



## JACL Charges Los Angeles County Housing Officials Discriminate on Minorities

Ishikawa Asks Public Hearing to Investigate Alleged Misconduct of Officials Who Practice Discrimination in Selection of Tenants

LOS ANGELES—The County Housing Authority was asked the JACL on Oct. 6 to show due cause why its commissioners should not be removed for misconduct in office by racially discriminating in the selection of tenants in the Los Angeles County housing projects, it was announced by Sam Ishikawa, Southern California JACL regional director. The JACL also asked for a public hearing to investigate the facts.

In its letter to the Board of Supervisors the JACL stated:

"Repeated studies have shown that the Los Angeles County Housing Authority practices racial discrimination in the selection of tenants for its public housing accommodations and in a recent survey made by the American Jewish Committee it was shown that Negroes, Mexican Americans and whites have definitely been segregated."

The JACL official added that Supervisor Raymond V. Darby has declared that he has "visited all four housing projects and found therein Mexicans, Negroes, and early all other races, but must say as I recall I did not see any of Japanese descent."

The letter from the JACL continued: "It is also clear that none of the county's housing projects is interracial. We feel that segregation of any racial minority groups has influences. It has been further shown that the Los Angeles County Housing Authority has not made available houses of permanent construction to any families of the Negro race."

The JACL further declared: "It has been repeatedly shown in the courts that racial discrimination by public bodies such as the Los Angeles County Housing Authority violates federal and state statutes. It has been shown that zoning ordinances purporting to segregate white and non-white neighbors have been held invalid. It has been further held that public authorities such as the Los Angeles County Housing Authority have been denied the power to enforce restrictive covenants."

"We understand that repeated efforts have been made to have conferences and interviews with the commissioners of the Los Angeles County Housing Authority regarding the possibility of changes in policy through conferences and persuasion. However, these requests have been repeatedly denied by the commissioners of the Los Angeles County Housing Authority. Therefore, the Japanese American Citizens League re-

spectfully requests of the Board of Supervisors to direct the Commissioners of the Los Angeles County Housing Authority to show cause why they should not be removed for 'misconduct in office' (under Section 7, Housing Authority Law). We strongly appeal to you to direct the Housing Authority commissioners to appear for a hearing ten days after the service upon them of charges of discrimination."

In this protest to the commissioners of the Los Angeles County Housing Authority, the JACL was joined by the American Jewish Committee, the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, Community Service Organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations.

## Japanese Canadian Stranded Return To Dominion Homes

TORONTO, Ont.—More than 100 Canadian residents, stranded in Japan during the war, have returned to the Dominion since V-J day, the New Canadian reported this week.

The newspaper said that the total of returnees will exceed 140 when 24 persons arrive this month.

The paper said a number of Japanese Canadians in Japan have been denied permission to return to Canada. This group includes men who were forcibly conscripted into the Japanese army during the war and Canadian-born persons who went to Japan on repatriation boats with their parents after V-J day.

## Hurt in Collision

FRESNO, Calif. — Tadasai Tanaka, 17, was in critical condition following a motorcycle accident on Sept. 25.

## Iva d'Aquino Given 10-Year Sentence on Treason Count

### SISTER, BROTHER BACK INNOCENCE OF MRS. D'AQUINO

CHICAGO—Despite the jury's decision finding Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino guilty in the "Tokyo Rose" trial, two members of the Toguri family reasserted their belief in Mrs. d'Aquino's innocence this week.

Fred Toguri, 39, and Inez Toguri, 24, brother and sister of Mrs. d'Aquino, declared they will "always feel that their sister is innocent."

Both said that the jury's long four-day deliberations had given them hope that their sister would be acquitted and noted that they had received the verdict with "extreme disappointment."

## Sen. McCarran Favors Issei Citizenship Bill

Tells Watsonville Editor He Favors Principles of Bills

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — Sen. Pat McCarran, D., Nev., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has informed the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian that he is "pressing for favorable action" on the Walter resolution which removes racial discrimination from U.S. naturalization laws.

Sen. McCarran's letter to the Register-Pajaronian was received after the Watsonville daily had published editorial comment favoring the Walter resolution and the Judd bill for equality in immigration and naturalization as a gesture of belated justice to resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The Nevada senator wrote Frank F. Orr, editor of the Register-Pajaronian, that "I personally strongly favor the principles of both bills."

Declaring that he was urging favorable action on the Walter resolution, Sen. McCarran added that he felt the Judd bill should be held up for consideration in conjunction with the overall revision of the immigration laws.

In an editorial on Sept. 29, the Register-Pajaronian commented: "It's awfully nice to hear that Senator McCarran 'strongly favors' the principles of both bills."

"It's good to have him write that 'I am pressing for favorable action on HJR 238.'"

"This is cheering news. 'It's a bit belated, that's all. 'Since spring both those bills have been bottled up tight in one of Senator McCarran's subcommittees.'"

## Phoenix Paper Salutes Nisei in Salt River Valley

PHOENIX, Ariz.—An editorial salute to Japanese Americans in the Salt River Valley was published in the Arizona Times on Sept. 19.

The editorial was a tribute to the Arizona chapter of the JACL and its 90 members.

It praised their citizenship, recalling:

"Most spent at least a part of the war years in the camps of the War Relocation Authority. Tough medicine for American citizens. They took it. It was tonic to these hardy sons and daughters whom America gestured to disown in early war hysteria; but on second sober look and thought couldn't."

"The wide-eyed toddlers on the ditches before the Pearl Harbor warplanes screamed have won their way to solid citizenship in the Valley of the Sun today."

## Defendant Faces \$10,000 Fine, Loss of Citizenship As Result of Conviction

SAN FRANCISCO—Iva Toguri d'Aquino stood in stunned silence Thursday as she learned the results of her conviction on the charge of treason—ten years of her life in prison, a fine of \$10,000 and the loss of her American citizenship.

The first two were pronounced by Judge Michael J. Roche as he handed down the sentence for the 33-year-old Nisei who was found guilty last week of broadcasting treasonable statements over Japan's airlines during the war.

The loss of her American nationality was the automatic result of her conviction.

Thus Mrs. d'Aquino lost the citizenship to which she had clung throughout her war years in Japan, even while broadcasting for Radio Tokyo.

It was the same citizenship which enabled her country to try her for treason.

Had Mrs. d'Aquino taken out Japanese nationality while in Japan, she would never have been arrested and tried for the crime of treason by the United States.

By another ironic twist, it was the testimony of other Nisei who renounced their American citizenship that brought her into Federal court, where on Oct. 6 she was sentenced.

The 33-year-old woman stood head hunched forward, hands clasped behind her as Judge Roche read the sentence. Earlier she had told reporters, "I couldn't believe they would send me to jail. My conscience is clear."

Her attorney Wayne M. Collins said he would bring an appeal for a new trial. It would be based, he indicated, upon several grounds, including the charge that the original indictment does not state a cause of action and that Mrs. d'Aquino has already spent two years in prison and has thus served her sentence.

The nearly-emaciated woman could not speak to reporters when asked to comment after hearing the sentence.

She choked up, then motioned to Collins to speak for her.

The State department, Collins said, had left Mrs. d'Aquino stranded. She was, he said, a "girl of great courage."

Prior to pronouncement of sentence, the judge had denied four defense motions to set aside the conviction.

Collins had asked for:

1. A new trial, on grounds of errors of law in instructions to the jury and misconduct by the prosecutor.

2. For arrest of judgment, on grounds the indictment didn't state a public offense; that the Federal court in San Francisco was without

jurisdiction in the case, since Mrs. d'Aquino, upon being returned to the United States for trial, had first touched American jurisdiction in Okinawa. (The law states that a prisoner returned from overseas must be tried in the court where he first touched U.S. jurisdiction.)

3. An acquittal, on grounds that the evidence was insufficient to sustain conviction; that Mrs. d'Aquino was in double jeopardy, or else that the year she spent in prison in Japan before her return here constituted denial of her constitutional right to a speedy trial; that the government, by admission of its witnesses, had lost some evidence; that use of earphones for playing government recordings of her broadcasts constituted a denial of public trial, since the words and music were heard only by those persons provided with earphones—the jury, judge, attorneys and press.

4. Clemency, and the minimum sentence of five years.

Mrs. d'Aquino, Collins said, was "a mere girl" in 1943 when she gave in to the pressures that forced her to broadcast for Radio Tokyo. She yielded to the same pressures which forced 27 prisoners of war, men and soldiers, to broadcast, Collins said.

Judge Roche denied the motions, then pronounced sentence as the Nisei woman stood, stunned and apathetic.

Tom De Wolfe, special prosecutor, commented:

"The jury has found this unfortunate defendant has committed one of the most serious and heinous offenses known to the federal statutes. She has had a fair trial and been given all her legal and constitutional rights."

Thus, fourteen weeks after her trial began, Mrs. d'Aquino found herself named a traitor, one of only seven persons in the history of the country convicted on the charge of treason.

The trial was the longest and most costly treason trial in American courts.

Its expense, to the government, (Continued on page 2)

## Statehood Critic Boomed for References to Oriental Group

Boos greeted a speaker opposing statehood for Hawaii when he mentioned the loyalty of children of Oriental immigrant parents in territory on the Town Meeting of the Air broadcast heard nationally on Oct. 4 over the American Broadcasting system.

Daniel G. Ridley, Honolulu attorney who joined with Senator Harry Cain of Washington in opposing statehood, was booed by the audience on two occasions.

He said that one of the principal reasons for his opposition was that Hawaii's population is comprised largely of Oriental persons. Their children, he said, necessarily are brought up largely in the alien family tradition, and are the parents' views.

His comment started a low murmur of approval from the Honolulu audience. The murmurs changed to boos when he added that the sole reason the parents come to Hawaii was "in pursuit of the almighty dollar."

Moderator George V. Denny quickly shushed the boosing but it broke out again later when Mr. Ridley made similar references to citizens of Oriental ancestry.

Later Mr. Ridley said that the "overwhelming majority" of citizens of Oriental ancestry "are as good American citizens as I am."

The broadcast was transcribed on Sept. 7 when members of the Town Hall round-the-world tour visited Hawaii. The Honolulu town meeting was held in the McKinley auditorium with an audience of 2,200 participating.

It was indicated that the preponderance of audience opinion favored statehood and anti-statehood comment was solicited by Moderator Denny.

The case for statehood was presented by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii and Dr. Willard E. Givens, educator.

Senator Cain argued that the issues of non-contiguity and of alleged subversive influences must be decided before Hawaii can be considered a reasonable risk for statehood.

Delegate Farrington declared that Hawaii and its people had proved in peace and war of being worthy of state status. Dr. Givens declared that Hawaii had outgrown the territorial form of government and was ready for—and entitled to—statehood.

## State Marriage Laws Force Couple to Travel 2800 Miles

CLARKDALE, Ariz.—The Stan Meredith Henshalls, newlyweds, have settled down here in Clarkdale, Ariz., after a twelve-day, 2800-mile trip to be married.

The complicating factor in their case was the fact that Mrs. Henshall is a Nisei, the former Mary Ban of Nampa, Ida., and more recently of Sedona, Ariz. They were refused a marriage license in four states because of her racial ancestry.

On Aug. 21 they left Sedona for Nevada, planning to marry in that state, since Arizona does not permit intermarriages. They were accompanied by the children of their former marriages, Linda Ban, 8, and Tommy Henshall, 5.

"After driving all night," relates Mrs. Henshall, "we stopped in the little town of Pioche, spruced up a bit, and walked up the steps of the courthouse, hand in hand, to apply for a marriage license."

There we learned that Nevada, the state where we thought anything goes, would not issue us a license."

The couple did not want to turn back to California, where a three-day waiting period is required; so they headed for Nampa, Ida., hoping to find a state in the northwest that would allow them to wed.

On Sept. 2, after a three-day wait, they were finally married in College Place, Wash., by a Presbyterian minister.

"Although Stan is English, and still a British subject," says Mrs. Henshall, "and I am a citizen of the United States, it was I who made it necessary for us to drive through five states and a total of 2800 miles to get married."

The Henshalls are now settled in Clarkdale, where Mrs. Henshall is an elementary school teacher. Her husband plans to go into business in nearby Cottonwood.



## Walter Resolution Prospects Dim as Senator McCarran Continues Tour of Europe

By I. H. GORDON

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Prospects for passage before Congress adjourns of the Walter resolution which, for the first time in this nation's history would erase the last racist aspects of its naturalization laws, appear this week to hinge almost entirely on whether or not Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), returns from Europe before the present session ends, possibly about Oct. 15.

The Walter resolution, already approved by the House and the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, must be acted on by the full Judiciary, headed by Sen. McCarran, before it may come up for a Senate vote.

Currently, Sen. McCarran is touring Europe where he has spent considerable time in Spain.

Before leaving the United States, Sen. McCarran arranged with the Judiciary that it would meet during his absence only to approve a nominee to fill the last vacancy on the Supreme court, and take up no other matters without his presence. The Judiciary did meet recently to approve the nomination of Sherman Minton for the high court.

Informed sources say there is a bare possibility the Judiciary committee might hold a short session during McCarran's absence, but this is not held overly likely.

Without the chairman's presence, the Judiciary, for all practical purposes, is unable to meet and act on any bills pending before it. And without committee action, the Senate may not vote on a measure.

However, if the Senate does not act on the Walter resolution before adjournment, it still may vote on the measure when it reconvenes next January.

Meanwhile, Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, summarized the principal steps which must be taken before the Walter Resolution could become law:

1. Sen. McCarran must return from Europe.
2. The Judiciary committee must unanimously recommend Senate approval of the measure at least three days before adjournment.
3. The resolution then must be placed on the Senate calendar.
4. The Senate must permit passage without a dissenting vote. One objection can kill the resolution, and a motion to "pass over" will pigeonhole the bill for the session.
5. The president must sign the bill.

The most difficult hurdle is obtaining Judiciary committee action, Mr. Masaoka said. He amplified this by pointing out there is no opposition to the measure in the

Committee but so far it simply is being smothered under the dust of inaction.

Masaoka said an effort is being made to contact all Senators and explain the purposes and objectives of the resolution. Thus, if the Judiciary committee should meet before the session ends and approve the measure, it should face no opposition from the floor.

"We feel there not only is substantial approval for the bill among the Senators, but many, including these from the far west, are actively interested in its passage," he said.

"Many have told me it is a matter of simple justice to some 90,000 persons of Oriental ancestry living in the United States and territories that they should be given the right to apply for naturalization if they are given the right to permanent residence in this country," he added.

Sen. McCarran, prior to leaving for Europe and a visit to France or Spain, wrote several constituents in Nevada he was interested in passage of the Walter Resolution.

Earlier in the year he told a news service he hoped to see passage of a bill that would at least grant citizenship rights to legally resident aliens.

It should be pointed out that Sen. McCarran has been a controversial figure in legislation to liberalize America's displaced persons law.

DP legislation also is tied up in his committee. With pressure mounting for action on this bill before the end of the present session, Sen. McCarran's trip to Europe provided a convenient way for him to step outside the pale of the fight to get a DP bill before the Senate.

If, as some sources report, a Senate discharge petition should take the DP bill out of the Judiciary, regardless of committee action or inaction, Sen. McCarran might return from Europe before Congress adjourns. Otherwise, observers feel he may not come back for several weeks. Congress, as was noted, is plugging for adjournment by Oct. 15.

He pointed out it was on just such a basis that the Oregon Supreme Court recently invalidated that state's Alien Land law, patterned after California's.

Mr. Ennis and Mr. Masaoka also met with Department of Justice officials to learn that more than 8500 claims totaling some \$32,000,000 so far have been filed under the Evacuation Claims act for real and personal property losses suffered in the forced removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast several months after the outbreak of the war.

At the same time, they reviewed the operation of the Los Angeles claims office of the Department of Justice, and urged Justice officials to expedite processing and payment of claims. The department said it would lend every effort to assist in the claims payment program, Mr. Masaoka said.

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### Report Suicide

LODI, Calif.—Mrs. Kura Kato, 71, was found dead by hanging on Sept. 29 in her room at the Chugoku hotel.

She was reported to have been despondent because of illness.

## BROADWAY STARS TO PERFORM AT N.Y. JACL FETE

NEW YORK—Several Broadway night club stars have promised to perform at the New York JACL's 5th annual anniversary ball on Oct. 5 at the famous Hotel Delmonico, Dick Akagi, entertainment chairman, announced this week.

The souvenir booklet is being edited by Sachi Tasaka, young advertising executive.

Roger Stanley, whose orchestra will provide the musical background for the ball, has appeared with Hildegard, Rudy Vallee and others and has played at the Stork Club, the St. Regis and other Manhattan night spots.

Tickets are on sale at \$4.80 a couple and \$3 for singles.

## Nominations Committee for JACL Named

A National JACL Nominating Committee to present a slate of national officers for the 1950-52 term was named in Salt Lake City last week by National President Hito Okada in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution. Patrick Okura, president of the Omaha chapter, was appointed chairman of the committee.

Other members representing their respective district councils are: Ira Shimasaki, Washington, D.C., for the Eastern District; Mrs. Dorothy Kitow, Chicago, for the Midwest; Ken Uchida, Ogden, Intermountain District Council; and Frank Mizusawa of Orange County for the Pacific Southwest District Council. Yet to be named by their respective districts are representatives from the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council and from the Pacific Northwest.

The JACL national constitution calls for a report from this committee by April 1st of next year and voting by the general membership with the results to be announced at the 1950 national biennial convention in Chicago.

## Chicago Buddhists Hold Ohigan Service

CHICAGO—The Chicago YBA observed the autumnal Ohigan service Sunday, Sept. 25, with a capacity congregation to hear the Rev. Gyodo Kono.

Noboru Oto was in charge of the morning service.

The YBA cabinet was installed after the service in a ceremony led by Tak Ichikawa.

Ben Yamanaka accepted the gavel. His cabinet consists of Shig Kitahata, vice pres.; Sachi Yagi and Kay Kikugawa, secretaries; Teruo Kitagawa, treas.; and Tosh Nishimura, auditor.

Serving on the newly created executive committee are Jim Arima, coordinator, religious dept.; Tak Murakami and Roy Ota, assistants; Masaye Nishimura, sec.; Molly Okita, social chmn.; Alma Kurisu, publicity chmn.; Satomi Chikaraishi, music chmn.; Bill Adachi, recreational director; Tony Tanaka, public relations and social welfare chmn.; and Yemi Sedohara, historian.

## Chicago JACL Seeks Support from Clubs For Coming Bazaar

CHICAGO—The cooperation of Chicago area Nisei organizations is being asked by the Chicago JACL in the bazaar which will be held at Washington Hall on Oct. 22 and 23 to raise funds for the national JACL convention which will be held in Chicago in September, 1950.

Nisei organizations are being asked to sponsor booths at the bazaar, while support is also being sought from Chicagoans of Filipino, Korean and Chinese ancestry.

Theme of the bazaar has been set as "Oriental Holiday" and entertainment from performers of various ancestries has been scheduled.

A feature of the bazaar will be a drawing for a Chevrolet sedan at 10 p.m. on Oct. 23.

The next meeting of the bazaar committee will be held on Oct. 11 at the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

## California Paper Declares Mrs. d'Aquino Should Receive New Trial in Treason Case

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Iva Toguri d'Aquino should have a new trial because the judge "in effect" bribed the jurors to arrive at a verdict which they would not otherwise honestly have come to.

This is the opinion of the Alameda Times Star, which also pointed out that the prosecution took "the greatest possible pains" to see that the jury trying Mrs. d'Aquino had no one of non-white ancestry on it.

The jury arrived at its decision, The Times Star said, after it had disagreed so completely that in any other case it would have been dismissed as a hung jury with an order for a new trial.

The Times Star pointed out that the judge, "apparently obsessed with the feeling that the case was costing too much money for the government," ordered the jurors to try again to arrive at a verdict.

"In our opinion such an observation during the course of a trial should be enough to justify a new trial for a case," said the Alameda paper.

"When the freedom of a person, let alone his life, is at stake before a court, the question of cost should not be allowed consideration," the Times Star said.

"The theory of justice in our country, and historically also, is that it is not purchasable."

"We do not mean to say, of course, that bribery in the traditional meaning of the word was employed in the Tokyo Rose case," the Times Star declared.

"But we do most emphatically mean this—that the judge, speaking with the awesome dignity of the law behind him, did in effect bribe the jurors to arrive at a verdict which they would not, if left to their devices, honestly have come to."

"He did it by introducing this question of cost. By pointing out to the jury that the trial had cost so much money he almost certainly made the jurors feel that they would let the government and the

people of the country down if they did not reach a verdict.

"The bribery then would be the infernal thought—that they did bring in a verdict, that would be the benefactors of the government and the people."

"Under the circumstances of the case this appears to us as a shocking thing, for in the trial of anyone of Japanese ancestry in this state today—a state which for generations has had violent anti-Japanese feelings among a substantial portion of its population—it seems likely to us that a jury, pressed for a verdict, and in a treason trial especially, would tend to give the government the benefit of the doubt instead of the accused."

"We are of the opinion that this is what happened, and from what we have heard from many persons we are not alone in this belief."

"And now for just one more thought on the Tokyo Rose trial."

"It is a most unpleasant one."

"In the selections of the jury according to the news reports, the greatest possible pains were taken by the prosecution to see that a person who was of Caucasian ancestry was allowed on the jury."

"Thus in the trial of a person with Oriental blood, it happened that no juror with Oriental blood was selected. And it also happened that no juror of Negro or Indian ancestry either, so far as is known, was selected."

## Mrs. d'Aquino Given 10-Year Prison Term, \$10,000 Fine

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has been placed at half a million dollars.

It began on July 5, the day after the defendant's 33rd birthday.

During the 56 days of testimony the government called up 46 witnesses, the defense 25. The defense also introduced depositions from 19 other witnesses, all in Japan.

The government's witnesses included John Kenkichi Oki, one-time New York university football player, and George Mitsushio, formerly a Los Angeles newspaperman. Both of them were Nisei who renounced their American citizenship while they were in Japan.

They were the government's key witnesses for the overt acts of treason for which Mrs. d'Aquino was indicted. Oki testified to all eight of the acts, Mitsushio to seven.

Both of them testified to the single act on which she was convicted, act 6.

## Kaz Oshiki Joins Staff of Newspaper In Wisconsin City

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Kaz Oshiki is now on the staff of The Courier, published in Prairie du Chien.

Oshiki was the 1949 editor of the Drake university yearbook Quax.

He was the first winner of the Ben Frank Masaoka memorial scholarship.

## Parents Report Student Missing

SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—Toshiro Shintaku, 17, has been missing since Sept. 15 when he left home to enroll at Pasadena City College, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Shintaku, reported last week.

The youth was described as 5 feet 6 inches in height with a scar near his right ear, the aftermath of an ear operation.

A wartime strandee in Japan, he returned to the United States in 1947.

That act states that in October 1944, Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast reference to the battle of Leyte gulf:

"Orphans of the Pacific, really are orphans now. How are you going to get home, and that all your ships are sunk?"

Mitsushio told the jury he asked her to make this broadcast. Oki told the jury he heard her make it.

On the first day of the trial, 13th week, the case went to all-white jury which had listened for 12 weeks to the conflicting testimony of 90 witnesses. (Prosecutor De Wolfe had challenged every prospective juror of non-white origin. Most of the challenged jurors were Negroes.)

The jury deliberated for three days, then returned to the courtroom to announce it could not reach a decision.

Judge Roche told the jurors the case had been a "long and expensive" one and asked them to return to their deliberations to make another try at reaching a verdict.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 7, at 6:08 p.m. the jury filed back in and announced it had found the Nisei guilty of treason, guilty on act 6.

The verdict was greeted with obvious shock and disappointment in the courtroom, where sympathy for the defendant grew stronger during the long, exhaustive trial.

When reporters told Jury Foreman John Mann they had voted 9-1 for acquittal on the first ballot, he replied, "Well, you're not from it." He added that at least two jurors had never budged from their position that the defendant was guilty.

Observers noted that Court Clerk James Welch's voice shook as he read the jury's findings. When jurors were asked individually they agreed to the verdict. Foreman, Mrs. Flora G. Covell, of Mont, Calif., housewife, could not speak up, she finally choked out a "yes."

The lengthy trial proved an exhausting one for the defendant who lost thirty pounds in the past three months. She was reported to be "listless and apathetic" when returned to the county jail, where she has been held since she arrived here for trial Sept. 25, 1944.

## Discuss Alien Land Law Test Case Problems in Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Problems involved in another test of the California Alien Land law before the state and U.S. Supreme courts, and progress of the evacuation claims program were reviewed here over the weekend by JACL ADC officials and east and west coast attorneys.

Here for a conference with Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC director, were:

A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles, former JACL counsel who argued the Oyama Land and Takahashi Fishing cases before the U.S. Supreme Court; Edward J. Ennis, New York, JACL legal counsel, and Charles A. Horsky, legal adviser to the Washington JACL ADC office.

Currently, a case involving an Issei test of the California law is pending before a state appellate court.

Mr. Masaoka said the JACL, in cooperation with the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California, the Southern Californian Legal Defense Fund, the Kikaken Kisei Domei, and the ADC, will institute another test of the law's effect upon citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The two cases should reach the U.S. Supreme Court about the same time, Mr. Masaoka said, regardless of the outcome in the lower courts, even though the Issei test already has suffered the adverse decision.

With the U.S. Supreme Court studying the cases simultaneously, the high legal body will have to



# Nisei GI, Wartime Prisoner of War in Japan, To Testify in Provo Treason Trial

## Nisei Girl Wins Prize in Annual Fashion Contest

CHICAGO — Becky Yamaguchi, formerly of Berkeley, Calif., is one of the 43 winners of preliminary \$50 awards in the Chicago Japanese 10th annual American fashion contest.

Her design will be entered in the contest finals on Oct. 13 and 14 in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel when audience vote will select the winners of the first, \$1000 second and \$500 prizes.

## Masao Satow Will Visit 26 Units on Trip

### National Director Will Visit JACL Groups in California

Masao W. Satow, national director of the JACL, will visit all 26 chapters of the Northern California and Western Nevada district council, beginning on Oct. 10 with Reno JACL.

Mr. Satow will be accompanied by Joe Grant Masao, West Coast regional director JACL ADC.

On his tour the JACL officials will bring chapters up to date on JACL developments and will discuss local organizational problems.

The following itinerary has been scheduled for Mr. Satow.

**OCTOBER**

Oct. 10, Reno, Nev.; 11, Marysville, Calif.; 12, Sacramento; 13, Yuba County; 14, Florin; 15, Yuba County; 16, French Camp; 17, Yuba County; 18, Livingston-Merced; 19, Yuba American Loyalty League; 20, Parlier; 21, Reedley; 22, Tulare County; 23, Delano; 24, San Joaquin County; 25, Salinas Valley; 26, Monterey County; 27, Watsonville; 28, Santa Clara United Citizens League; 29, San Mateo County; 30, South Alameda County, Eden Township.

**NOVEMBER**

Nov. 1, Alameda; 2, Eastbay (Oakland and Berkeley); 3, San Francisco; and, 4, Sonoma County.

## Sacramento JACL Hosts Dinner for Masao Satow

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A welcome dinner will be held for Masao Satow, JACL national director, when he arrives in Sacramento on Oct. 12 on his west coast tour.

Satow will also address the JACL group here that evening at the JACL office at 8 p.m. The dance committee will be in charge of the social period. Refreshments will be served.

All members of the Sacramento chapter are asked to sign up with Mary Taketa to make reservations for the dinner. Taketa can be reached at his office or by phone Gilbert 2-1933.

## Win Cities JACL Raises ADC Funds

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Win Cities United Citizens League (JACL) has forwarded \$225, result of a fund drive for the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, it was reported by Dr. George Nishida, chapter treasurer. The drive was led by George Yanagita, UCL president.

## Gamma Rho Dance

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Gamma Rhos will hold their third annual semi-formal dance, "Silhouettes in Fantasy," on Oct. 15 at the Masonic temple ballroom overlooking downtown Sacramento.

Admission will be \$2.75 per couple.

SAN FRANCISCO — A Nisei GI, a prisoner of war in Japan after being captured by the Japanese in the Philippines, will be a prosecution witness in the trial of ex-Sgt. John D. Provo, accused of collaborationist activities with the Japanese during the war.

The Nisei ex-POW, Lieut. Richard M. Sakakida, is attached to the U.S. air force in Tokyo.

He arrived in San Francisco this week with ten other government witnesses for the Provo trial which will be held in New York where the ex-sergeant was arrested recently immediately upon his discharge from the army.

The ten Japanese nationals who arrived in the United States last week, included several who were born in Japan and several who testified against Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino in the recent "Tokyo Rose" trial.

The ex-Nisei in the group included Ruth Hayakawa, former Radio Tokyo broadcaster, and Masayoshi Morino, former Alameda with a Ph. D. from the University of California who went to Japan before World War II.

Ex-Col. Shigetatsu Tsuneishi, chief of Radio Tokyo's psychological warfare; Lilly Ghebenian, Radio Tokyo typist, and Mrs. Hayakawa were prosecution witnesses in the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

Others arriving from Japan en route to the Provo trial were Takaji Domoto, Nobuo Fujimura, Satoru Fujita, Naomichi Hayashi, Norizane Ikoda and Takakazu Nakata. Fujita was identified as a war criminal who is serving a 30-year jail sentence.

In addition, the government will also transport four witnesses in the "Tokyo Rose" trial who are still in the United States to New York for the Provo trial. They are Kenneth Ishii, former Radio Tokyo announcer who is now a student at the University of California; George (Nakamoto) Mitsuhiro, chief of the Radio Tokyo "Zero Hour" on which Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino was an announcer; Harris Sugiyama, another Radio Tokyo announcer, and Mary Higuchi, typist at the Tokyo radio station.

Ex-Sgt. Provo, a native of San Francisco, is accused of making treasonable broadcasts for the Japanese enemy and of assisting the Japanese in the occupation of Corregidor. He is alleged to have been the master of ceremonies on Radio Tokyo's "Humanity Calls" program which was beamed to the Pacific coast.

The ten Japanese nationals and Sakakida were stranded in last week because their arrival funds of the U.S. Department of Justice in San Francisco which were to be used to pay for the expenses of witnesses had been completely exhausted as a result of the long "Tokyo Rose" trial which is reported to have cost the government more than \$500,000.

The witnesses were stranded until Oct. 3 because there were no funds for food or travel expenses for the witnesses. The witnesses were finally released to the army Monday night when transportation and other expenses were assured.

Ex-Sgt. Provo was arraigned in New York City last week but the case was adjourned until Oct. 28 in order that the defense could obtain transcripts of testimony in the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

## Plan Lectures on Flower Arrangement

LOS ANGELES — Mme. Seiya Kawaguchi, instructor in the Japanese art of flower arrangement, will appear before adult education classes in Glendale and Pasadena next week.

Mrs. Kawaguchi will demonstrate her art on Oct. 11 at Herbert Hoover high in Glendale, on Oct. 12 at Washington junior high in Pasadena and on Oct. 13 at Glendale high.

The public is invited to attend the three evening demonstrations which begin at 7 p.m.

## District Council Meet Will Be Held In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The Northern California and Western Nevada JACL district council convention will be held in San Francisco on Nov. 12 and 13.

Nineteen of 20 chapters which have answered a mail poll regarding the site and date of the convention picked San Francisco. Fifteen chapters chose the November dates.

Twenty-six chapters will send two official delegates to the convention and more than 100 booster delegates are expected to attend.

## Chicago Gives Free Service For Claimants

### 40 Volunteers Aid JACL ADC Project On Evacuee Claims

CHICAGO, Ill. — More than forty volunteer interviewers, attorneys, stenographers and others helped launch the first week of the Chicago JACL-ADC free evacuation filing service. This project, offered as a community service on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 p.m. at the Ellis Community Center and the Chicago Resettlers Committee respectively, will complete its final week on October 11th and 13th.

Stenographers, typists and receptionists cooperating in this program are Florence Mohri, Eunice Mohri, Josephine Sogo, Tsugi Ieiri, Sono Kanemasu, Grace Watanabe, Yuri Tanaka, Dorothy Sakon, June Kushino, Kay Masuda, Sally Kawasaki, Emi Jane Matsumoto, Hannah Tani, Marge Imoto, Sunao Imoto, Masa Komatsu, Hannah Okamoto, Sumi Kobayashi, Grace Nakagawa, Elaine Kojima, Ruth Nakaya, Sylvia Arita, Jane Oi, Sumi Shimizu and Roxanne Takehara.

Interviewers are Dr. M. Kuki, Jack Yasutake, Buddy Iwata, Richard Yamada, Thomas Okabe, Jack Nakagawa, Kumeo Yoshinari, Ken Yoshihara, George Teraoka, Mike Hagiwara, Abe Hagiwara, Albert Koga, Marvel Maeda, Pyro Honda, K. Ozone, Paul Otake, Dorothy Kitow, Shigeo Wakamatsu, Richard Hikawa, Tom Furuya, Tahei Matsunaga, Noboru Honda and Tats Kushida.

Attorneys are Wiley Higuchi, Harold Gordon, Thomas Masuda, George Kita, Jiro Yamaguchi, Joe Shibata and James Ogisaka.

Forms, stationery, typewriters and other supplies are provided by the Chicago JACL chapter.

## Arizona Chapter Launched Social at

GLENDAL, Ariz. — Approximately 200 members and friends of the Arizona chapter of the JACL attended the group's annual fall social on Sept. 17 at the La Casa Siesta resort.

The JACL group took over the recreation area of the Camelback Mountain area resort for swimming, a steak fry served at the tables surrounding the pool, dancing in the resort lounge and a general get-together.

The party marked the end of the annual membership drive which ended with 90 members.

Special guests at the JACL party which began in the afternoon with swimming in the resort pool included Miss Ethel Roseberry of Phoenix Union high school, Mrs. Jessie Warren of Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. David Moore of Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. William Boyle of Glendale, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Brown of Phoenix and Prof. Umitsu and Prof. Kato of the University of Nagoya in Japan.

Jimmy Ozasa was in charge of party arrangements.

## Student Official

PRICE, Utah — Kayo Niwa is serving their term as vice-president of the student council at Carbon College.

# JACL Protests to British Government on Discrimination Shown Nisei GIs in Japan

## Masaoka Urges U.S. Defense Department, Gen. MacArthur to Close Rest Hotels to Britons Until "Whites Only" Ban Dropped

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Japanese American Citizens League this week registered a strong protest with the British Government over what it termed an "insult" to non-Caucasians because of a policy which bars non-white U.S. troops from visiting British rest hotels in Japan.

At the same time, the JACL urged the American army to close its Japanese rest hotels to all British forces "until such time" as the British open theirs to "American personnel without regard to race, creed or color."

The protests were written following a press report from Japan that American officers of Japanese ancestry were prohibited from making reservations at British hotels, although U.S. hotels in that occupied country are open, without discrimination, to the British.

Lt. Col. Horace W. Hinkle, American commander of Yokohama special services, reported it was "impossible" for a Nisei or Negro to stay at Kawana, a British-operated hotel.

In letters written to the British Ambassador to the United States and the Commanding Officer, British Commonwealth of Occupation Forces, Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee director, said:

"Normally, our organization would not take exception to the internal policy of another nation as it affects the dignity of human beings, but in this instance we are forced to protest an arbitrary attitude that amounts almost to an insult of men of non-Caucasian ancestry who, in the late war, gave their blood in defense of the United Nations, including the British, and who, in turn, were honored for their war-time service by the British people . . .

"In the light of the past, the attitude of BCOF in Japan is a heartless commentary upon a nation that would call upon men of all faiths and races to lay down their lives in its defense during war, but in time of peace callously decide that some men are now not worthy of equality of consideration because of the color of their skin . . .

Letters also were sent to General MacArthur; Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson and Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray by Mr. Masaoka which said, in part:

"We realize, of course, the United States army has no jurisdiction over the internal policies of British Occupation forces in Japan (but) we feel the United States certainly could take some action—denying the privilege of visiting its hotels to any members of the British armed forces in Japan until and unless BCOF withdraws its arbitrary color policy as applied to American personnel . . .

To the texts of the letters Commanding Officer,

"It has come to our attention that Japanese American, Negro and other non-Caucasian U.S. military personnel, both enlisted and officer, are barred from spending rest leaves in British Occupation Forces hotels in Japan.

"Normally, our organization would not take exception to the internal policy of another nation as it affects the dignity of human beings, but in this instance we are forced to protest an arbitrary attitude that amounts almost to an insult to men of non-Caucasian ancestry who, in the late war, gave their blood in defense of the United Nations, including the British and, who were honored for their war-time service by the British people.

"At the same time, we are forced to complain on another ground: That American rest hotels in Japan are open, without discrimination, to a limited number of British troops of any ancestry, but the same policy is not equally honored by the British.

"During the war, the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, an all-Japanese American unit, fought in many engagements alongside the British, at times aid-

ing them in some of the bitterest battles of the Italian campaigns.

"War-time Prime Minister Winston Churchill singled out the 442nd for special mention because of its distinguished service. When King George VI visited Italy on an inspection trip during the war, he selected as his honor guard a unit composed entirely of Nisei troops of the 442nd.

"In the Pacific theater of Operations, the service of Japanese American troops was, perhaps, even more vital to the British. The Nisei served as front line intelligence troops by the thousands, attached to every type of British fighting unit.

"In all theaters where the Nisei served alongside or with the British, hundreds died in combat.

"Today, hundreds of these former combat and intelligence men are stationed in Japan, in both military and civilian capacities, serving primarily as interpreters, translators or administrative personnel for the Army of Occupation.

"British troops in Japan frequently utilize their services. "In addition to the invaluable service, often at the cost of their lives, the U.S. Nisei gave the British during the war, the British Commonwealth also received distinguished war-time aid from Canadian Japanese who fought as exemplary soldiers.

"In the light of the past, the attitude of BCOF in Japan is a heartless commentary upon a nation that would call upon men of all faiths and races to lay down their lives in its defense during war, but in time of peace callously decide that some men are now not worthy of equality of consideration because of the color of their skin.

"We call upon you to use your good offices to rectify this situation. We ask that BCOF in Japan operate its facilities, where American troops are concerned, in the same democratic fashion that the U.S. army extends privileges to British troops."

The letters to Secretaries Johnson and Gray, and Gen. MacArthur, read:

"Recently we were advised that BCOF hotels in Japan operate on a 'Caucasian-only' policy in extending rest leave privileges to American forces stationed in that country.

"On the other hand, American rest hotels in Japan extend rest leave privileges to British troops of color regardless of the race, creed or color of the soldier who visits a U.S. hotel."

"We realize that the United States army has no jurisdiction over the internal policies of the British Commonwealth of Occupation Forces in Japan, and thus cannot order any change in this race-conscious policy.

"Nevertheless, we feel the United States certainly could take some action—denying the privilege of visiting its hotels to any members of the British armed forces in Japan."

## Salinas Jr. JACL Makes Plans for Thanksgiving Dance

SALINAS, Calif. — The Salinas Jr. JACL made plans at a recent meeting for its second annual Thanksgiving dance at the Moose hall.

Committee chairmen were chosen. Bids and tickets for a drawing for this event may be purchased soon from members of the organization.

Only 355 Days 'Till JACL National Convention at Hotel Stevens, Chicago on Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1950



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Punishing a Legend

It seems to us that Judge Michael J. Roche, in sentencing Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino to a term of ten years in prison and a fine of \$10,000, was punishing a legend rather than the human being who stood in the dock of justice.

It was the legend of "Tokyo Rose" which gave the trial its bizarre quality. But the legend of the girl announcer known to American fighting men as "Tokyo Rose" was in existence before Iva Toguri took employment at Radio Tokyo. It was the strength of this legend that resulted in demands from Walter Winchell, Kate Smith and others that she be tried after the Department of Justice had once dropped the case.

The trial disclosed several disturbing contradictions which impressed the newsmen who covered the trial. Several news stories in San Francisco newspapers have commented on the fact that Mrs. d'Aquino was on trial for treason only because she adhered to her American citizenship throughout the war. There were other American-born persons who were associated with the "Zero Hour" program on Radio Tokyo but they had renounced their American nationality—and only citizens can be tried in the United States for the crime of treason.

Thus, Mrs. d'Aquino's predicament stemmed from the fact that she did not abandon her American nationality.

Of all the persons associated with Radio Tokyo, only one woman was arrested and held for trial on treason charges. It was perhaps the realization of this fact which was responsible for the genuine sympathy evident in her behalf among spectators at the trial, most of whom seemed to agree with the members of the press who voted 9 to 1 for her acquittal in an informal poll.

The jurors were unable to agree on a verdict and were to all intents and purposes a hung jury. It is possible that the jury would not have reached a verdict had it not been impressed by Judge Roche, as the *Alameda Times-Star* pointed out, with the high cost of the trial to the government. The jurors may have felt it their patriotic duty to bring out some sort of verdict.

In the light of these facts the sentence imposed by Judge Roche seems unduly harsh.

### The Shadow of Fear

The rights of America's minority groups, in contrast to the situation generally in the field of civil liberties, have been strengthened during the past year, according to the American Civil Liberties Union in its annual report, "In the Shadow of Fear."

Major victories in the campaign to secure the rights of racial minorities occurred in the adoption of fair employment practices acts by Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin; widening of discrimination laws in New York to forbid discrimination on basis of birth of applicants for civil service; because of race, creed, or discharges in civil service; in adoption of a civil rights law of Connecticut; and decision by the California Supreme Court holding the state's intermarriage ban unconstitutional.

The political, social and economic rights of each minority group were substantially strengthened.

For Nisei Americans the year ended with a number of gains, including the Oregon Supreme court's voiding of the state's anti-alien land act; the upholding of citizenship rights of 5,000 Tule Lake renunciants; and the decision of federal courts in California that Japanese Americans stranded in Japan at the outbreak of war did not lose their U. S. citizenship, despite, in these individual cases, their voting in Japanese elections and service in the Japanese army.

In viewing this record for the year, however, it must be remembered that minority rights are only a section of the larger field of civil liberties. And in that larger area of human relations, the record for the past year was considerably less encouraging.

The fight for civil liberties operated "in the shadow of fear."

Said the ACLU:

"Recognition of the hysterical atmosphere in which the efforts for civil rights are conducted was voiced not long ago by the President who was quoted as remarking that the country had passed through such periods and will do so now. Our experience prompts the added observation that every such period brings its damages to civil rights which take long to repair. The present exceeds in its severity, intolerance and fears any such period in the Union's 29 years of activity; and the dangers of enduring damage are therefore the greater, as well as the obligation to combat them."

# Nisei USA

## Nisei Lobby in Washington

Senator Pat McCarran's delay in returning to Washington from what was to be only a three week junket to Europe appears to have killed any possibility of Senate passage of Issei citizenship legislation before Congress packs up and goes home on or about Oct. 15.

The Nevada legislator, by a neat bit of legislative sidestepping, is avoiding a showdown on the displaced persons bill which he has opposed but which a bi-partisan Senate group wanted passed during the present session. In his absence the key Senate Judiciary Committee, in which the Walter resolution to remove race restrictions from the naturalization law also is lodged, is not meeting for any business session. Consequently, the Walter measure, along with the DP bill, will be carried over until the second session of Congress next year.

Although the Judiciary Committee conceivably could meet without its chairman, Sen. McCarran, its members have shown no great eagerness to do so. There are also a number of controversial measures on the docket, chief of these being the hotly-debated Ferguson-Mundt-Johnson anti-subversive bill, and committee members would just as soon not be recorded on these before they go back to the home folks.

The Walter measure was the inspiration of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee and was introduced by Rep. Francis Walter, the Pennsylvania Democrat, when it appeared that the broader Judd bill would be mired in the Judiciary Committee, in which its clerk of immigration and naturalization matters, Richard Arens, is now engaged in a project to overhaul the entire structure of legislation in that particular field. Mr. Arens would rather see any changes recommended in the Judd bill incorporated in his proposed omnibus bill which would not be ready for introduction for a year at least and which would involve extensive public hearings so that any action would be doubtful in the 81st Congress.

The Walter resolution, affecting resident Japanese and a few thousand other aliens still "ineligible to citizenship," answered the primary objective of the JACL ADC legislative program. It passed the House by unanimous vote on June 6 and was sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It has reposed there ever since, although it is not apparent that it is assured of passage in the Senate if it is ever reported out of committee.

Although Sen. McCarran's delay from until 1950, the Washington office of JACL ADC has done a magnificent job this year in prompting its objective of naturalization rights for the Issei. It has generated interest nationally on the subject, as editorials in many of the nation's leading newspapers will attest. It has been received assurances of support from enough Senate members to assure its eventual passage.

Through its activity in Washington, as well as at the grass roots, the JACL ADC under Mike M. Masaoka has done probably more with less—in operating funds and personnel—than any similar group. Because it has asked only for equal rights and justice, instead of for any special privileges, the JACL ADC program has won the support of a wide range of legislators.

One of the major achievements was the tacit approval given by Sen. McCarran to the Walter resolution as well as to the basic principles involved in the Judd bill.

On our first visit to the Washington office of JACL ADC last June, we observed that the news stories reflect only a fractional part of the activities of JACL ADC. Like an iceberg in the sea, the submerged seven-eighths of the office's activities is made up of humdrum routine. The daily grind involves attending to an ever-growing volume of requests for individual services, for the JACL ADC office has become a catchall for the problems of an American minority. There are requests for assistance of private bills which may mean the reuniting

of families. Lovelorn GIs write in for aid in expediting marriage to overseas sweethearts. There are pleas for help toward the unfreezing of funds, as well as requests for advice on sundry problems. In addition, there are usually visiting firemen around who need introductions to various personalities.

The day-to-day work of the Washington office is not the sort of thing to make headlines. Although the JACL ADC's role in helping obtain passage of the evacuee claims law and the stay-of-deportation act is well known, other phases of the office's activity, much of which is carried on in the task of resolving inequities created by war and mass evacuation on the Japanese American group, have received little publicity. A recent example is the representation made by the office with the Department of Justice toward the extension of the deadline for the filing of claims against the vested assets of Japanese banks in this country, an action which may result in the recovery of a considerable sum to the depositors involved. Since the announcement from the Office of Alien Property that the deadline had been extended, the Washington JACL ADC office has been flooded with requests for thousands of forms for the filing of debt claims.

The news agencies have carried stories on appearances made by Mike Masaoka before various congressional committees at public hearings on evacuee claims, equality in naturalization and immigration and on fair employment legislation. Behind the JACL statements presented at these hearings, some running to 25,000 words, lie weeks of writing by Mike Masaoka, Bob Cullum and Herb Gordon, research by Etsu Masaoka and Tadahito Shizuoka and overtime by secretaries Lorraine Yamasaki and Lily Yasuda.

The effectiveness of this Nisei lobby in Washington has received enough national and international attention so that it does not need repeating here. It has sought justice and fair play without advancing any demands based on self-interest alone. That it has stirred the conscience of America is shown in the remedial legislation passed affecting Japanese Americans.

In contrast to the lobbies which exist for special privilege, a people's lobby like that of JACL ADC is an instrument of democratic activity.

Although there may be some who will be disappointed that it will not be recognized that the JACL ADC has done remarkable work in obtaining widespread support for the proposal and assuring its eventual passage by Congress.

## JACL Protests British Policy

(Continued from page 3)

Japan until and unless BCOF withdraws its arbitrary color policy as applied to American personnel.

"During the war, Americans of Japanese, Chinese and Korean ancestry, and Negro troops served capably, frequently with distinction, in a global conflict that was impartial in its defense of the United Nations. They died equally that Britain might survive as well as the United States.

"The all-Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Italy was singled out for special mention by Winston Churchill, and provided an honor guard for King George VI on his visit to Italy. Nisei troops served gallantly alongside the British as intelligence units in the Pacific.

"We have advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the situation that exists in Japan and have asked them to join with us in protest of the racist British attitude.

"We also urge that you exercise your authority in closing all U.S. rest hotels to the British until such time as BCOF opens its hotels to American personnel without regard to race, color or creed. Such action would be a positive extension of the newly-enunciated non-discriminatory policies of the Army."

## Vagaries

Kenny Murase (who used to write the Little Esteban column from the Poston relocation camp early in the evacuation period) and Charles Kikuchi, the "American with a Japanese face" from Los Angeles, are both psychiatric workers employed by civil service in New York City. Murase is working with children and juvenile delinquents, while Kikuchi is working for the Veterans Administration. Kikuchi reportedly works nearly a million words of case histories on relocated evacuees for the University of California's Evacuation and Resettlement Study. His wife is Yuriko Amemiya, formerly of the Martha Graham troupe, who is establishing an outstanding reputation as a teacher of the dance in New York. Both Murase and Kikuchi are former Californians.

Ferdinand Okada recently participated in the International Anthropological Congress in New York, at which there was considerable interest in the comparison of the culture of the American Indian with that of Asiatic peoples. Dr. Kenneth Kurihara, beginning his second year of teaching economics at Rutgers University in New Jersey, recently was voted by students as among the most popular professors at the school. Prior to taking his post at Rutgers, Dr. Kurihara taught at Princeton.

## Teacher . . .

New York-born Kenji Okada teaches economics at the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. A Harvard graduate, Okada is beginning his second year of teaching at the school. He was recently in New York to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Nao Okada, to William Belser of Easton, Pa., at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. The Belser family are both employed at the Carnegie Institute.

Beatrice Griffith, author of "American Me," the book on Mexican Americans, is now gathering material for a Satepost article on the Japanese American. Miss Griffith reports that this particular job, unlike her work on "American Me," has been facilitated by the tremendous body of literature on Nisei Americans written both by themselves and others.

## Singer . . .

It's reported that a Nisei singer is behind the identification "Dick Wong" on records put out by D & D records. His name is a Japanese name in Sacramento, where he formerly lived.

Julia Sze, daughter of a former Chinese ambassador to the United States, is now one of the few women costume designers in show business. Miss Sze (pronounced "She") designed the costumes for both the New York and Chicago companies of the stage hit, "Death of a Salesman." She also did the costumes for "Command Decision" and was assistant costume designer for "Medea," "Man and Superman" and "Finian's Rainbow." . . . Miss Sze, daughter of Dr. Sao-le Alfred Sze, has studied at Cornell, the University of London and the Sorbonne in Paris.

John C. Walker, past president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, is quoted by the San Francisco Examiner on Sept. 20 of having told the Hawaiian affairs committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that Harry Bridges is playing "Japs against Filipinos." Filipinos against Chinese" in the present Hawaii strike situation. The "Japs" Mr. Walker refers to are apparently the 400 members of Japanese ancestry in the ILWU dock workers union who are now on strike. These 400 "Japs" are mostly American-born citizens and a sizable percentage of them are veterans of the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Several Nisei pilots on the West Coast are already talking up a group flight of small planes to the JACL national convention in Chicago next year . . . Kurt Hiroshima's new Sunday morning show on KWWB in Pasadena, Calif., is called "Don Mori Time." The Nisei disc jockey comments in both Japanese and English.



# MINORITY WEEK

Never Underestimate, etc.

Some of the strongest support for civil liberties in the south is coming from women of the southern states, according to Henry Lesesne, Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

According to Lesesne, a group of prominent southern churchwomen have started a program to eliminate racial discrimination from their communities.

These women will watch out for discrimination at the polls, check court records, ask for grand jury investigation when voting laws are violated, encourage appointment of Negro policemen and support pastors they consider to be liberal.

Lesesne gives much credit for the greatly lowered lynching record of the south to southern womanhood. In 1931 the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching began a crusade to eliminate this barbarous custom. Eventually 40,000 women of the south joined the campaign, aided by two million members of religious, social and civic groups.

We don't know what kind of reaction this got among those southern men who claimed that the lynch law was invoked to protect southern womanhood. We assume they were shocked to find the gentle southern woman, whom they were protecting, rising up to obliterate one of their time-honored beliefs.

Well, as one of our leading journals would have you know, never underestimate the power of a woman.

## Exhibits

Salt Lakers can now see the "Portraits of Distinguished Negro Citizens" exhibit, which is on a nation-wide tour and which opened Oct. 2 for its local showing at the state capitol.

Thirty-four portraits of distinguished Negroes, including educators, artists and scientists, comprise the exhibit. Portraits are by Betty Graves Reyneau of Michigan and Laura Wheeling Waring.

In Salt Lake City recently to arrange for the local showing, Mrs. Reyneau recalled a minor to-do she had with a New York daily over a news story on her exhibit.

The paper had described her as a "Negro" artist. Mrs. Reyneau called the paper, not to protest the description but to get the facts straight. She explained she was not a Negro. The newsman to whom she was talking began to apologize.

No, said Mrs. Reyneau, she had not meant to criticize or protest. And then, she mused on, it was true that her family had been in the United States for many generations. During that time, certainly, it was entirely possible that there had been some intermarriage. Perhaps, she said, the newspaper had been right after all. Certainly it was more than likely. . . . ? And how about the newspaper man himself? Possibly he too? The man hung up.

## Public Opinion

Public opinion polls are big business. The major setback they received in the last presidential election has almost been forgotten, and their value, if not always their validity, remains constant.

Here are the results of a couple more recent samplings of public opinion—this one on the subject of housing segregation.

Up in Canada the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion asked: "If you were buying a home and the neighbors asked you to sign an agreement promising not to sell or rent it later to people of certain races or color, would you be willing to sign such an agreement?"

The answer: No, 68 per cent. Yes, 19 per cent. Undecided, 9 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent gave qualified answers.

The Purdue Opinion Panel asked much the same question, worded:

"Do you think some racial or religious groups should be prevented from living in certain sections of the city?"

The answer: Yes, 33 per cent. No, 67 per cent.

While these answers, as a reflection of public opinion, are highly encouraging, it's also true that they show only what people think they would or should do, not necessarily what they would do under certain circumstances.

Nevertheless, they're still encouraging.

# MANNAHAI TA

By Joe Oyama

By JOE OYAMA

"I was asking for something specific and perfect for my city. Whereupon lo! upsprang the aboriginal name."—Walt Whitman.

## Composer

NEW YORK:—Bob Kerka who teaches Contemporary Music and the Theory of Music at the City College of New York, is composing an opera based on the Tales of Genji. His friend, Bob Langbaum, also of New York but now in Tokyo, musicologist and historian, is writing the libretto.

Mrs. Kerka is the former May Nakamoto of San Diego, now teaching piano at the Julliard School of Music.

## Psychiatry

The Dr. Rev. Alfred Akamatsu who has just received his Doctor of Education degree from Columbia University, is now furthering his studies at the William C. White School of Psychiatry.

The school is conducting a special course for ministers, deans of schools and social workers to aid their work in counseling.

Rev. Akamatsu feels that there is a special need for this type of counseling especially for the Japanese minority because of the terrific emotional strain they suffered during the war and evacuation.

## Workers

Among our acquaintances, there is one person who actually goes in person the great names who splash the newspaper headlines of this nation daily. She is Mrs. Eureka Shiroma, formerly Eureka Satow of Sacramento, Calif., who works for the Interim Committee of the General Assembly. She lives with her husband in St. Albans, Long Island,

New York, and commutes to her work at Flushing Meadows.

About the only other two permanent Nisei workers for UN are Yoshiko Mori, who works for the Economic Stability and Development Department, and Joan Uchiyama, who recently resigned from her job to return to California.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., Clifton N.J., manufacturers of enzymes for such outfits as Ford and Parke-Davis, and also manufacturers of cleaning solvents, "Takamerser" and "Takalab," is now manufacturing "Tatable" Shoyu Sauce.

They have actually constructed a separate manufacturing plant for "Tatable," because enzymes can be easily converted into "shoyu."

## Provincial Notes

Back in 1923 or thereabouts, distinguished-looking and old-time New Yorker Katsuji Kono used to pitch for the Waseda University, Tokyo, baseball team, although he was already graduated from that University. He has pitched against barnstormers such as "Ty" Cobb, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, "Lefty" O'Doul, George Sisler and Iris Speaker.

More provincial notes: Sept. 29, Toshiko Hasegawa, La Scala Opera House singer, boarded the Queen Mary to sail for her home in Milan, Italy, after spending a three months vacation in the United States. While in New York, she was house-guest of Lily Miki McKinley, whose husband is director of the Bronx House Music School.

On Sept. 15 the China Doll, located in the heart of Times Square, opened its doors, after being closed during the summer months. In the opening chorus lineup were two University of Hawaii English Literature graduates, Bessie

Bill Hosokawa:

# FROM THE FRYING PAN

## Hawaii Grows Big Nisei Gridders

Denver, Colo.

Quotable quotes: Tommy Kaulukukui, personable young coach of the University of Hawaii Rainbows—"We're raising a lot of Nisei football players weighing 200 pounds and more. They're well coordinated for their size, too. You'll be hearing about them."

(Coach K. has three Nisei on his squad that fall pretty close to the 200-pound class: Co-captain and guard, Takayesu, a 185-pounder with a chassis like a Sherman tank; Tackle Mansfield Doi at 195; and End Ken Nakamura, six feet and 190.)

Dr. Herbert Hata, Honolulu physician who is accompanying the Rainbows as team doctor—"I enjoy visiting the states again, but I wouldn't want to live over here on a bet. Back in the islands, those of Oriental descent are the majority—it's tough being a member of the minority."

(Dr. Hata should know whereof he speaks. He spent 15 years in the states, attended the universities of Minnesota and Pennsylvania.)

## Mas Satow Tours the Nation

Among other visitors in town during the week was Mas Satow, the JACL's traveling organization man, who brought word of energetic preparations in Chicago for a bang-up convention come 1950. Among the many reasons we enjoy welcoming Mas to town is the news he brings of Nisei activity in far-off places, an increasingly interesting commodity these days.

Mas's beat now covers 76 JACL chapters in 22 states ranging from Massachusetts to California and Wyoming-Montana to Texas. Look how the organization has grown while some of us were yawning!

The physical job of traveling over the country and meeting with each of the 76 chapters has grown

to unexpectedly strenuous proportions. Take the northern California circuit, which he expects to tackle soon. There are something like 26 chapters, and even at the killing pace of one chapter an evening—answering questions and criticisms, preaching the gospel, issuing pep talks—that's practically a whole month shot.

## Susan Encounters a Problem

Susan, our kindergartener, has met and with a bit of outside assistance, overcome her first race problem. Since she and her brother are the only non-Caucasians in their school, it was inevitable that she should attract some attention. That was fine, too, until one day she came home and reported that "a girl named Nancy with white hair hit me and said she didn't like me because I'm a Mexican."

We watched for developments the next few days, hoping that Nancy would be more neighborly as soon as the novelty wore off. But Nancy continued to pester Susan with dirty digs and occasional wallops when the teacher wasn't watching, and Susan with great stoicism shrugged the insults off.

Finally, Susan reported that "Nancy told me to get out, because I don't belong in the school because I'm a dirty Mexican. I told her I was an American and I could go to school if I wanted."

Now it seemed that Nancy had been getting some parental coaching in prejudice, and the time had come for action. We called the principal, who was properly horrified.

Yesterday Susan came home and said: "Nancy was nice to me today and we holded hands while we was playing."

Somebody, it seems, has taken Nancy aside and taught her the facts of life as they pertain to school-ground democracy. And none too early at that.

## Book Review:

# Words Are Powerful Weapons For Good or For Evil

By ELMER R. SMITH

LANGUAGE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION: By Dr. S. I. Hayakawa. Harcourt, Brace & Co. New York, 1949. \$2.75. 307 pages and index.

The present world is much with us through the use of the written and spoken word. We are all bombarded day and night by words, Words, WORDS, and more WORDS! We are forced to ask ourselves, to protect our own sanity, when do these words become reliable? Wherein do people misunderstand each other and start hating and fearing each other because of this misunderstanding? How can we discover when words fit reality and when they do not? The present volume by an outstanding au-

thority in semantics (the meanings) will aid all of us greatly to more adequately understand the meanings behind words.

The serious reading and studying of the present volume will show us why the word is not the thing, but merely a symbol of the thing; we will discover that there can be no necessary connection between the symbol and that which is symbolized. This is brought out by the fact that "being hungry can be symbolized by a thousand different noises according to the culture we live in: 'J'ai faim,' or 'Es hungert mich,' or 'Ho appetito,' or 'Hara ga hetta,' and so on." Another example brings this out more clearly. When we say a "person is a pig," that does not mean a given form of animal, but instead it refers to a given set of actions. Many other examples could be given.

Words are noises, and noises are expressions. Many of us make noise for noise's sake. We like to hear ourselves talk, whether we say anything of significance or not. I am sure we all know persons of this sort. We also talk because it would be impolite not to do so. We meet a friend in the morning and the first words we utter are "Good morning." The morning is cold, rain is falling, we are wet to the skin. Evidently we mean something other than what we said, but the friend answers us in like manner, and adds, "How are you?" Our answer is: "Just fine, thank you." We are not fine; we have a head-ache, our bones ache from the dampness, as do our eye-teeth. Never-the-less we make these un-

original remarks because by so doing we are acting in a polite manner and at the same time making openings for other forms of social conversations. We are in brief making noises for keeping communication lines open.

Language has a double task to perform. It must inform and it must affect the persons speaking and hearing the words. These two tasks of words have become involved in our communication system in all sorts of contradictions. Words become taboo under certain circumstances, and have to be either used in a round-about fashion or have words substituted for them. Let us take the word eat or eating. In some circles it is impolite to speak of eating. We find hesitation about referring to baldly to eating in French and Japanese. Both of these people have an economical word meaning to eat; this word is manger and taberu. There are numerous and complicated verbal taboos in radio, yet the words so tabooed are to inform, but yet they must not effect the listeners except in a certain socially acceptable manner.

Words become involved in defining people as well as things. It is of extreme importance, as shown by Hayakawa, to know the intent of words when applied to persons. Words are dangerous when used to classify or describe human beings, and especially races of people. The word "Jap" has a number of emotional meanings, and it is also, in some quarters, without this emotional meaning. As pointed out by Hayakawa, the word "Jap" although "often used both as a designation and an insult . . . is 'sometimes used with no intent to offend. In some classes of society and in some geographical areas, there are people who know no other word for Japanese.' It should be remembered, however, that even though the user of the word is merely making a statement of information, it may have a very great emotional effect upon the listener.

The name of the thing or person is not the thing itself. The history of cultures are full of examples of man's inhumanity to

man because we acted as if the opposite were true. There is really no "true" name for anything or for anybody; it depends upon what we have decided to call the thing or the person. "What we call things and where we draw the line between one class of things and another depend upon the interests we have and the purposes of the classification." Hayakawa points this up as applied to race classification in the following manner:

In matters of "race" and "nationality," the way in which classifications work is especially apparent. For example, the present writer is by "race" a "Japanese," by "nationality" a "Canadian," but, his friends say, "essentially" an "American," since he thinks, talks, behaves, and dresses much like other Americans. Because he is "Japanese," he is excluded by law from becoming a citizen of the United States; because he is "Canadian," he has certain rights in all parts of the British Commonwealth; because he is "American," he gets along with his friends and teaches in an American institution of higher learning without any noticeable special difficulties. Are these classifications "real?" Of course they are, and the effect that each of them has upon what he may and may not do constitutes their "reality."

To give a name to a person or thing does not mean that that person or thing is like other persons or things with the same name. To say that a person is "a Japanese" or "a Jew" or "a Negro" does not mean that all other persons so named are like the person previously classified. The fallacy of saying that "a Jap is a Jap," as stated by General DeWitt, rests upon the belief that a word or a name designates all things or persons in the same way. If we designate a person as a Japanese, we must at the same time realize that he is "Japanese-1," another person designated as "Japanese" must be also considered to be different from "Japanese-1," so that he becomes "Japanese-2," and so on. If all persons were to recognize this fact much harm to our thinking and our personal relations would be eliminated.

Dr. Hayakawa has given us in "Language in Thought and Action" a very useful book for the layman as well as the specialist in psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science and the other sciences of human behavior. A reading of this book will show all of us that, in dealing with direct experiences in the business of daily living, we are too frequently speaking in ways that do not fit the situations we are speaking about. Words are powerful weapons for the development of better understanding between nations, races and creeds, but they are also vicious weapons if not understood and used correctly. It is with this in mind that the book under review is highly recommended.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

## Organized Bowling's Phony Restrictions

The American Bowling Congress' "white males only" rule, besides being un-American and anti-democratic, is phony.

The ABC does accept non-Caucasian bowlers, just as long as these bowlers, the great majority of whom are in Hawaii, do not bowl within the limits of the continental United States.

Nisei and other non-Caucasian bowlers in Hawaii saw through the ABC's phony rule and dropped out of the ABC, forming an independent bowling association. Although these Nisei and other non-white bowlers had ABC cards, they were not eligible to bowl in the ABC national tourney or other ABC-sponsored competition on the mainland.

When the New York sports writer, Dan Daniel, brought up the question recently, he was told by ABC bigwigs that the group might get around to modifying its policy but didn't want to be pressured into it.

Actually the ABC has had 40 years to change its policy and hasn't done a thing about it.

The National CIO, National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, of which the JACL is a member, and the CYO have been in the forefront of the campaign to get the ABC to change its discriminatory regulation.

Recently Royal Brougham, sports editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has focused national attention on the ABC's policy through his articles on the ABC's ban on a Nisei team in a league for Boeing plant employees.

It might be recalled that organized baseball's Jim Crow ban against Negro players was lifted largely through the efforts of newspapermen like Royal Brougham.

\* \* \*

Another well-known sports writer, Sid Ziff, touched on the ABC's ban on Nisei in his "Sports Section of the Air" over KFWB, Los Angeles, the other night.

Said Mr. Ziff:

"The American Bowling Congress . . . ! Huh . . . !"

"Have we already forgotten what the Nisei in Italy have done for their country during the last war?" asked Sid Ziff. "And what about the boys who fought in the Pacific?"

Sid Ziff hoped that the Boeing Aircraft corporation would take action on behalf of their Nisei employees to "fight for a righteous cause."

\* \* \*

## Brougham on "Snobs in Bowling"

Under the title, "It's Time for a Change," Royal Brougham continued his campaign against the ABC's racist policies in his Post-Intelligencer column of Sept. 29. Said Royal Brougham:

"This column isn't attempting to tell the bowlers how to run their affairs, but isn't it high time the most popular of all competitor sports was getting its house in order?"

"A man can invite whomever he will into his home or his club. But in Seattle we have the ridiculous case of employees of a firm welcoming a team of fellow workmen into their bowling league and the American Bowling Congress executive reaching across the country to deliver this ultimatum—

"You will be barred from all competition if you bowl in the same league with a certain team, even if its members are loyal American citizens with brilliant war records and regardless of the fact that your league members voted overwhelmingly to include them in your competition."

"Is this the USA, 1949, or Germany in 1938?"

"Pancho Gonzales, national tennis champion, is of Mexican parentage.

"Nobody complains when an upstanding sports figure like Joe Louis wins the world's boxing title which he defended so long and so well.

"College and high school sports are open to all. There is a Chinese on the Husky freshman football team, and many Japanese Americans have distinguished themselves so brilliantly in high school athletics here that they have been elected captains of their respective teams.

"Baseball has opened its ranks to Negroes, with the result that Jackie Robinson and others have more than made good, both as stars and sportsmen.

"Yet the snobs who control bowling ban a team of ex-G.I.s from forming their own team and competing with fellow employees in a house league!

"It ain't right, Mabel."

\* \* \*

Another sports editor, Bill Coltrin of the Sacramento, Calif., Union, reacted with these few short words to the ABC's policy in his daily column: "The hell with the ABC."

## Many Nisei Play for Visiting Hawaii Team



The University of Hawaii's Roaring Rainbows who outplayed but lost a 14 to 7 game to a heavily-favored Texas Western team on Oct. 1 in El Paso have a number of Nisei stars on the roster. Here three of them, comprising one of Coach Tommy Kaulukui's backfields, put their

heads together while practicing for the game which was scheduled for Oct. 7 with the University of Denver in Denver. They are (left to right) Dave Takushi, fullback; Dick Mamiya, star passer and quarterback; Bob Moore, fullback, and Ken Kawaguchi, halfback.

—Photo from Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

## Whites Only Rule Brings Demand to Ban ABC Meet

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Milwaukee Auditorium Board was again asked this week to withdraw its invitation to the American Bowling Congress to hold its 1952 convention and national tournament in Milwaukee.

The board's executive committee said it would present the request to the full board at its next meeting.

Members of civic, civil rights, education and labor groups made the demand on the basis that the ABC limits its membership to white males.

## Nisei Back Tallies For Weber College

OGDEN, Utah — Jimmy Miyasato scored the only touchdown as Weber College's Wildcats lost a 14 to 7 game to a heavily-favored Glendale College team from California before 8,000 fans at John Affleck park on Sept. 30.

Miyasato's passes started clicking in the fourth quarter and Weber drove inside the Glendale 10-yard line from where the Honolulu Nisei star took it over on a quarterback sneak.



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## Fellow Employees at Boeing Back Right of Nisei Members To Bowl in Sanctioned League

SEATTLE—Boeing employees have lined up squarely behind the Nisei bowlers who have been barred from tournament competition because of the American Bowling Congress "white males only" ruling, the Post-Intelligencer reported on Sept. 28.

The Clippers, a team of Japanese American employees at Boeing who have been competing in the Boeing bowling league, were notified that ABC competition is barred to "non-Caucasians."

The Post-Intelligencer said that a "wave of indignation" swept the Seattle pin-smashing colony when it was learned that three of the Nisei players, Tak Shibuya, Tommy Namba and Floyd Yamamoto, have fine war records and the two, Herb Furuta and Mud Tsuchida, were rejected from military service for political reasons.

J. J. Bunsey, president of the Boeing Bowling Association, issued this statement:

"We believe all bowlers, regardless of race or color, should have equal standing in the association. We will continue in our efforts to secure ABC affiliation for all members."

A. F. Logan, industrial relations director at Boeing, decried the ABC's action barring the Nisei in his statement:

"Athletics at Boeing are run by the employees themselves, but the company supports athletic activities, and our contributions are predicated on the activities being open to all employees without discrimination. Monetary support should be withdrawn from an activity not conducted on a non-discriminatory basis."

Among those who protested the ABC's action was Ray Irby, commander of American Legion Post No. 1 in Seattle, who said:

"I think it's a shame. I most

bitterly denounce the ABC for barring these boys who fought for their country in the war."

Meanwhile, the matter was under discussion of the Seattle City Bowling Association.

Bunsey said that the Nisei Clippers, although barred by the ABC, will continue to bowl until such time as a definite ABC decision can be reached.

"We all know that the ABC's ruling limiting its membership to 'white males' cannot be changed at this time," Bunsey said. "We are asking for sanction as a seven-team league, with permission that the Nisei team can bowl with us, thus making the present eight-team league."

"The Nisei are content to bowl and are not trying to stir up anything," he added.

Bunsey said that, when the question of the Nisei team's entry in the league first was raised, he was given to understand that it would be eligible. To make sure, however, he wrote to ABC headquarters in Milwaukee and the reply declared in part:

"ABC membership is available only to white males . . . A league which permits this unauthorized practice runs the risk of inviting problems which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted."

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Ushio a girl on Sept. 24 in Murray, Utah.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Yoshikawa a boy, Paul Hideo, on Sept. 20 in Osborn, Ohio.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Suehiko Takami a boy, Bruce Campbell, on Sept. 18 in New York City.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Saito a girl on Sept. 16 in Sacramento.  
To Mr. and Mrs. William Kuni-kazu Katase a boy, Stanley Kunio, on Sept. 9 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Naoki Bill Kuga a girl, Marilyn Naoko, on Sept. 12 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Suzuki a girl, Joyce Anne, on Sept. 13 in Los Angeles.  
To the Rev. and Mrs. Ryosho Sogabe a girl, Shizumi Kanie, on Sept. 12 in Los Angeles.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Kato a girl in Brighton, Colo.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Shuichi Yamamoto, Cupertino, Calif., a boy, Kenneth Shinichi, on Sept. 20.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Fudenna, Alvarado, Calif., a boy, John, on Sept. 21.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Kitashima a boy on Sept. 16 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tamotsu Shimozaka a boy on Sept. 16 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ikuo Uyeshima a boy in Denver.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yamamoto a girl on Sept. 15 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Kato a boy, Gary Toshio, on Sept. 26 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kazumi Wada, Los Altos, Calif., a boy, David Kazumi, on Aug. 31.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Isomura a girl on Sept. 28 in Seattle.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ren Yamada a girl on Sept. 8 in Stockton, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Sakaguchi a boy on Sept. 6 in Kingsburg, Calif.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Hasegawa a boy on Sept. 9 in Fresno.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Tamai a boy on Sept. 20 in Sacramento.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Nakanishi a girl on Sept. 25 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamazumi a girl on Sept. 19 in Sacramento.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Minoru Matsuki a girl on Sept. 23 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Nakamitsu a girl on Sept. 18 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Masateru Tatsumoto a boy on Sept. 17 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Giichi Kawaguchi a girl on Sept. 21 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Iwasa a girl on Sept. 26 in San Francisco.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hrubant (nee Sahomi Tachibana) a girl, Elaine, on Sept. 14 in New York City.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Yabiku a boy on Sept. 25 in Sacramento.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matsumoto, East Palo Alto, Calif., a boy, Fred Frank, on Sept. 10.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Jack K. Hirai a girl in Denver.

### DEATHS

N. Nagatoshi, 86, on Sept. 26 in Visalia, Calif.  
Fred Cho Furuya in Denver, Colo.  
Mrs. Ami Minamoto, 24, on Sept. 30 in Fresno.  
Masaji Watanabe, 70, of Sweets Mine, Utah, on Oct. 1 in Draper, Utah.  
Mrs. Kura Kato, 71, on Sept. 29 in Lodi Calif.

### MARRIAGES

Lily Miki to Andrew McKinley on Aug. 29 in Tunneltown, W. Va.  
Tamiko Fukugi to Irving Watanabe on Sept. 22 in New York City.  
Miyoko Furuya to Masao Yoshizu on Sept. 3 in Hyde Park, N.Y.  
Hannah Masuda to Arthur K. Kamiya on Aug. 28 in Long Beach, Calif.  
Tomie Okamoto to Shigeru Funo on Sept. 25 in Los Angeles.  
Chiyoko Morooka to Hiroshi Ray Nakanishi on Sept. 24 in Seattle.  
Elizabeth Kuwahara to Tosh

## Bob Takeshita Loses First Mainland Bout

LOS ANGELES—Robert (Ripper) Takeshita, Honolulu welterweight, made his mainland debut at Olympic Auditorium on Oct. 4 as he lost a slow 10-round decision to Rudy Gutierrez, 145½, Mexico, before 2,000 cheering fans.

Takeshita's defeat was his third in 36 fights since turning pro in 1947 after winning the 1946 National AAU welterweight title. The losses were to Maxie Docusen and Terry Young.

The 22-year old Takeshita entered the bout as a favorite over Gutierrez who was fighting his first main event in the Los Angeles area.

Takeshita, formerly managed by Sad Sam Ichinose of Honolulu, split with his handler recently and is now being represented by Joe Herman of San Francisco.

Approximately 600 Japanese Americans were on hand for Takeshita's mainland opener.

Carl Arakaki, 132, Honolulu, got a draw in his battle with Lou Bernal, 133.

## New All-Nisei VFW Post Organized in Hanford District

HANFORD, Calif.—An all-Nisei post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized this week as officers were installed on Oct. 7 at Hanford Memorial hall.

George Nishi is the post's first commander.

The Hanford post is believed to be the third all-Nisei VFW post in the country. Other posts are located in Sacramento and Los Angeles.

Tsuchiyama on Sept. 25 in Los Angeles.

Mitzi Sugita of Honolulu to Nobuo Maekawa on Sept. 24 in Fresno.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mary Tsuchiya, 21, and Haruo Hanamura, 30, Alameda.

### WANT ADS

PERSONAL—Anyone knowing the whereabouts of MISS SHIME MATSUZAKI please contact her former employer, Daniel G. Culen, Penobscot Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich. A considerable sum of money is due her from the Detroit Bank.

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## SET PLANS FOR NISEI CAGE MEET IN SAN JOSE

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Plans for the biggest basketball show in the history of local Nisei sportsdom were laid here at a meeting Sept. 28 of the committee in charge of the All-Oriental cage tourney, to be held in San Jose during the Christmas holiday season.

Frank Shimada, general chairman, announced that all sectional Nisei champions from Chicago to Hawaii will be invited to compete.

Shimada will be assisted in the tournament by Saku Taketa and Herman Santo, assistant chairmen.

Other committee chairmen are Kiyo Nishiura, program; Chi Aki-zuki, dance; Masa Taketa and Fred Morita, general arrangements; Clark Taketa, awards; Ed Yoshioka finance; Phil Matsumura and Ted Shipley, publicity, and Clark Taketa, Tets Kifune, Sal Jio, Hideo Nakamura, Matsumura and Harry Yoshioka, advisory committee.

## Two Teams Tie For Lead in Chicago Pin League

CHICAGO — Mark Twain and Wah Mee Lo are tied for the lead in the Chicago Nisei bowling league after the first four weeks of play.

There is a three-way tie for third place between Plaisance Cleaners, Sakada Optometrists and Hyde Park Restaurant.

The hitherto unbeaten Mark Twain was whitewashed by Plaisance Cleaners, 4 to 0, in one of the feature matches of last Wednesday's schedule, losing 2604 to 2745. Dyke Miyagawa and Dave Mizuno paced the winners with 583 and 550 respectively, while M. Masunaka and S. Masunaka had 581 and 558.

Wah Mee Loo took four from Quality Cleaner, 2748 to 2424, while Hyde Park Restaurant blanked Coed Beauty Shop, 2811 to 2596, behind Jun Oishi's 578.

Harley Kusumoto's 572 led Murakami & Sons to a 3 to 1 win over Petite Cleaners, while Kiye Ito's 607 was tops as Sakada took three points from O. T. Men's Wear.

The Tellone Beauty Salon team: drubbed Berns Store, 2657 to 2419. J. Ota and T. Hashimoto, with series of 556 and 541, led Wah Mee Lo to four points over Quality Cleaner.

R. Yamanaka rolled a 587 series as Jan Jan T. defeated Nisei Vue, 3 to 1.

## Nisei Singles Classic Set For Richmond

RICHMOND, Calif.—The first annual Nichi-Bei Times Nisei Singles classic will be directed by the Richmond Nisei Bowling Association on Oct. 22 and 23 and Oct. 29 and 30 at Uptown Bowl in Richmond.

Frank Tsuboi and Eiichi Nakazono, tournament managers, announce that an estimated prize pot of \$1,000 will be distributed to the Nisei bowlers who take part in the handicap tournament in which eight games will be rolled across 8 alleys.

A guaranteed first prize of \$200 and a trophy donated by Uptown Bowl will be given to the winner. There will also be squad prizes for high series and high games.

One of the early entries in the tournament, according to Jim Hoshi of the tournament committee, will be a squad of Chinese American bowlers from San Francisco, headed by Don Gee, one of the top Oriental American bowlers in the country.

Hoshi indicated that the tournament committee is hoping for entries from all parts of California as well as from other states.

The entry fee will be \$8, including the price of bowling, and may be sent to Eiichi Nakabono, 333 24th St., Richmond.

The handicap will be based on 2/3rds of the difference between the bowler's highest average and 180. A minimum average of 140 has been set.

## Jim Yokota Scores Twice as Placer Wins

WILLOWS, Calif.—Two touchdowns by Jim Yokota, star half-back, helped Placer Union high to an 18 to 14 victory over Willows on Sept. 30.

Yokota scored in the fourth quarter on a 25-yard pass from Jon Lardner. He scored again later in the period, driving over from the two.

## Maeshiro Wins

HOLLYWOOD—Ken Maeshiro, 134, won an unanimous decision from Jess Bojorbuez, 132, in a four-round preliminary on Sept. 30 at Hollywood Legion stadium.

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IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Eke Inouye, Shelly, Idaho (left) is shown as he checked in with the first moose in the annual bull moose hunt in eastern Idaho.

He was accompanied by Gooch Mitchell and Norris Wattenbarger.

The moose, weighing approximately 900 pounds dressed, was killed by Inouye on the first day of the hunt, Sept. 26.

Eke Inouye, an active member of the Idaho Falls JACL chapter, is believed to be the first Nisei in the district to bag a moose. Idaho only allows the killing of 30 moose a season and a drawing is held for permits from applications sent in by 3000 sportsmen.

## Plan Denver Convention for Plains Chapters

DENVER — First district convention of JACL chapters in the Mountain Plains region will be held Nov. 12-13, it was decided here at a general meeting of the Denver chapter last week at the YWCA.

Masao Satow, national director, gave a progress report to the members.

Pres. Tosh Ando announced that the convention, to be held at the Cosmopolitan hotel, will be sponsored by the Denver and Fort Lupton chapters.

Pres. Tom Yanaga headed a delegation of members from the latter chapter.

Bessie Matsuda of Denver was unanimously elected general convention chairman. Mami Katagiri was elected secretary. Miss Matsuda said that members of the executive committee will be announced shortly.

Joint chapter meetings were held Sunday at the Fort Lupton chapter hall and at Emi Katagiri's home in Henderson Thursday to begin making plans to welcome delegates from the six-state region.

Tentative plans made to date included recreational activities and sports, tournaments, a Thousand Club public dinner, a mixer-fellowship night featuring square dancing and informal games, a banquet and farewell ball.

## Hawaiian Golfers Take Top Honors In "1000" Club Meet

LOS ANGELES — The visiting Nisei golfers of the 10-10 Golf club of Honolulu took top honors at a tournament sponsored by members of the JACL "1000" club in Los Angeles on Sept. 28 at the Baldwin course of the Fox Hills golf club.

K. Morishige of Honolulu took low gross honors with a 73 while William Whaley of the Honolulu team had low net, 79-14-65.

Net scores of Honolulu golfers included Yetsuo Higa, 67; George Morishige and K. Chijimatsu, 69. Net scores by JACL "1000" club golfers included:

George Ono, 67; Fred Tayama and Ed Katow, 68; Kiyo Yamato, Koichi Inouye, 69; Sam Minami, Min Yoshizaki, George Aratani, Sho Tarumoto and Frank Onishi, 70.

George Murakami of Honolulu had high gross of 105 and Mashie Bessho of the "1000" club had high net of 83.

The Honolulu visitors who have played in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco on their trip left on Oct. 2 for Hawaii by plane.

## John Horio Named Most Valuable Player By Zebra Teammates

SAN JOSE, Calif.—John Horio, San Jose Zebra pitcher, was chosen the most valuable player on the team, according to a poll taken among the players.

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## Chicago Music Club Plans Concert

CHICAGO—The Japanese-American Music Club will hold its second annual concert Saturday evening, Oct. 22, at Kimball hall, 25 East Jackson blvd.

Participating artists will be Robert Nakazawa, tenor; Katherine Kido, violinist; Hinae Koito, soprano; Haruko Satow, pianist; and George Seno, baritone, according to Alyce Mayeda, chairman.

Proceeds from the concert will go into a scholarship fund set up by the club.

Nakazawa will sing "Dichterliebe" by Schuman and "When I Have Sung My Song," by Ernest Charles. He will be accompanied by Lavonne Loving.

Miss Kido will play "Albumblatt" by Wagner, "Gavotte" by Baer-Kreisler and the 1st movement of "Symphonie Espagnole." Harold Zabrack will accompany her.

Miss Koito, accompanied by Helen Mayeda, will sing "The Hills of Cruzia" by Medniehoff, "Deborah" by Bone Fenton, "Je Dis Que Rien ne M'epouvante" from "Carmen," "Midsummer" by Worth and "So Anch'io La Virtù Magica."

Miss Satow's selections have been announced as "Caprice" and "Intermezzo" by Brahms, "Etude in C Sharp Minor," "Etude in F Minor" and "Ballade in G Minor" by Chopin.

Seno will sing Tosti's "Idiole," Brahms' "Die Mainacht" and Massenet's "Vision Fugitive." He will be accompanied by Miss Mayeda.

## Roy Ashizawa Takes District Legion Post

SAN FRANCISCO—Roy Ashizawa was installed as an officer of the eighth district of the American Legion in a ceremony last week at the War Memorial building.

Ashizawa is active in Nisei veterans activities in San Francisco and commander of the American Legion Townsend-Harris Post No. 438.

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## Prof. Oyama Released by Army Officials

TOKYO—Ikuo Oyama, a former professor at Northwestern University in Illinois, was released on Sept. 28 by the American army after detention for 24 hours on the charge of slandering the occupation.

Prof. Oyama joined the Northwestern faculty in 1933 after the Japanese militarists suppressed the Labor-Farmer party of which he was the head. Oyama's reputation is based on his anti-militarist stand.

He remained in the United States for 14 years as a political refugee and did not return to Japan until the fall of 1947.

The charges against him grew out of a speech he made Sept. 18 before the China Affairs Research Council. The professor accused Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida of violating the Potsdam declaration by suggesting that American troops remain in Japan after the peace treaty. The Japanese police reported his remarks to the American provost marshal who questioned him, turned him over to the police and finally ordered his release.

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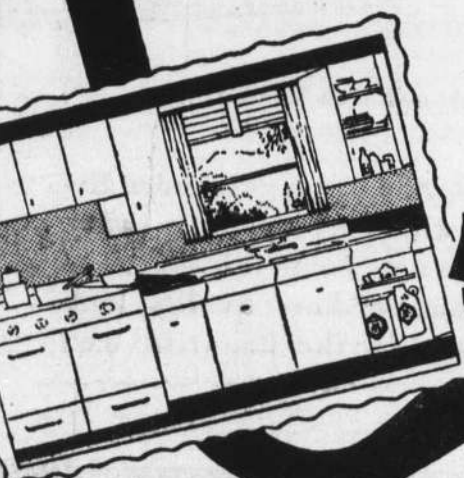
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