Peoples of San Francisco, the Rev. Arnold Nakajima will be a delegate to the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Culture Organization (UNESCO) conference to be held in Paris during the month of September.

The Rev. Nakajima sailed from New York on the Queen Mary, Sept. 14, with a team of 12 interracial, inter-cultural workshop members chosen from northern California area. He will take part in a symposium on Sept. 22, in London. Thereafter, the team will travel to Paris.

The Rev. Nakajima is at present graduate assistant and fellow at Pacific School of Religion, Department of Psychology and Religious Education, Berkeley, and is working toward his doctorate degree. He is the former minister of the Los Angeles Union church.

New Car Will Be Grand Prize at Chicago JACL Fete

CHICAGO—A 1949 Chevrolet is the grand prize at the Chicago JACL's Oriental Holiday Bazaar which will be staged on Oct. 22 and 23 at Washington Hall, 1340 W. Washington Blvd.

Funds raised at the event will be used toward defraying the Chicago JACL's expenses in playing host to the 1940 National JACL convention.

Among those working with Chairman Joe Komaki are: Shig Wakamatsu, Kumco Yoshinari, Joe Maruyama, Smoky Sakurada, Hiram Akita, George Taki, Eileen Nagatomo, Louise Suski, Jobo Nakamura, Paul Otake, Ann Otake, George Koyama, Neal Geva, Ronald Shiozaki, Lincoln Shimidzu, Mike Hagiwara, Jim Kozuma, Nob Murakami, Esther Hagiwara, Marvel Maeda, Aki Tani, Dr. Frank Sakamoto, Gerald Kakehashi, Kay Masuda and Ariya Oda.

Jane Akimoto Announces Troth

The engagement of Miss Jane Akimoto to Tada Sato of Roy, Utah was announced last week by Mr. and Mrs. Masanori Akimoto of Salt Lake City.

Miss Akimoto, a former resident of Los Angeles, is a nurse at the LDS hospital.

Japanese American Growers Win Top State Fair Awards

CENTERVILLE, Calif. — Alameda County vegetable growers, whose entries included many from Japanese American farmers, received the second sweepstakes prize for their vegetable exhibit at the California State Fair last week.

In addition, 21 other individual prizes were won by growers. Among the awards were the following:

First place awards: Kentucky wonder pole beans, Kay Mayeda; Lima beans, Shikano brothers; Crisp head lettuce, James Fudenna; Cauliflower, Bruno Orsetti; Summer squash, Zucchini, Shikano brothers; Broccoli, Sam Murakami; Round head cabbage, Ky Kato; Japanese radish, Shikano brothers; Garnet potato, Shikano brothers.

Second place awards: Green podded bush beans, Kay Mayeda; Bell peppers, Yutaka Handa; Swiss chard, Shikano brothers.

Placer County JACL Honors Man Who Was Friend in Need

PENRYN, Calif. — The Placer County chapter of the JACL this week cited Harry R. Owen, pioneer resident of Penryn, as an individual who has been an "outstanding friend" of returned evacuees to the area.

The Placer County chapter recalled that some instances of violence and hoodlumism greeted the evacuees when they returned to the foothill county of orchards and farms in 1945.

The rapid manner in which the returned evacuees have reestablished themselves may be attributed to the help and encouragement that the returnees have received from friends and business associates in the county. Of these Placer County residents who have done much to assist the evacuees, Mr. Owen is an outstanding example, according to the local JACL.

Mr. Owen is a native of Penryn, the little community between Loomis and Newcastle, whose pre-evacuation population was composed principally of persons of Japanese ancestry. When the mass evacuation was carried out in 1942 the community of Penryn became virtually a ghost town as merchants and townspeople were forced to leave for the assembly centers and many neighboring farms were vacated.

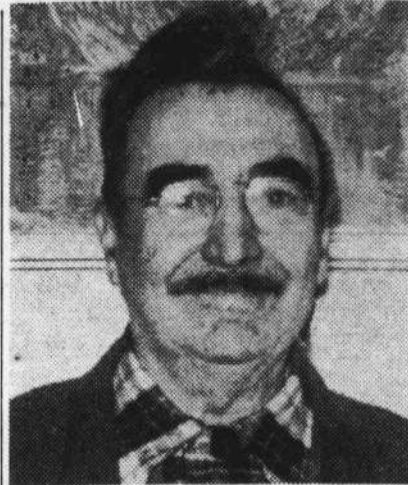
Mr. Owen visited the boarded-up community often during the war years when persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the evacuated area and, holding the rating of a deputy sheriff, was able to thwart would-be vandals, thieves and troublemakers. As a result the Penryn residents, nearly 500 of whom returned to the community following the lifting of the exclusion order against persons of Japanese ancestry by the army in 1945, found that they did not suffer as much damage from vandals as did the evacuees from some of the other communities in the area.

Born in Penryn in 1889, Mr. Owen grew up in the community. He attended college in San Francisco and returned to Penryn where he later operated the Penryn grocery store. He became acquainted with the Japanese farmers who came in the district to operate orchards and farms.

He was later manager of the Pioneer Fruit Exchange in Penryn and owned and operated three gold mines, the Alabama, Highway 40 and Marylyn.

At the present time he owns two orchards operated by Japanese American tenants and also owns many buildings in the community. He retired from active work in 1940.

During his long period of associations with persons of Japanese ancestry in Placer County, Mr. Owen has made countless friends, according to the JACL chapter. He has been a familiar figure at Nisei and Issei weddings, dating back even to the days of the "picture brides." He helped the Japanese farmers in the early days of leasing and contracting for or-



HARRY R. OWEN

chards and later has assisted a number of Japanese families in purchasing farm property.

He has contributed for the various fund drives initiated by Japanese and Nisei organizations during the past 40 years.

When the evacuees first returned to Placer County, Mr. Owen became a reader of the Pacific Citizen and found out for the first time that the Japanese Americans had a national organization. He read in the PC of the difficulty which the organization was having in raising funds and volunteered to contribute to the work of the JACL and the ADC fund drive. He is an annual contributor.

When the Placer County JACL recently launched a drive to construct a picnic ground and a baseball park for Nisei teams, Mr. Owen was among the first contributors to the project.

The Placer JACL recalled that when the evacuees first returned to the area in 1945, they felt the need for a night watchman in the Penryn community. They were able to prevail upon Mr. Owen to come out of retirement to take the position.

"He is still doing the work to help out his Issei and Nisei friends," the JACL said. "We are indeed honored to consider him our friend."

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New York Times Asks Passage Of Walter Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The New York Times again has asked for passage of legislation for equalization in naturalization and immigration the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week.

In a recent editorial, The Times said:

"Two important measures affecting immigration and naturalization have been adopted in the House of Representatives, but are still languishing in the Senate's Judiciary Committee. On March 1, the House adopted the Judd bill providing for limited immigration—quotas of 100 a year—from Asiatic countries not covered by previous legislation. On June 6, the House unanimously approved the Walter resolution providing for the elimination of race and color bars to naturalization. This is a matter of justice—obviously not of 'floodgate' the country with Oriental labor."

"These measures should have prompt Senate approval, and there is little doubt that they would pass if they could be pried loose from Senator McCarran's committee. Even if the Senate is so sensitive to American Legion resolutions that it is unwilling to face the issue of fair play on Asiatic immigration, it can at least do justice to the some 80,000 persons who are legally in the United States and whose loyalty and value are unquestioned but happen to be barred from citizenship by laws that are now an admitted anachronism. This is simple fair play and the Senate should see to it that the right thing is done."

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