

# Pioneering work of Nikkei on this hemisphere retold

The late Elmer R. Smith, associate professor of anthropology at Montana State University, was 51 at the time of his death in 1939.

During his teaching days at the Univ. of Utah from 1930-38, he was very much interested in race relations in the western states, contributing many pieces to magazines on the subject.

His history of the Japanese American Citizens League was published by the Pacific Citizen in the 1955 Holiday Issue on JACL's 25th anniversary after its initial appearance in the 1950-51 issues. He also authored "Japanese in Utah", "Negroes in Utah", and "Race and Democracy".

His "Japanese in the Americas", which appeared during the 1951-52 issues of the Pacific Citizen, is being reprinted as one story to relate the pioneering works of the Issei and Nisei in the Western Hemisphere — North, Central and South America.

At a time when the concept of "Asian American" is being given wide currency, the story of the Issei on this hemisphere needs to be told.

## The Japanese in Brazil

By ELMER R. SMITH

The discussion of Japanese in the Americas will not be an attempt to do again what Carey McWilliams did in "Brothers Under the Skin," or "Prejudice — Japanese American." Neither will it be a re-hash of Bradford Smith's "Americans From Japan."

This series of articles (which appeared in the Pacific Citizen each week from April 19, to Sept. 13, 1952) will be presented for the Nisei and Sansei. These groups of Americans of Japanese ancestry show a great lack of understanding and appreciation for the heritage they have received from the "old generation." It is hoped that some of the material to be presented will bring a more complete realization to the Nisei and Sansei that their parents were pioneers in the great adventure in the New World. The pioneering works of these Japanese are worthy to be placed by those of other nationalities in the winning of the frontiers of the Americas.

The columns will deal with the Japanese in the Americas. We will attempt to summarize the forces and problems involved in the settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry in South America, Latin America and North America. These forces and problems revolving around the coming of the Japanese to the New World will be presented in terms of recent knowledge and facts concerning inter-group and inter-racial relations.

### Chapter 1 — Brazil

The number of Japanese in the Americas is not exactly known, but the statistics we have at our disposal would suggest at least 422,600 persons of Japanese ancestry reside in the Western Hemisphere. The largest number of these persons are found in five countries. These countries in order of importance are: Brazil, United States (Hawaii not included), Canada, Peru and Mexico. The countries of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela have a very small Japanese population which would probably not reach over 10,000.

Brazil, the largest country in South America, will hold our attention for the present. It is characterized by a number of features important to the understanding of the position the Japanese occupy in this large country.

Most of the country of Brazil would be classified as "tropical forest," while a small section located in the east central area would fall under the heading of "marginal." The topography is made up of mountains and plains, both types being cut by rivers and streams of varying sizes, the largest of course being the Amazon.

### NEXT ISSUE

The Pacific Citizen resumes its regular weekly schedule with the issue double — dated Jan. 4-11, 1974, to be mailed out on or about Jan. 8.

The Holiday Issue, also double — dated Dec. 21-28, 1973, represents the final edition for this year.

Happy Holidays to all.  
— Editor & Staff.



**BRAZIL**—Nisei social worker instructs women in a family planning center in Sao Paulo.

Brazil presents a most extraordinary degree of cultural diversity. There are at least seven cultural regions with well defined differences in attitudes, objectives and technical abilities and specializations. An example will make this type of cultural contrast more understandable.

The beautiful and imposing buildings and urban atmosphere of the city of Rio de Janeiro is in radical contrast to the back-country rural regions inhabited by native Indians and/or descendants of early Negro slaves. These back-land people live in simple huts, with few modern accessories to aid them in their everyday activities. The diet of these folk consist principally of corn, beans, rice and a little meat.

Large areas of Brazil are plantation types of rural farming. It is in these plantations that many of the immigrant groups as well as native Indians and Negroes find work and homes. The products raised on the plantations consist primarily of coffee, rubber, sugar cane, corn, rice, beans and cotton.

The ethnic composition of the peoples in Brazil is highly varied, and to describe them would take a volume. However, for our purpose we may outline the following principal groups: (1) the native Indian, (2) the Negro, (3) Portuguese, (4) Italians, (5) Poles, (6) Germans, (7) Austrians, (8) Spaniards, (9) Japanese. These various ethnic strains have been mixed to varying degrees, with the exception of the Japanese of which we will have more to say at another time.

The present ethnic make-up of Brazil has been listed by the census as follows:

- (1) "branco" (white); (2) "preto" (Negro); (3) "amarelo" (yellow — Japanese); (4) "moreno" (dark); (5) "Indio" (Indian); (6) "mestizo" (mixture usually applied to cross of white and Indian); (7) "mulatto" and "pardo" (mulatto and brown); (8) "caboclo" and "mameluco" (mixture of white and Indian or slave); (9) "cafuso" and "cafuso" (mixture of Indian and Negro).

The great degree of ethnic mixing needs an explanation in terms of the conditions centering in the social relations of the various groups and the attitudes concerning various forms of discrimination types of prejudices found among these ethnic groups.

The history of Brazil will give evidence that it has always been a country which welcomed the immigration of many racial groups. Shortage of labor and underpopulation have been and are important factors influencing this liberal immigration policy. The Brazilian government as early as the 1870's sent special missions to the "Far East" to arrange for laborers to come to Brazil to relieve the labor shortage.

The first Japanese to enter Brazil came in 1888; but the large-scale migration to Brazil dates from 1907. At this date an agreement was signed between the Government of the State of Sao Paulo and a private Japanese corporation handling the shipping of laborers to foreign countries from Japan.

The Japanese to be sent to Sao Paulo were to range between twelve and forty years of age. These were to be accompanied by their families. This type of sponsored migration was continued through to the 1930's, with all sorts of Japanese organizations being formed for the purpose of furnishing laborers to Brazil, especially to the State of Sao Paulo.

The first successful Japanese colony was established in Sao Paulo in 1912. These colonists were contract coffee laborers.

However, the activity of the farmers was not limited to the

raising of coffee. The Japanese in later years turned to the raising of rice, cotton, silk, and garden products. The income from these resources in 1951 reached over a quarter of a million dollars, with some Japanese having an annual income of \$500,000.

Not all Japanese are engaged in agriculture. Many are storekeepers, taxi drivers, and professionals. However, these activities are for the main part restricted to the Japanese villages and communities. This is especially true in Sao Paulo where the great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry live.

The Japanese number over 225,000 in Brazil, but this is probably not the number of persons of Japanese descent living there. The figures used in this discussion are the official census listings, and do not at all times register all persons of Japanese descent. This is due to the fact that if a person is born in Brazil he or she is listed as "Brazilian" without reference to their ancestry or foreign parentage.

Some reports have listed nearly 400,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing in Brazil, but there are no official figures to check on this number.

(The Japanese — Brazilian community today is about 694,000 of which some 170,000 still retain Japanese nationality. — Ed.)

Japanese in Brazil live for the most part in separate colonies and villages. They have mixed very little with the other peoples of the region. The culture and social life of these villages is primarily dominated by Japanese customs, habits and folkways. They have not intermarried with the other peoples of Brazil.

This system of living on the part of the Japanese is in direct contrast to the established traditions of Brazil. It must be recognized that the Brazilian way of life is not dominated by race segregation and discrimination. A person's racial background is not considered as important in limiting participation in the cultural life of the state. However, the social class to which one belongs is of significance and plays an important role in directing one's social relationships.

Reasons for Japanese segregation from the rest of Brazilian society have been and are complex.

The Japanese population of Brazil has tended to remain a fairly distinct group within the highly mixed population composition. However, in the early Japanese settlement of Brazil some crossings did take place through the extra-marital relations of Japanese males. Some small handful of Japanese business and professional men have taken Brazilian wives, but on the whole the Japanese marry Japanese.

Social and cultural assimilation has been equally slow in taking place among the Japanese. There are a number of reasons for this, and one of the most significant would seem to be the great differences existing between the Brazilian cultural heritage and that of the Japanese. It is known that the greater the differences between two contrasting cultures the slower the degree of acculturation or change in either or both.

Another important factor tending to retard Japanese assimilation was the fact that at the time of the greatest Japanese immigration, the growing nationalism in Japan bound the immigrants closely to the homeland. This brought about an organized type of defense of their neighbors.

A third factor tending to delay assimilation develops from some of the features of the social structure in which they live. One must not forget that this structure is rural. In this structure the Japanese occupy a much higher position on the social ladder than do the native "caboclos." These natives are usually the only segment of the Brazilian society with whom the Japanese have continuous and established contact. This "lower" cultural group can hardly be expected to exert any attraction for the Japanese with their "superior" equipment, racial pride, and deep-seated prejudices about their "higher" culture.

Furthermore, the Brazilian social class system itself would not demand such relationships. Still another factor must be considered in working toward the segregation of the Japanese in Brazil. The colonization of the Japanese has been mainly a cooperative enterprise in selected areas where commercial agriculture could be practiced at a profit.

This for a long period of time

Continued On Page C-1

## The 1973 Annual Holiday Issue

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## The Trial of 'Tokyo Rose'

25 years ago, Nisei strandee faced charges of treason

### Quick pick of 12 jurors is surprise

Coursing through this year's Holiday Issue is the sterling coverage by Pacific Citizen staff writer Marion O. Tajiri of the 3½-month trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino in San Francisco as it first appeared in these pages a quarter-century ago. With wide interest being generated in this tragic case for justice sake, the issue may be weighed best by this report on the trial, related stories and commentaries, each properly dated. — Editor.

(PC, July 5, 1949)

**SAN FRANCISCO** — The government announced this week that it will not seek the death penalty for Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino as the "Tokyo Rose" trial of the 33-year-old Los Angeles-born woman on charges of wartime treason opened on July 5 in the court of Federal Judge Michael J. Roche.

The trial moved with remarkable speed on its opening day as attorneys selected an all-Caucasian jury of six men and six women on the first day.

Two women were selected as alternates.

The statement that the government will not ask the death penalty came from the chief prosecutor, Thomas De Wolfe, special assistant to Attorney General Tom Clark, in answer to a reporter's question. The minimum penalty upon conviction would be five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

Government and defense lawyers whipped through the questioning of jurors at an unrelenting pace on the opening day. The government announced, to the surprise of the courtroom, that it was satisfied after using only six challenges. The defense then said it would stand, after using only eight.

The indictment against Mrs. d'Aquino accuses her of eight counts of allegedly overt acts against the United States. It charges her with committing treason on broadcasts from Radio Tokyo which were beamed to American service personnel in the Pacific area in 1944 and 1945 when, according to the government, she was still a United States national.

The defense insists that she merely read the manuscript others had prepared and that she was under compulsion to work in the Tokyo studio, just as prisoners of war were forced to perform other tasks.

### All-white Jury

Stanton Delaplane, covering the trial for the San Francisco Chronicle, reported that the "United States opened its treason trial of Tokyo Rose (July 5) by methodically establishing an all-white jury."

In double-quick time, United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy used only eight of the government's 20 preemptory challenges, Delaplane said. "One after another, he excused persons of possible Negro, Chinese or mixed race. Then he announced the government was satisfied."

It had been expected that it would take several days, perhaps a week, before the jury would be filled. The selection, which was completed just after the noon recess on the first day of the trial, was considered by veteran court reporters as one of the shortest on record.

It took only slightly more than two hours.

Delaplane said: "Defense attorneys Wayne Collins and Theodore Tamba, caught off-balance, said they were satisfied, too."

The jurors sworn in were: Mrs. Flora Vocell, Piedmont; Mathew Yerbich, San Francisco, bookkeeper; Robert L. Stout, Richmond, retired;

Continued On Page A-3



**TOKYO ROSE**—Iva Toguri d'Aquino leaves San Francisco courtroom of Federal Judge Louis Goodman with U.S. Marshal George Vice. Her appeal for bail in October, 1948, was denied but the judge allowed she be moved to "suitable quarters" to interview witnesses and prepare for her defense on charges on treason against the United States.

— Photo by Kameo Kido.

## The Tyranny of a Legend

(PC Editorial; July 2, 1949)

A young American-born woman of Japanese ancestry goes on trial for her life in a Federal courtroom in San Francisco on July 5.

Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, a graduate of UCLA, is charged with wartime treason for alleged propaganda broadcasts to American troops in the Pacific. Her guilt or innocence of the charge will be determined by a jury of her peers after the prosecution and the defense have presented their cases.

The trial of Mrs. d'Aquino is attracting national interest. She is the victim of the tyranny of a legend.

Few Americans will recognize the name of Iva Toguri d'Aquino. But nearly all have heard of "Tokyo Rose."

Actually "Tokyo Rose" never existed. It was a generic name applied by American servicemen in the Pacific to female broadcasters heard on Radio Tokyo's propaganda programs beamed to American troops. It is reported that there were six or seven women who made broadcasts in English on Radio Tokyo's "Zero Hour." Mrs. d'Aquino is reported to have been one of these announcers and to have used the name "Orphan Ann."

"Orphan Ann" is unknown but "Tokyo Rose" is famous. The legend that was born among American fighting men in the jungle of a Pacific island flourished as the successful prosecution of war brought American forces nearer the homeland of Japan. American GIs who had never heard the broadcasts from Tokyo knew of "Tokyo Rose." War correspondents wrote of her and there was much speculation as to her looks and identity.

After V-J day when the first American war correspondents raced to enter Tokyo, it is reported they had two main objectives. One was an ex-Premier Tojo who had become the symbol of the enemy during the long years of war in the Pacific. The other was "Tokyo Rose."

Of the women who had announced the "Zero Hour" program, one, Mrs. d'Aquino, was born in the United States, although her nationality was a matter of issue because of her marriage to a Portuguese citizen. She became, for all intents and purposes, the personification of the "Tokyo Rose" legend. She was widely interviewed by the press and it is reported that she was offered \$2,000 by a representative of Hearst publications to write an article to be called "I Was Tokyo Rose."

Although the attitude of most GIs in the Pacific toward "Tokyo Rose" appears to have been mostly one of curiosity, the publicity which she received after the occupation of Tokyo evoked an unfavorable reaction from some quarters in the United States and the Justice department was served with demands for her arrest and prosecution. She was taken into custody and jailed at Sugamo prison. Meanwhile, the legend persisted. Paramount made a movie called "Tokyo Rose" and Abe Burrows, the radio satirist, wrote a song about her.

The fact that she faces trial now can partly be ascribed to the prominence she has achieved as the personification of a legend.

### A Word About This Issue

Except for the Reference Section, this year's Holiday Issue was produced via "cold-type" operation, enabling us to embellish the advertising as never before. The distinctive type and logos were obtained from letterheads, business cards or "slicks" provided by the advertisers. Others who wish to avail themselves of this service may forward such material to us now and we shall keep them on file until next year. — Editor.

### Interest in case looms as matter of justice

By PHIL JORDAN

The civil rights movement isn't exactly new. At one time or another, every non-WASP segment of the population has benefited from it, whatever it might have been known as at the time.

However long it's been around, the civil rights progress of the last two decades or so has overshadowed all that went before... though there's still a long way to go.

Not long before World War II, a Los Angeles man confessed to and was convicted of murder, and sentenced to death. A then-young reporter assigned to the trial realized that, on the basis of uncontested evidence presented in court, the man was to die for a murder he could not possibly have committed. To the reporter, it was obvious the man, a Negro homosexual, had confessed to save the life of his Negro male sweetheart, the actual murderer.

The reporter took his information to his city editor, a man now a legend in the news business. The editor heard him out, then closed the matter with the comment, "Who gives a damn about a nigger queer?"

No one, apparently, at that time. The man was executed and the case was closed.

It's unlikely the same thing could happen today but, in any case, the man can't be brought back to life.

Is it too late to correct, as much as is possible, errors — or worse — made under the influence of a mentality, now largely rejected by Americans, that held nobody gave a damn about a nigger queer?

That's what the "Tokyo Rose" case is all about today.

There never was a "Tokyo Rose," except in popular imagination.

Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aquino, who was the accused — the victim — in what was known as the "Tokyo Rose" case, began broadcasting for Radio Tokyo in 1944. American GIs in the Pacific had been using the "Tokyo Rose" title for female broadcasters on enemy radio stations for some two years before that.

There may have been as many as two dozen "Tokyo Roses" broadcasting during the war. Only one was brought to trial. And she was the only one who maintained she had, despite almost unbelievable difficulties, remained a loyal American throughout the war.

George M. "Yankee Doodle Dandy" Cohen was not, despite the song, born on the Fourth of July. He was born a day later but his father, a showman with an eye to future publicity, used the holiday date when he reported his son's birth.

Iva Ikuko Toguri was born on July 4, 1916. Her parents were natives of Japan, though her father had at that time become a naturalized Canadian citizen. Her father registered her birth with the Japanese consulate in Los Angeles, so she had dual citizenship.

In 1932, 16 years later, her father went to the consulate to have her name removed from the old country family register. From that time on, she was an American citizen — only.

Her citizenship — and her loyalty to her native land — were to cost her dearly. Iva Toguri is nearing 60 years of age. She's still paying for that loyalty.

Despite the handicaps of sex and race, and both were greater handicaps then than they are now, by the time she reached her mid-30s, Iva Toguri seemed to have a brilliant future ahead of her. She's been an outstanding pre-med student at UCLA and had continued with graduate work; she was also a pianist of concert quality.

At the same time, she was aware of the handicaps she faced as a Japanese American woman, however brilliant. At the time she considered going to Japan to study medicine.

In the event, in mid-1941 she went to Japan to help care for an ailing relative. She was still in Japan, though trying to get home, when war broke out. The story of her difficulties in getting home came out at her trial — which is recorded in other stories in this issue of Pacific Citizen.

The war lasted until 1945, but Iva Toguri didn't get home until 1948, and then as a prisoner, charged with treason against the nation to which, she said, she had always been loyal.

On Sept. 29, 1949, 33-year-old Mrs. Iva I. Toguri d'Aquino became history's seventh U.S. citizen to be convicted of treason.

It took the federal jury four days — 40 deliberation hours — to reach a verdict. Charged with eight counts of treason, she was found innocent of seven, guilty of just one, after the longest (more than a dozen weeks, 56 courtroom days) and most expensive (estimated at between a half-million and a million dollars) treason trial in U.S. history to that time.

A week later, she was sentenced to 10 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine and automatically, loss of citizenship rights.

According to one story in print, she served only a brief sentence before being released. In fact, she spent more than six years in federal prison before her parole; no credit was given for more than a year in prison in Japan while being investigated as a treason suspect, nor for more than a year in custody before and during her trial.

She has paid almost half the fine. On advice of her attorneys, she has so far refused to pay the balance. It's the only thing keeping her case technically — and barely — open.

During the early 1960s, to interject a personal note, I had lunch with a fellow newsman friend; he happens to be of Japanese descent.

During luncheon conversation, the "Tokyo Rose" case came up. I'd been in high school at the time of the trial — and I don't recall that I was much interested, one way or another.

My friend had a closer interest.

He told me there had actually been a number of women who broadcast for Japan during the war, that only one had been tried for so doing — and that she had been railroaded by the government.

I asked why this nation's Japanese American community hadn't come to her defense, then or later.

The community, I was told, by and large preferred to forget her case. There was quite a bit of feeling any revival of interest in "Tokyo Rose" might also bring a revival in anti-Japanese feeling.

I didn't press the subject. I did start keeping a clip file of stories, appearing from time to time, on the case. Some have been mislaid, others thrown away during moves over the years, but the file has continued to grow.

It's now fairly fat.

How did Iva Toguri become "The Tokyo Rose?"

When the war ended, a pair of American newsmen had sought out "Tokyo Rose," and learned there were quite a few. They weren't selective — any of them would do for story purposes. They asked a Japanese newsmen to find one for them and, by chance, Iva Toguri — by that time Mrs. Felipe d'Aquino — was the one he found for them.

Continued On Next Page



# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Spotlight on 'Tokyo Rose'

(PC, July 9, 1949)

Despite statements to the contrary in the public press this week, race prejudice is a definite factor in the trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

Government attorneys showed an awareness of this on the opening day of the trial in San Francisco. When the jury was being selected from a panel of 110 Americans of many races, the prosecution exercised eight peremptory challenges to exclude non-Caucasians. Six of those challenged and excused by government attorneys were Negroes. One was of Chinese descent and one mixed ancestry. The result was that an "all white" jury was assured.

The prosecution and the defense are not required to give any reasons in exercising the 20 peremptory challenges which each are allowed.

The government required only eight and in each case the prospective juror was a non-Caucasian. The action can only be interpreted to mean that the prosecution is afraid that a member of a racial minority group would be susceptible to a defense argument that the defendant is a victim of prejudice, although Special Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe would not acknowledge that this was the reason for the eight challenges. He told newsmen that he was "not motivated by a matter of color."

It may be recalled that there was a Nisei and a Negro on the jury which last year found Kawakita guilty in a trial in which the defense made considerable use of the matter of pre-war prejudice in California. Defense counsel in the case of Mrs. d'Aquino have not indicated in their preliminary appearances in court and in statements to the press whether the matter of race discrimination will be raised.

The defendant herself was quoted this week in news agency reports as having stated in answer to a question that she had not encountered discrimination.

"I never felt any racial prejudice while at school," she is quoted as saying. "Racial prejudice never was discussed at home. I was never aware of the existence of it."

But whether Iva Toguri was aware of it or not, prejudice has touched and shaped the lives of all persons of Japanese ancestry who lived in California before the war.

It was prejudice in employment, particularly in the professional and white-collar field, which impelled many Nisei who, like Iva Toguri, graduated from college in the 1930s to seek opportunity elsewhere. Some went to the eastern United States and others sought jobs in their specialized fields in Japan. It was this desire for employment opportunity rather than any ethnic attraction which took these Nisei overseas. Similarly many Chinese Americans, denied jobs for which they were qualified in California, sought opportunity in Asia.

The dilemma which faced the Nisei college graduate in the 1930s was one of accepting the prospect of restricted opportunity at home in the economic ghetto of the Little Tokyos or seeking unrestricted opportunity elsewhere. Many of

## Allied POW officers wrote for 'Tokyo Rose'

Continued From Previous Page

She was offered \$2,000 for her exclusive "Tokyo Rose" story. In the years since, Iva Toguri has been condemned as a "publicity seeker." Possible but before anyone gets righteous, try to imagine what life was like in Tokyo in late 1945. The \$2,000 must have seemed like a fortune... in that place, at that time, it literally was.

Incidentally, she never got the money.

It must be difficult for a person who's grown up since then to realize the importance of radio to this country in the 1930s and '40s — before television. The radio shows of those days are now "nostalgia" items, recalled in books telling "how it was."

The books ignore "Tokyo Rose." Further she was indisputably one of the radio greats of the 1940s — ask anyone who served in the Pacific during World War II.

Iva Toguri d'Aquino had disappeared into the obscurity of a Tokyo housewife after she was released from Sugamo Prison, cleared of treason charges by both the Defense and Justice departments. Several hundred GIs met her on the night she got out, gave her a torchlight escort home... and the publicity was over.

Over that is, until 1948, when she wanted to come home.

It may be just coincidence that two of the great radio stars of the day took the lead in demanding punishment for the woman now known as "Tokyo Rose."

Perhaps they didn't know she'd been cleared of suspicion of treason; perhaps they knew and didn't care. San Franciscoan Ted Tamba, one of the three attorneys who, unpaid, defended her in court, believes Walter Winchell and Kate "God Bless America" Smith feared Iva Toguri would, on her return, become a rival for airwave popularity.

Maybe... at one time, at least in the Pacific, she had fans by the hundreds of thousands, if not into the millions, listening to her broadcasts. Whatever the reason, her return and the events that followed eliminated her as a possible radio personality in this country.

Was Iva Toguri an enemy propagandist? At her trial, a former Japanese army officer testified the "Zero Hour" show, on which she was "Orphan Ann," (the announcer, was not intended as propaganda. Instead, every effort was made to establish its non-propaganda accuracy, to make it a more effective propaganda vehicle if and when the time arrived. It never did.

In any case, Iva Toguri only announced. The words she read were written by a team of three allied officer prisoners of war, headed by an Australian major who recruited Iva Toguri, then a Radio Tokyo English language typist, for the show.

The officers worked for Radio Tokyo under threat of death.

A federal grand jury at first refused to indict Iva Toguri unless the American officer on the "Zero Hour" team was also indicted. The grand jurors were told they had no authority to indict the officer, but that he would be court-martialed. Only then did they return an indictment against Iva Toguri.

The Australian major who headed the team was court-martialed for treason in his homeland, acquitted and promoted. The American officer was promoted with no nonsense about a court-martial.

According to a recent study, 93 per cent of the American GIs who fought in the Pacific during World War II felt the "Zero Hour" program had no demoralizing effect; 84 per cent considered it good entertainment.

It may or may not have been a joke — but as the war ended, the U.S. Navy issued a letter of commendation for "Tokyo Rose" for "meritorious service contributing greatly to the morale of the Pacific Theater of War."

One veteran, now an attorney, recalls that while he was serving in Alaska, he received a copy of an official letter suggesting officers and non-coms encourage their men to listen to the "Zero Hour" show; it was considered good and morale-building entertainment by the brass.

And though they never reached their destination, the U.S. Army Air Corps, busy bombing Japan into defeat, found time to parachute cartoons of new American records, so "Zero Hour" could play the latest stateside hit songs.

At one time, the U.S. Government possessed some 340 recordings and transcripts of Radio Tokyo wartime "Zero Hour" broadcasts — including, presumably, all those made by Iva Toguri.

Those recordings and transcripts contained indisputable proof of what she did — and didn't — say over the air during the war. They would have included the 25 words she was convicted of treason for uttering:

"Now you fellows have lost all your ships — you really are orphans of the Pacific. Now, how do you think you will ever get home?"

The records and transcripts were available to the government in 1945-46, when Iva Toguri was imprisoned for more than a year for investigation of possible treason — and released because the government was unable to come up with evidence of treason.

In 1948, the government, under pressure from, among others, the radio personalities mentioned, advertised for witnesses against Iva Toguri. One of the newsmen mentioned met with the attorney general, then went to Japan as an agent of the Justice Department to find new witnesses there.

At the time of the trial, the prosecution said only a dozen or so of the recordings and transcripts remained in existence — and they were innocuous; if they had been all the government had to go on, there would have been no case.

And the more than 300 others? They had, the government said, been "routinely destroyed," which was very convenient for the prosecution.

But had they been destroyed? Attorney Ted Tamba says he later learned that at the time of the trial, they were still in existence and right in San Francisco, where the trial was held, stored at the Presidio army base.

Also at the Presidio at the time, as Tamba learned too late for any good in the defense of Iva Toguri, was Major General Charles A. Willoughby, chief of intelligence for occupation forces in Japan — the man who was boss, in 1945-46, of the investigation that at that time cleared Iva Toguri of suspicion of treason.

It's not too likely those recordings and transcripts exist now, almost three decades later. Though given the pack rat tendencies of American bureaucrats, they might be, at that.

If the information Tamba received too late to help in the trial is correct, important evidence — evidence that might have cleared Iva Toguri — was withheld, suppressed by the government to get a conviction.

From Article II, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States of America:

"1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

"2. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

Iva Toguri has never confessed — she has never ceased to proclaim her innocence of the charges against her and, particularly of the single charge on which she was convicted. While her wartime activities may have given some aid and/or comfort to the military who then ran Radio Tokyo, the job she had — plus some moon-lighting — permitted her to aid and comfort allied prisoners of the Japanese.

For all practical purposes, she was a prisoner of war herself in many ways.

At a time when complete records of what said over the air were available, Iva Toguri had been investigated — and released. Later, however, the government was able to come up with the constitutionally-required two witnesses to treason.

Interestingly, both these witnesses had been U.S. citizens; both claimed to have switched their citizenship, one becoming Japanese before the war started, the other after.

Ted Tamba says he has serious doubts either had actually become Japanese subjects at the times they claimed. If he's correct, both were themselves facing possible treason charges. Their testimony, suspect to begin with, becomes double suspect.

Their own necks may well have depended on the effectiveness of their testimony against Iva Toguri, whatever the cost to her.

The prosecution brought 18 Japanese witnesses to this country to testify against Iva Toguri; for reasons of "economy," the defense didn't have the same privilege, but the government provided \$3,600 for a defense attorney to go to Japan for defense depositions.

Interestingly, the government brought at least one Japanese to this country who did not testify, a man now dead, a Mr. Seizo Huga... and Tamba tells an interesting story about him.

It seems, Tamba says, that he was approached one day by Huga during a noon recess and outside the court. Huga told him the two treasonable act witnesses were lying, and that if he were asked certain questions on cross examination, this would become apparent — the government's case would collapse.

But Huga never took the stand. Tamba later learned he'd been sent back to Japan a few hours after he spoke to Tamba.

Japanese Americans today may or may not worry that a renewal of interest in the "Tokyo Rose" case would be to their disadvantage. In the immediate post-World War II days, such fears could be much more easily understood.

Reading of the case — particularly the trial — in back issues of Pacific Citizen, it would appear there was no resentment — or worse — against the Japanese American community because of the "Tokyo Rose" trial (and the "Meathall" Kawakita treason trial that almost immediately preceded it).

By 1948 and 1949, the American public had generally become aware of the exploits of Japanese American servicemen — the 442 RCT in Europe, the intelligence work in the Pacific. It took a hard-core bigot — not that there aren't enough around — to question the patriotism of Japanese Americans.

Marion Tajiri's trial coverage for Pacific Citizen carefully presented a balanced view of the case — it was pure reporting. After the trial ended, however, she wrote a final article openly sympathetic of Iva Toguri. Its subtitle summed up her feelings: "Some questions remain unanswered," which was an understatement.

Editorially, the Pacific Citizen was less sympathetic, though the sentence was termed "unduly harsh." Generally, the editorial attitude seemed to be that Iva Toguri had, by seeking publicity brought on her own problems.

Iva Toguri's attorneys of the time are openly bitter over lack of support — then and now — from the Japanese American community. One of them, Wayne Collins, puns that "J.A.C.L." stands for "jackal."

She now prefers to use her maiden name, perhaps because it is less easily recognized — and recallable — than d'Aquino... and she and her husband haven't met since her trial ended, almost a quarter-century ago.

The marriage, if possible more than Iva Toguri herself, fell victim to a continuing persecution; some of the government's action would seem to demand an explanation, and more.

But how do you put a value on a marriage?

"Phil" d'Aquino is a long-time Tokyo newsmen of Portuguese-Japanese ancestry and Portuguese nationality. He and Iva were married in early 1945 and, through the marriage, she could have had Portuguese citizenship — and freedom from prosecution by the United States — if she had wanted it.

In the fall of 1945, Phil d'Aquino's wife was imprisoned for the first time. For the first six weeks, she was held incommunicado; after that, her husband — and only her husband — was allowed to visit her, for 20 minutes each month. After more than a year in prison — that time — she was released, no charges filed against her.

In 1948, the d'Aquinos were expecting their first child and wanted to move to the states — back to the states, her native land, in the case of Mrs. d'Aquino. And that's when everything started caving in. The baby died; she was in effect kidnapped back to this country to be tried for treason. Phil d'Aquino came to this country for the trial.

Before he returned to Japan, Justice Department officials demanded he sign an agreement never to return to the United States. It would likely have no effect if challenged in court — but that court protest could take expensive years if government officials wanted to drag their feet.

And on the day she was out of prison in 1956, Justice Department officials were waiting, literally on the prison steps, for Iva Toguri. She was ordered to sign — and, under protest, did sign, an alien registration card, then was told she would be deported as an "undesirable alien."

At this stage, the American Civil Liberties Union got into the act. It is, after all, ludicrous to try a person as an American citizen — to try an alien for treason is a contradiction in terms — then attempt to expel that person as an alien.

Promised an extradition hearing, Iva Toguri returned to San Francisco, lived for a year with the families of her attorneys. Like other Americans, she could read about the coming hearing in the papers — officials in Washington talked to reporters about it, but failed to inform Immigration and Naturalization officials in San Francisco of their plans — if any.

After a year of waiting, Iva Toguri moved to Chicago, where her father had moved after the war. There's never been a deportation hearing.

Just the same, the threat remains. There is always the possibility that if she were to leave the country voluntarily,

she would not be allowed to return. That would eliminate, once and for all, possible source of embarrassment for the federal bureaucrats.

It would also end any chance, however remote, of vindication for Iva Toguri.

The husband has agreed, under pressure, not to enter this country; the wife doesn't dare leave it.

This is no place for "what might have been."

But what — aside from all else she has suffered — is Iva Toguri's marriage worth?

"I knew her in college," the man said. "She was certainly no glamor girl in those days."

"You're the same age? You look a lot younger than she does."

"It's understandable," he laughed. "She's been through a lot more."

Iva Toguri doesn't like to have her photo taken. Those who recall the appearance of the woman tried for treason more than two decades ago would be unlikely to recognize her today — and she's just as soon not be recognized.

It's understandable.

"Every time the case is recalled in the papers," she explained, "I seem to hear from every maniac in the country — everything from marriage proposals to death threats."

For photo purposes, she suggests a picture be taken of a black-and-white painting, by artist Yoshiko Fujita, that hangs in Ted Tamba's law office.

"It looks enough like me," she remarked, "so that people can tell what I look like these days."

And since she normally wears glasses, not shown in the painting, and is doing her hair differently, there's little chance she'll be recognized by anyone whose knowledge of her appearance is based on the painting.

There were ten reporters covering the trial. After it went to the jury, they were polled and stood nine to one for acquittal. The jury foreman later commented that was about how the jury stood — at one time.

A pair of jurors, it was later learned, held out for conviction on that single charge. At one time, the jury had been ten to one for acquittal.

After two days of deliberation, the jury reported to the judge they were hopelessly deadlocked.

Continued On Next Page

## 'Tokyo Rose' goes on trial:

# A Pale and Silent Figure

(PC July 16, 1949)

Iva Toguri d'Aquino, sits quietly, a pale and silent figure, as the first treason trial in San Francisco rounds out its second week.

In this high-ceilinged courtroom on the third floor of the postoffice building she is a small figure bent over the table where she sits with her attorneys and interpreter.

Her hair is brushed simply across her forehead and fastened to one side with a barrette. It is cut medium length.

To the spectators, some of whom have waited hours to see her, she presents only the rear view of a figure in a grey plaid suit. Her head bent, she takes notes on the proceedings, raising her face only when she confers on a point with one of her attorneys.

Only a few feet away sit her father, Jun Toguri, and her sister, Mrs. June Hori, who watch the proceedings with almost infinite patience. Session after session they wait quietly watching intently as the case against Iva continues.

The courtroom is richly embellished, but remains a room of decorous dignity. Venetian blinds, between the

dark red velvet drapes, keep out even the thin San Francisco sunlight, and the room is lit partly by numerous light globes set in rectangles upon the arched ceiling.

The marble walls are decorated with cupids and Grecian figures in flowing gowns. Corinthian columns come out from the walls, and the austere head of Federal Judge Michael J. Roche is outlined by a triangular-shaped mosaic of white, yellow and green.

Even now the crowds come early to line up before the courtroom. The line does not diminish even after the doors close upon the last one allowed into the room. Late into the afternoon the would-be spectators wait for a change to get in. A few do get in at a time, as a weary or bored spectator relinquishes his seat. The early birds arrive at 7:30 in the morning to be assured of a seat at the most publicized trial in recent years in San Francisco.

If they expected spectacular proceedings, they were disappointed.

The case goes slowly, handicapped all this week, at least, by the need of an interpreter.

The questions to the single witness throughout the first four days of this second week were relayed by interpreter David Swift, former ATIS man. Translated into Japanese for the witness, the questions are then answered in Japanese and then translated back into English. The replies in translation, take on a dry, occasionally stilted form.

Defense Attorney Collins, dapper in his grey suit and bright tie presents a sharp contrast to the heavy, balding Tom De Wolfe, special prosecutor Collins is quick, nervous, often pacing back and forth as he listens to the endless interpretation, answer and interpretation from the witness and David Swift. Only occasionally does Collins raise his voice doing so to punctuate an occasional feint into an answer by the witness or in one of his verbal thrusts with De Wolfe.

Throughout the endless relays of questions and answers, Iva Toguri d'Aquino presents the sharpest contrast of all — the slight figure and pale thin-cheeked face in no way suggests the vivacious "Tokyo Rose" that she is alleged to have been.

—M.O.T.

## What Christmas meant in '41 to a teenager in Yamaguchi

(This short story appeared in the Daily Yomiuri, Tokyo, this past summer in S. Chang's column, "Japan Today". Its appearance in the PC Holiday Issue is most appropriate for it recalls a Christmas tale of 1941 in Japan. — Ed.)

By S. CHANG  
(The Daily Yomiuri)

In a land where most people get married Shinto and buried Buddhist — and make no bones about it — the subject of religion (apart from Sokagakki) attracts scant attention. Religion, a Tokyo pundit said not too long ago, is "only skin-deep" in Japan. So it may be. But there are exceptions, like this Japanese Christian lady who last week sent up a traditional summertime how-are-you card.

I met her only once — a petite retiring housewife, age 48, who lives in a quiet residential district at the back of the city of Nishinomiya. That was in mid-April this year. As it so happened, I saw her only briefly late at night. But the brief encounter was enough to convince me that the kind of generalization voiced by the pundit, like all generalizations, could only prove leaky — even on the subject of religion in Japan.

The tale she told that night was moving; she related it in simple and unpretentious words from start to finale. Scene: Yamaguchi, one of Honshu's westernmost cities. Time: the fateful month of December 1941. Then she was a high school student and, like her mother, already a dedicated Catholic. Which in those days of the infamous tokko (thought police) and kempei (military police) made her family distinctly suspect in the eyes of the authorities.

The day the war broke out, the high school student was at a place where she always felt reposeful — a tiny church. In

side and out, it was only a Japanese house, with a daintily tiled roof, tatami and all. All at once, a detachment of kempei burst into it and after arresting its priest, a Spanish Jesuit, whisked him away on no specific charges. This was the beginning of her story.

Young as she was, our lady was courageous. She joined a congregation within a congregation that now was formed for the relief and release of the arrested priest. Time and again, the delegation paid a visit to the kempei headquarters in the city with a petition for the release of the priest. And each time, the effort reached nowhere at all. Worse, in a suddenly xenophobic climate of patriotism that gripped the country, members of the congregation, including our lady, were now "traitors." Kempei insulted them and threatened to throw them into prison. "Worship our emperor," they ranted. "Never worship anybody else — dead or alive."

She was "scared stiff," she recalled, but undaunted. And

so went the trying days for her after the outbreak of the war. Soon it was Christmas Eve. And it was then that an oddest "mobile concert," as she put it, took place. Along with a few fellow converts, our lady trekked back and forth in front of the headquarters, chorusing with them one carol after another at the top of her voice. "We hoped our voice would be audible to the priest who was locked up somewhere in the building," she reminisced. "By doing so, we wanted to indicate to him that his church was all right."

Indeed the "concert" must have looked odd. There were kempei at the door of the building contemptuously staring down on the mobile concert, ready to pounce and arrest. And there were the young Japanese girl and a few others chorusing songs that to them were only "pagan" and therefore ideologically dangerous. None of the trekking carolers was arrested that night. About 40 days later the priest, pale and shaken, was released. Right through the second world war, the flame of faith kindled first by the great missionary, Francis Xavier, who he visited Yamaguchi in the 16th century, kept itself alive. "Those were great days for us — when we think of it now," said the lady to conclude her story.

Sometime later, I had a chance of visiting Yamaguchi. I looked for the tiny church, and it was gone — now the site of a nondescript housing. I looked also for the kempei headquarters building, and it was gone, too — the site of another new housing project. But the memories lingered on in the city. And I thought that that priest might sometimes think of the city and those courageous carolers of the winter of 1941. He is now in Rome — Jesuit Superior General Pedro Arrupe.

—Photo Courtesy: Jesuit Magazine



JAPANOPHILE—Fr. Pedro Arrupe spent 27 years in Japan until his election as superior general of the Society of Jesus this year. In his private chapel at Rome, he prays sitting Zen-style on a cushion, has authored eight books on Haiku, studied Japanese calligraphy and practiced the tea ceremony.

## Trial Costs

(PC, July 9, 1949)

The "Tokyo Rose" trial will cost the government from \$500,000 to \$750,000, according to Assistant Attorney General Tom De Wolfe.

A tabulation showed the following costs in the trial to date:

Cost of flying 19 Japanese witnesses for the prosecution first class to San Francisco, \$23,000.

Subsistence costs per witness at \$10 a day, \$190.

Seventy-one government witnesses at \$12 a day, \$852 a day.

For defense attorney trip to Japan, \$3,000.

For judge, jury and court attaches, \$100 a day.

Other undetermined costs include 7 cents a mile transportation costs for all witnesses, radio technicians at \$10 a day plus expert fees and the cost of wiring the Federal court for sound to reproduce recordings of the broadcasts.

## Kobe Way

ROTTERDAM—The Dutch port city dedicated an avenue to its Sister City by renaming it Kobe Weg (way).



# 1st week of trial—

Continued From Page A-1

Mrs. Edith M. Schloebom, Corte Madera, housewife; Robin E. Stevenson, San Anselmo, paper company employee; Earl M. Duckett, San Francisco, plasterer; John Mann, Oakland, accountant; Mrs. Babette Wurtz, Mill Valley, housewife; Mrs. Fanny Obbetson, Richmond, housewife; Robert Oakes, San Francisco, paint company employee; Miss Lucille Irvine, San Francisco, secretary, and Mrs. Adele T. Grassens, Redwood City, housewife.

The alternate jurors are Mrs. Ival B. Long, San Francisco, housewife and Mrs. Aileen C. McNamara, San Francisco, housewife.

Mrs. d'Aquino was described by reporters as sitting impassively throughout the first day's proceedings. She divided the time between studying the print on her handkerchief and making penciled notes.

Behind her in the crowded courtroom were her husband, Felipe J. d'Aquino; her father, Jun Toguri, Chicago grocer; her sister, Mrs. June Hori of Los Angeles; the sister's husband and his brother.

All prospective jurors were asked whether they had any prejudice because of race, color or creed.

Only one of the jurors accepted by both sides was a war veteran — Matthew Yerbich, who said he had served in the Pacific during the war but did not remember hearing any "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts.

The first seven women and five men of a panel of 110 called to the jury box were questioned particularly by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche as to whether they had any prejudice because of "race, color or creed."

One ex - GI, James A. Nye, one of the original panel, told Judge Roche he frequently had listened to the Tokyo Rose broadcasts from Tokyo during the war.

"I wouldn't hold it against her," Nye said, "but I couldn't forget the type of propaganda..." Nye stopped for a moment and then continued, "the type of propaganda that came over the air. I think it would be just to her to excuse me."

Collins, the defense counsel, and De Wolfe, the prosecutor, started a dispute early in the proceedings.

Collins sought to get into the court record (for appeal purposes) his claim that Mrs. d'Aquino cannot be tried by the United States because she is married to a Portuguese citizen and is no longer an American national.

Judge Roche had rejected such a motion for dismissal in early court proceedings, but he allowed it entered in the court record after clearing the court.

## 8-count indictment

It took Judge Roche 15 minutes to read the eight - count indictment, detailing how, according to the government, she betrayed her native land by telling GIs in the Pacific that their wives were unfaithful or that they faced certain death on the shores of invasion beaches.

The indictment specifically charged that her Radio Tokyo broadcasts were meant to undermine morale and create war weariness among American forces and thereby "impair the capacity of the United States to wage war against its enemies."

For the first time in the history of San Francisco's Federal court, the marbled

courtroom has acquired a modern touch. Light - weight earphone sets have been hung in front of each juror, on the attorneys' tables, the judge's bench and the press table. A table full of sound equipment is stacked in front of the bench and alongside the court clerk.

Through this equipment, the government will play back recorded transcripts of the Tokyo Rose broadcasts of 1943 to 1945.

The defense is expected to say that Mrs. d'Aquino merely voiced broadcasts written by Allied prisoners of war, three of whom have been subpoenaed and will testify at the trial.

They are American Army Major Wallace Ince, former Manila radio announcer who was captured at Corregidor; former Australian Army Major Charles Cousins, captured at Singapore; and former Australian Air Sergeant Kenneth Parkyns, shot down off New Guinea. All three of these former POWs worked in the Japanese radio stations and have been cleared by the Allied governments. They said they were forced to work and that they slipped weather information over the short wave propaganda scripts to Allied military monitors. Mrs. d'Aquino will make the same claim.

DeWolfe, who is presenting the government's case with John B. Hogan, prosecuted Robert H. Best and assisted in the prosecution of Douglas Chandler, Best and Chandler, former American newspapermen, are serving life terms for treasonable wartime broadcasts from Germany.

Collins is assisted in the defense of Mrs. d'Aquino by attorneys Theodore Tamba and George Olshausen. Collins has said that the defense will be based largely on an effort to prove that Mrs. d'Aquino never purposely broadcast any Japanese propaganda.

Collins has said he will try to show that Mrs. d'Aquino never made any direct statement against the United States or in favor of Japan and never did anything from which Japan could derive "aid and comfort."

He said that he will demonstrate that his client was under the constant surveillance of the Japanese secret police and that all her broadcasts were made under duress and the tacit threat of torture or death.

## Gov't's case

On the second day of the trial De Wolfe began unfolding the government's case against Mrs. d'Aquino. He carefully outlined how the prosecution expected to prove that Mrs. d'Aquino "impaired the capacity of the United States" and that she "intentionally and traitorously" committed treason while owing allegiance to this country.

"It will be the defendant's version," De Wolfe told the jury, that Mrs. d'Aquino went to Japan to visit a sick aunt. But her real reason, he said, was to study medicine.

On her own initiative, De Wolfe continued, Mrs. d'Aquino got a job with Radio Tokyo, and in November, 1943, went on the air for the enemy nation, and stayed on during the war.

"The purpose of the propaganda broadcasts was made perfectly clear to her," De Wolfe told the jury. "She made no objection to them. She was under no duress, no compulsion." He added that she did her job so well that she asked for and got a salary increase.

"I remember vaguely the trouble, but not who was investigated," Tsuneishi replied.

Reyes and Ozawa took the blame for the incident on their shoulders. Collins insisted, to relieve Iva Toguri of any punishment.

"I don't remember any such small details," Tsuneishi answered.

Collins tried to draw an admission from the witness that prisoner of war participants on the program were accompanied by armed guards. Tsuneishi, however, refused to make the admission.

The prisoners, he said, were accompanied by persons merely to "facilitate" their way from Bunka prison, where they were quartered, to Radio Tokyo.

He said they were "definitely not" under surveillance by the Kempeitai.

The name of Tamotsu Murayama, prewar San Francisco resident, cropped up at numerous times in the questioning.

Asked if Murayama had ever accompanied the prisoners to Radio Tokyo, Tsuneishi replied, "I know Mr. Tamotsu Murayama, but I don't think he ever accompanied the prisoners."

in the radio program took part in the broadcasts under threat of death, that they were continually under surveillance by the Kempeitai, and that prisoner of war participants were escorted to the station under armed guard.

Many of his questions were answered by Tsuneishi with variations upon the theme, "I don't know" or "I don't remember."

Tsuneishi insisted that prisoner of war members of the radio staff were "requested" instead of "ordered" to work, but admitted that Cousins had "hesitated considerably but rather hesitatingly agreed" when asked to broadcast.

Asked by Collins to recite the "request" made to prisoners of war to take part in the programs, Tsuneishi developed one of his few long statements.

"Unfortunately for both of us," he began through interpreter Swift, "war has developed between Japan and America. You people unfortunately have acquired the position of prisoners of war. We believe that it was not necessary for Japan and America to go to war. A war is a matter of mutual loss to both sides. It is my desire and wish, therefore, that this war be terminated as soon as possible. If you will cooperate, and will broadcast by radio to the American people, then this unfortunate war will be terminated as quickly as possible."

"If there is anyone who does not wish to do so, please step forward."

His words were relayed, sentence by sentence, through the interpreter.

The stir in the courtroom was visible as the last line was delivered in the dry, precise words of interpreter.

"Who stepped forward?" Collins asked loudly, jumping forward.

Tsuneishi said that a George Williams, a "fine type of Britisher," stepped forward.

"Then what happened to Williams?" Collins demanded. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe jumped up to object. The objection was sustained.

Collins continued in the same vein, but Tsuneishi resumed his original negative answers.

Collins asked if Tsuneishi had not threatened Ince, Cousins and others with the statement that their lives "could not be guaranteed" if they did not carry out orders regarding the "Zero Hour" broadcasts.

"I definitely did not," Tsuneishi said curtly.

## Fall of Saipan

Collins scored again when he turned his questioning toward the "Stars and Stripes Forever" incident on Radio Tokyo.

Upon the fall of the Japanese naval station at Saipan, June, 1944, Collins said, Radio Tokyo had announced the news by a flash announcement, immediately followed by a broadcast of the "Stars and Stripes Forever" on the Zero Hour. Collins told the witness the incident was followed by a "full-fledged investigation."

"I believe there was something of that type," Tsuneishi said, "but it was just a general warning."

"It was a fact, was it not, Colonel, that Lt. Reyes was taken from Radio Tokyo to the headquarters of the Kempeitai?"

"I don't remember that," Tsuneishi said.

Collins asked if it were not true that Reyes and a George Ozawa were accused of playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever."

"I remember vaguely the trouble, but not who was investigated," Tsuneishi replied.

Reyes and Ozawa took the blame for the incident on their shoulders. Collins insisted, to relieve Iva Toguri of any punishment.

"I don't remember any such small details," Tsuneishi answered.

Collins tried to draw an admission from the witness that prisoner of war participants on the program were accompanied by armed guards. Tsuneishi, however, refused to make the admission.

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# All-White Jury

(PC, July 9, 1949)

"All of the government challenges of prospective jurors were on persons of dark skin, Indian, Negro or Oriental - type," the United Press observed in the selection of the jury in the trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino in the "Tokyo Rose" case in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Examiner said that government attorneys exercised six peremptory challenges to remove that many Negroes from the jury. They said the challenges were exercised "for various reasons we cannot discuss." Two other peremptory challenges (excusing a juror without stating the reason) removed persons of Oriental ancestry.

The prosecution exercised no other peremptory challenges. An all - white jury of 12 and two alternates were chosen.

Tsuneishi, whose first appearances on the witness stand were marked by his bland composure, seemed weary of the questioning as the long hours passed.

By Tuesday July 12 he appeared bored and indifferent, occasionally prefaceing replies to Collins with the statement that he had already answered the question. He seemed upset when Collins reiterated the theme that the prisoners were "ordered" to do specific work, and said, "As I've said several times during the past few days your reference to 'order' is not quite correct. They were requested and those who refused were safely released."

"Are you positive, Colonel," Collins snapped, "that they were not kept under surveillance?"

"It's not that they were not watched, but not like the Kempeitai or guards," Tsuneishi said.

# Jordan —

Continued From Page A-2

The judge — who appears to have been little credit to the federal bench — urged the jurors to continue, noting the case had been long and costly, that in his opinion no better jury could be obtained (it was a very deliberately all white jury, as reporters observed at the time), and that the case would just have to be tried again, doubling the expense to the nation's taxpayers if these dozen Americans couldn't come to a decision.

After an additional two days, the jury returned with a verdict of innocent on seven counts, guilty on one.

When the jurors were polled to make sure all agreed, one woman was unable to answer. She just nodded her head until the judge told her to speak up. Her voice faltered.

He'd been in the navy — Pacific Theater — during the war. After the war he became a reporter, went to law school at night. Now he's an attorney.

"That was the last trial I covered," he said. "I guess I had a particular interest in it — I used to listen to her a lot during the war, and I enjoyed her program. If there was any enemy propaganda in it, I never noticed."

"Sure, the verdict was a surprise. I didn't think she'd be convicted."

"Look, she was an intelligent woman, and with her job she had access to a lot of information the average Japanese didn't get. Even so, by 1944, even the average Japanese must have known the war was lost, certainly by early 1945, when the fire bombings started."

"Iva Toguri was very intelligent — and she didn't start broadcasting until 1944. That 'treason' she was convicted of was in 1945, well after the handwriting was all over every wall still standing in Japan."

"If it had been in 1942, I don't know."

"But no one who wasn't a complete idiot was about to commit treason by 1945 — certainly not her."

Following the trial, the Alameda (Calif.) Times Star editorialized that the judge's remarks urging the jurors to continue deliberations despite an apparent deadlock amounted to "in effect bribery" of the jury. The paper called for a new trial anyway.

On some five dozen points, at one time or another, the defense team appealed the case — all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, but without effect.

Collins' repetitions questioning drew repeated objections from De Wolfe and finally, on Wednesday morning July 13, a question from Judge Roche as to when cross - examination of the witness would be completed.

Collins replied that he hoped the questioning would be completed by that afternoon, but as the Wednesday sessions closed shortly after 4 p.m., he had not finished with the witness.

Collins tried to establish the fact that Iva Toguri had protested the employment with Radio Tokyo.

"You know," he asked Tsuneishi, "that she protested at being on that program."

"I did not hear that," Tsuneishi replied.

Collins asked if any other person had informed him of her protest, but Tsuneishi insisted that he did not know of any such protest.

Collins then asked if Tsuneishi knew that while she was at Radio Tokyo, Iva Toguri "spoke very little Japanese" and "could not read Japanese at all."

## 'Zero Hour'

The defense tried to establish the fact that the radio station was controlled by the military and that civilian personnel on the Zero Hour were subject to punishment by the military for disobedience.

Tsuneishi refused to make the admission, insisting at various times that the only punishment was dismissal from the job. He refused also to acknowledge that he had received a complaint from Ince, Reyes and Cousins, and other prisoners of war upon their use by Radio Tokyo as acts in violation of international law.

He refused also to admit that he had received a protest from Iva Toguri which asked that she be discharged from her work.

Collins suggested that Tsuneishi had said that if she refused to participate on the Zero Hour program she would be conscripted and placed under the Sanbo Honbu (chief of police) and then be subject to punishment as a soldier.

"This happened a considerable time ago, but I

# 'It's not too late to take another look'

One, Wayne Collins recently remarked, the trial resulted in "more instances of reversible error than any other trial in American judicial history."

"The appeals court agreed on many of the points we raised," he continued, but held that no single error was sufficiently serious to warrant reversal of the verdict; the cumulative effect of so many errors was not considered.

"There's no 'new' evidence in the case; we used everything we had during the trial."

"The only hope now," Collins concluded, "would seem to be a presidential pardon — and I don't see much chance of that from the present occupant of the White House."

After a quarter century, is there any possibility of really new evidence in the "Tokyo Rose" case?

Maybe not, but as recently as late this year, Ted Tamba was told through "a friend of a friend of a friend" to contact a person in Tokyo who might have some information, maybe "new" information, on what was happening in Tokyo in those days before and after the end of World War II.

The person named, it was said, had had reasons for not coming forward at the time of the trial, but was ready and willing to do so now.

There were hints, too, that some people in this country might know one important thing or another that had not been produced at the trial, not known at the time to the trial to Iva Toguri, her attorneys and her too few supporters.

A lot of people involved in the case have died over the years; a lot are still living.

With every passing year, month, week, day, the odds grow longer but... yes, there still could be some new information to take the case back to court, maybe break it wide open.

There could be... but Ted Tamba, for one, doesn't really expect it to happen.

Iva Toguri has had a lot of breaks in her life — almost all of them bad.

She just may have received the luckiest break of her unlucky life when Col. John J. Hada decided to retire from the U.S. Army and continue his education. In May of this year, he finished his master's thesis, "The Indictment and Trial of Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aquino — Tokyo Rose."

The thesis runs to some 200 typewritten pages, with a set of appendices of about the same size; it is just about as dry as its title.

believe I had some sort of discussion," Tsuneishi began. He said that the Zero Hour program was propaganda for enemy troops, so that rather than have her as an employee of the broadcasting company, it was suggested it might be more desirable to have her become an employee of the army and broadcast as such. "I recall having stated such a thing at one time in the course of a casual conversation," he concluded.

"That meant conscription, didn't it, Colonel?" Collins asked.

# Stories of other Allied POWs over Radio Japan may unfold

(PC, July 9, 1949)

Seventy - one government witnesses wait in two rooms (one for Japanese and the other for Caucasians) above the Federal courtroom in San Francisco where the "Tokyo Rose" trial is now in progress. The stories they may tell may dwarf the courtroom battle over the guilt or innocence of California - born Iva Toguri d'Aquino, Stanton Delaplane said in the San Francisco Chronicle on June 8.

The 71 government witnesses are Japanese officials, radio engineers, Army officers, American war correspondents, ex - GIs, Japanese broadcasters and former American prisoners of war. Their story is the story of Radio Tokyo, the 20 - transmitter propaganda outlet for war - time Japan.

The story of Radio Tokyo involves more than "Tokyo Rose," Delaplane said. There were other Allied personnel who worked for the Japanese radio.

"It may touch on such sinister characters as an American Army sergeant from San Francisco taken at Corregidor," said Delaplane. "This known homosexual exercised a life - and - death hold over American POWs and is suspected of ordering the execution of an American captain."

"His was the voice of greater East Asia, strong, determined

"It's a little different," Tsuneishi replied. He said that "draft" might be closer to the meaning.

"Under such, she would be subject to punishment as a soldier," Collins insisted.

Collins insisted that Iva Toguri was "constantly under surveillance by the Kempeitai" as a foreign national, but Tsuneishi stubbornly held to the answer that he "didn't know" about that.

The two sparred in an explanation of the term, "Kempeitai," with Tsuneishi

and ever - victorious. "He is in an Eastern Army hospital now, unable to be a witness at the trial, adjudged hopelessly insane."

The witnesses may also reveal, added Delaplane, that Radio Tokyo's staff "included several Army officers, one Navy officer, a number of Army noncoms, two Marines and several American civilians, as well as British, Australian and Dutch prisoners."

"At some times, Radio Tokyo had as many as 20 foreign broadcasts filling the air with nostalgia and homesickness, all beamed at special area," said Delaplane. "Certainly, not all of these are suspected of treason. The law recognizes that a POW need not face death (though several did) rather than work for the capturing enemy."

"But, as it stands today, Tokyo Rose is the only member of this radio crew brought to book on charges of betraying the land of her birth."

The Chronicle writer said the American and Allied broadcasters for Radio Tokyo were assembled from various prison camps and taken to the Bunka "special" prisoners' camp in 1944. Among them were:

Australian Major Charles Cousins, witness for the defense; American Major Wallace Ince, who was taken at Corregidor, also called as a

insisting it was closer to the American MP system and was, in fact, primarily to control members of the military. The Kempeitai, he insisted, were not secret police.

## Broadcasters

Testimony throughout the week went along to a constant drone of objections from Prosecutor De Wolfe, punctuated by an occasional flare - up between the two men.

Tsuneishi, though often appearing disdainful of a

Continued On Page A-5

witness; George Williams, British civilian administrator, captured in the Gilberts; Joe Astarita, a Brooklyn cartoonist; Major Williston and Lt. Jack K. Wisener, American flyers; Lt. Edwin Kalbfleisch, a veteran of the Bataan death march; Marine Cpl. Frederick Hoblitt, U.S. Sgt. Frank Fujita, captured in Java; Radioman 1st Class F. F. Smith and American Sgt. Walter Odlin.

"There was another American known as the 'Ardent Post - Patriot' who volunteered to broadcast all the anti - Roosevelt 'angles,'" Delaplane reported. "He has been cleared by lack of evidence and alleged to be in mental derangement."

The court also will hear of the many women called "Tokyo Rose," Delaplane said. Radio Tokyo was a number of transmitter in Tokyo, Manila, Singapore, Batavia and other occupied centers. There are at least six women known to American troops as "Tokyo Rose."

"There was 'Manila Rose' who is Myrtle Liston, a Philippines national," said Delaplane. "Ruth Hayakawa and Fusaye (June) Suyama were both, like Mrs. d'Aquino, born in the United States. But they renounced their citizenship."

"Some of these 'Tokyo Roses' merely spun platters for music shows. Others voiced vicious propaganda."

# 'It's not too late to take another look'

great deal of care was taken to make sure she was tried in California. It would have been a lot simpler to have her trial in Hawaii but, Tamba says one prosecution official remarked to him, "We didn't think we could get a federal grand jury in Hawaii to indict her."

It would be interesting, in view of his responsibility in the case, not to mention his direct involvement, to hear how Tom Clark might attempt to square the lofty sentiments of his epilogue to "Executive Order 9066" or whether he would attempt to square them, with his handling of the "nightmare" of Iva Toguri — a nightmare that isn't over.

Following the trial, reporters asked Iva Toguri if she would stay in this country after her release from prison; she said she would.

"After all," she told them, "it's my country. I still love my country."

Almost unbelievably, she still does.

Her attorneys believe "no person in American history has been so persecuted by her government as Iva Toguri," and after a third of a century, it isn't over.

In the '30s, no one cared about a "nigger queer" who was executed for a murder he didn't commit.

A decade later, very few people cared about an Asian woman, either.

The two cases couldn't be duplicated today, we've come too far — let's hope — for that... but they did happen.

The convicted murderer is dead — there's no way to help him now.

Iva Toguri is rapidly becoming an old woman — her attorneys, though still full of fire, are old already.

But it's not too late for another look at the "Tokyo Rose" case; Iva Toguri is still alive, still insisting she was always a loyal American.

Justice delayed is justice denied, so perhaps it really is too late for true justice for Iva Toguri.

But even if it's too late for true justice for Iva Toguri, what about justice for its own sake?

It's not too late for that; it never is...

Mr. Jordan, who lives in Sacramento, Calif., is a free-lance writer and a contributing columnist to Japanese American vernaculars Kashi Mainichi at Los Angeles and Hokubei Mainichi at San Francisco.

# Military commander of Radio Tokyo questioned

(PC, July 16, 1949)

A number of telling blows were struck by the defense as the "Tokyo Rose" trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino neared the end of its second week.

Defense attorneys, led by Wayne Collins, hammered away at their contention that the thin, pale girl on trial as traitor was "coerced" and acted under compulsion when she broadcast for enemy troops from Radio Tokyo.

They also attempted to show that Mrs. d'Aquino was only one of a number of women broadcasters who used the name "Tokyo Rose."

## First witness

The proceedings during this second week indicated that the trial may be a long, drawn - out affair. For more than four days Collins pounded away at Shigetatsu Tsuneishi, former Japanese lieutenant colonel and a major witness for the prosecution.

Through Tsuneishi, who served during the war was heard



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# Stuff 'Zero Hour' aired from Tokyo

(PC, July 23, 1949)

"The Donkey Serenade" sung by Allan Jones, the motion picture films "Fantasia" and "Gone With the Wind" and other Americana, including a heavy attempt at humor, lay sprinkled like confetti over the generally heavy testimony in the third week of the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial.

They appeared in testimony from Kenkichi Oki and George Mitsushio, former Radio Tokyo employees, who showed how this Americana was employed to attract the listening attention of American troops in the South Pacific to the Radio Tokyo broadcasts.

The Zero Hour programs, which concentrated upon the playing of jazz, used such records as "Americans in Paris" by Gershwin, selections from "The Red Mill," such Beatrice Kay numbers as "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," and "Night and Day," "Tea for Two" and numerous other standard jazz classics.

Songs by Bonnie Baker, Kate Smith and Dinah Shore were also used by the Zero Hour personnel, Oki said. The witness said that Radio Tokyo had probably several thousand records in its collection.

The "sweet" records, Oki said, were played by Mrs. d'Aquino, while Norman Reyes, a Philippines lieutenant who was captured by the Japanese, took charge of the "hot" recordings.

Oki was unruffled through much of the questioning, but appeared discomfited by questions on the "Saturday night party girl."

The "Saturday night party girl," it was revealed, was one of the girl broadcasters of Radio Tokyo.

"And who was the 'Saturday night party girl'?" Wayne Collins, defense attorney, persisted.

"She was my wife," Oki said. Mitsushio and Oki both testified to the "entertainment" dialogue which, they said, Mitsushio and Mrs. d'Aquino did on the air.

The single bit of dialogue cited in the court room fell as flat as yesterday's pancakes when recited by the witness as follows:

He: How do you like my new hat?  
She: What hat?  
He: You can't see it from there. It's on the other side of my head.

The burly Mitsushio and pint-sized Mrs. d'Aquino read the parts, the witnesses said.

The motion pictures "Gone With the Wind" and "Fantasia" were seen after they had been captured by Japanese troops in the South Pacific, the witnesses testified.

The sound track of the Civil war film was used in making one of the broadcasts listed in the government's indictment against the Nisei defendant.

Nakashima went to them and said, "I found Tokyo Rose. She is the wife of an employee at Domei."

## 5-hour interview

On the following day Lee and Brundidge held their five-hour interview with Mrs. d'Aquino at the Imperial Hotel.

Collins tried to establish the fact that Lee and Brundidge wore "uniforms" during the interview and that Lee's pistol was in the hotel room during the interview.

Lee said that they wore correspondents' patches on their uniforms and said he could not remember where his pistol had been. He said it might have been "in the closet" or on a table or might even have been checked with the hotel management.

Collins again introduced the names of a number of other women who, the defense contends, were among the broadcasters who also went under the appellation, "Tokyo Rose."

He asked Lee if he knew of June Suyama, Margaret Kato, "Mother" Topping, and other persons as being "Tokyo Rose," but Lee insisted that Mrs. d'Aquino had represented herself as being the broadcaster using that name.

Lee said that Mrs. d'Aquino had told him she had to report regularly to police "every two or three days" and had been asked annoying, inconsequential questions. Pressed by Collins, he insisted that he did not remember that Mrs. d'Aquino had told him that her neighbors had given her difficulty because she was a foreign national.

Collins asked the witness if Mrs. d'Aquino had not appeared ill and exhausted at the time of the interview. Lee said she appeared "nervous," but otherwise could not judge her condition.

Collins suggested that Mrs. d'Aquino was ill and undernourished at the time, that she "trudged through the countryside" to get food, medicine and a blanket for five prisoners of war at Bunka prison.

"I don't think we mentioned that," Lee said.

In referring to Mrs. d'Aquino's citizenship, Collins asked if Lee had not asked her if she had become a Portuguese citizen by virtue of her marriage.

Lee answered that that would have been an interesting question, but that he had not gone into it.

He said, however, that Mrs. d'Aquino had told of refusing to surrender her American citizenship during the war, despite pressure brought upon her to do so.

De Wolfe quizzed Lee regarding his interview with Mrs. d'Aquino.

"She more or less told me the story of her life," said Lee.

"Well, what was it?" asked De Wolfe.

"She said she was born in Los Angeles and studied zoology at the University of California at Los Angeles," said Lee.

"She said she went to Tokyo in 1941 to see her aunt but she didn't know the language and wrote home that she wanted to come home."

"Her uncle told her when the war started and it was a big surprise to her."

Lee went on to tell the court how Mrs. d'Aquino told him she had not wanted to be a burden to her family so she took a job with Domei New Agency for 130 yen a month. When she found that was not enough, she got another job as typist with Radio Tokyo that paid 100 yen more.

"She said one day word came down from the studio for her to come up."

"She saw an Australian Major Charles Cousins and an American Captain Wallace Ince and they gave her a voice test and she went on the air that night."

"She said they told her it was just to entertain the boys and they needed a girl with a happy-go-lucky style. Then she said after awhile she saw the purpose was to make American troops unhappy with the mud and homesick."

"But she said Ince and Cousins wrote her scripts for six or eight months and then Cousins got sick and Ince had a fight with the people at Radio Tokyo and was moved to another program. Then she said she wrote her own scripts and selected the music for 'Zero Hour.'"

"She said in 1945, an English-speaking Japanese major began to tell her how to slant the news."

"She said they had intercepted a news broadcast from Switzerland referring to a girl on the radio known to Americans as 'Tokyo Rose' and the people at the station decided it referred to her. They used it in interstation notes but not on the air."

"Orphan of Pacific"

"She said in the fall of 1944

the Japs claimed to have sunk a lot of American ships off Formosa and at the suggestion of the Jap major she broadcast:

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

"She said she told the GIs their wives and sweethearts were unfaithful and out dancing with other men."

De Wolfe wanted to know whether Mrs. d'Aquino had said why she had gone on the air.

"She said she needed the 100 yen to live on," Lee answered.

"Did she express any regrets?" De Wolfe asked.

"She said: 'I have no particular feeling.' The experience was educational and she learned a lot about mike technique and had the thrill of hearing her voice recorded."

De Wolfe then asked Lee if Mrs. d'Aquino had said anything concerning her own difficulties with those of others.

"Yes," Lee replied. "She said that compared to what other girls had to do, her work was easy. She sometimes felt selfish because all she had to do was face the mike and go home."

"She said she didn't think she was doing anything treasonable but that she did think she might have trouble after the surrender. Her husband had urged her to quit but she didn't because she thought that if she was doing wrong then, it was just as wrong the year before."

## 3rd week of trial opens

(PC, July 23, 1949)

Iva Toguri d'Aquino, alleged to be "Tokyo Rose," stands on trial for eight overt acts of treason listed by the United States government.

This week, the third week of her trial, she watched intently as two former Nisei testified that she did participate in the eight acts.

Her accusers were Nisei who renounced their American citizenship and worked for Radio Tokyo during the war.

The damaging testimony came from Kenkichi Oki, who was Radio Tokyo's production supervisor for the Zero Hour, over which the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts were made, and George Mitsushio, chief of the Front Line section of Radio Tokyo which produced the Zero Hour.

Oki, a ruggedly-built individual who played football for New York university, and Mitsushio, formerly English editor of the Los Angeles daily, the Rafu Shimpo, stolidly asserted that Mrs. d'Aquino had participated in the specific acts for which the government is trying the Nisei defendant.

The court was treated to the ironic situation of hearing two former Japanese Americans who had renounced their American citizenship testifying for the United States government in its case against Mrs. d'Aquino, who retained her status as an American citizen throughout the war.

The San Francisco press, in its accounts of the week's testimony pointed out the irony of the situation.

The San Francisco Call-Bulletin reported:

"A Sacramento-born former New York University football player who renounced his American citizenship shortly before the war and became a Japanese national isn't at all hesitant about helping pin the badge of treason upon Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino."

The Call-Bulletin account pointed out that Oki "by a narrow line of demarcation, escaped being branded by America as a traitor because he adopted Japan as his fatherland. That, however, is what Iva steadfastly had refused to do."

Because testimony by two witnesses are required for the overt acts, the combined testimony of Oki and Mitsushio proved the most damaging in the trial to date.

Mrs. d'Aquino, looking extremely tired as the trial entered its third week, watched closely as her former co-workers helped build up the government's case against her.

## George Mitsushio

Mitsushio, a rotund and intelligent individual, said that in two separate meetings of Zero Hour personnel, both of them attended by Mrs. d'Aquino, he described the purposes of the Zero Hour program as a program which would be produced to destroy the morale of American fighting men in the South Pacific.

He said that at the second meeting, held to organize the Front Line section, he told the group the Zero Hour program was to be "one of the psychological weapons of the Japanese armed forces."

Turn to Page A-8



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## Leadoff witness . . .

From Page A-3

question, broke out only once into anger.

Collins, phrasing and re-phrasing, and reiterating the idea that civilian personnel were threatened with withdrawal of their ration cards for disobedience, drew forth Tsuneishi's only outburst late Wednesday afternoon.

"It was the practice of the Kempeitai to threaten civilian personnel with withdrawal of their ration cards, was it not?" Collins asked.

"No such foolish thing (baka) was ever said," Tsuneishi replied angrily.

The names of Nisei who lost their U.S. citizenship flickered constantly across the testimony. Prominently mentioned were Kazumaro Uno and Tamotsu Murayama.

Collins also introduced the names of a number of other women, some of them former Nisei, who, he said, were also broadcasters with Radio Tokyo. He drew the admission that some of them were regular staff announcers during the time that the alleged "Tokyo Rose" appeared on the Zero Hour program.

Tsuneishi admitted to knowing Fumiyu Saisho, Mieko Furuya and Margaret Kato, but

## Reporter's interview lasted for five hours

(PC, July 16, 1949)

The war correspondent who entered Tokyo while a perimeter of Marines was moving up to occupy the city and who got the exclusive story of "Tokyo Rose" was the chief witness at the trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino on July 14.

He is Clark Lee, former correspondent for International News Service and the first man to interview Mrs. d'Aquino after V-J day.

Lee, with Harry Brundidge, Cosmopolitan magazine editor, "discovered" Mrs. d'Aquino on Sept. 1, 1945, and offered her \$2,000 for the story of "Tokyo Rose" for Hearst publications.

Lee came to the stand at 11:30 a.m. July 14, when Shigetugu Tsuneishi, onetime Japanese lieutenant colonel, was finally released from the witness chair.

The entire courtroom appeared to sigh with relief when Wayne Collins, defense attorney, finally relinquished his cross-examination of Tsuneishi, who had been on the stand for more than four days of questioning.

## Correspondent Lee

At one point in his testimony, however, Lee admitted he "found later" that there were a number of girl broadcasters.

He insisted, however, despite strenuous efforts by Collins to make him admit otherwise, that on Sept. 1, 1945, Mrs. d'Aquino had said she was the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo.

"She said she was not the only girl broadcaster, but that she was the only 'Tokyo Rose,'" Lee said.

Tom De Wolfe, special prosecutor, introduced as evidence a card inscribed:

did not admit to knowing Ruth Hayakawa, June Suyama, Kay Fujiwara, Fusayo Sakaebara or Katherine Morioka, countering with "I don't recall that name" or "I don't remember that person."

Collins also brought in questions touching on Frances Topping, 92-year-old former missionary; Dr. Lillie Abegg, a writer, and a Frances Hopkins.

Collins scored again when he won an admission from Tsuneishi that the contested program provided "entertainment," rather than "propaganda."

Tsuneishi said that the program did not develop into "propaganda" because the Japanese troops at the time were losing.

Collins and De Wolfe had numerous explosive words in the handling of witness Tsuneishi.

At one point De Wolfe raised an objection to a question regarding threats against prisoners of war. De Wolfe said that "the government" objected to the question.

"I don't think, Mr. De Wolfe, that you speak for the government," Collins said sharply.

"I speak for the government," De Wolfe said angrily.

"For Clark Lee, who interviewed me in Tokyo on Sept. 1 at the Imperial Hotel. Iva Toguri 'Tokyo Rose'."

Lee said the interview was arranged by Leslie Nakashima, employee of the Domei news agency.

In his cross examination of the witness, Collins tried to establish again the major points of the defense: that Mrs. d'Aquino was only one of a number of English-speaking women broadcasters who used the "Tokyo Rose" name, that she acted under duress in appearing on the "Zero Hour" programs, that she took food and medicine to allied POWs and that she was a Portuguese citizen by virtue of her marriage to Philip d'Aquino.

Lee told Collins that he and Brundidge asked Nakashima to find out who "Tokyo Rose" was. Nakashima told them that he didn't know but thought he could find her.

Lee said that he, Brundidge and Nakashima went to Radio Tokyo, where they saw "four or five Nisei men." He described one of them as "George," with a last name probably beginning with "M." He could not remember if the last name were either "Nakamoto" or "Mitsushio," name of one of the government witnesses, when their names were suggested by Collins. He said he had known "George" before the war.

Lee said that none of the four or five persons knew who "Tokyo Rose" was.

"They could not identify her or would not," he said.

Lee said he and Brundidge made arrangements with Nakashima to have him find "Tokyo Rose" for them. On Aug. 31, Lee continued,



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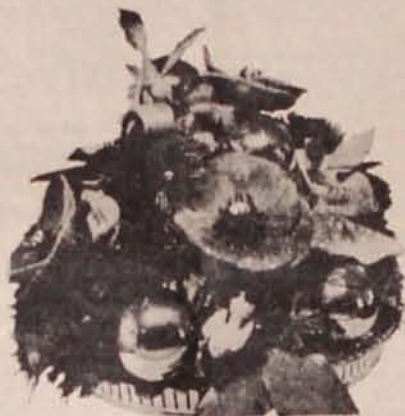
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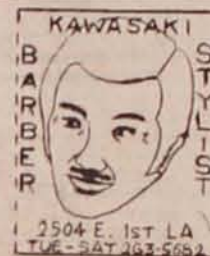
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Ex-Nisei recalls pledge to Flag

(PC, July 23, 1949)

The pledge of allegiance to the American flag, remembered from childhood schooldays in Fresno, Calif., came from the lips of a Japanese national and onetime Nisei testifying in the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino in San Francisco this week.

In the most dramatic moment of the trial to date, the Nisei who had renounced his United States citizenship during the war recited the pledge under cross-examination by Wayne Collins, defense attorney.

The witness was George Mitsushio, once a Los Angeles and Fresno resident, who had faced most of the grueling cross-examination with remarkable composure.

But he appeared restless when Collins turned the questioning upon the oath of allegiance.

3rd week of trial . . .

From Page A-5

Under direct examination by Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe, Mitsushio described the circumstances leading to one of the overt acts.

He told the court that in the fall of 1944 he had been told by his superiors that army intelligence had received a report that an American contingent had landed upon a small island and were without water. He asked Mrs. d'Aquino to incorporate the report into a script for the Zero Hour.

"She said she would," Mitsushio said. He continued that he had seen her type out the script and that he later saw her read the script over the air.

He quoted her as reading the following:

"Okay, Sarge, leave out the beer. Let's have some cold water. Cold water sure tastes good."

Mitsushio testified, through direct examination by Tom De Wolfe, on seven of the overt acts listed in the government's indictment against Mrs. d'Aquino.

He said that he saw the defendant write and broadcast

FBI man quizzed on radio scripts

(PC, July 30, 1949)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

that in actuality the former Nisei had never renounced it.

Mitsushio said that he had registered his name in the "koseki," family register, in the Omori ward office. The registration he insisted, was not under duress or coercion by police or Kempeitai officers.

He said that sometime between January 1 and March 1, 1942, he went voluntarily to the ward office for the registration, under which he assumed his family name of Mitsushio. He had earlier stated that his name, Nakamoto, was his stepfather's name and that his family in Japan had requested his name be changed to the original family name.

Collins asked if he had at any time renounced his American citizenship before American consular officials or before the Swiss legation or other Swiss officials in Tokyo. The witness said he had not.

The witness showed visible amusement during the cross-examination when Collins asked if he had ever acted as an agent or spy for the Kempeitai. Mitsushio smiled, almost broadly, as he denied any connection with the organization.

Mitsushio, who was born in San Francisco, denied that there had been any coercion by police officials or by the Kempeitai to force his registration in the "koseki."

He admitted, however, that upon his arrival in Tokyo in 1940 he registered with the police and that he reported every month to police in the Omori ward where he lived until the time that he finally registered his name.

The witness answered blandly to questions by attorney Collins, though Prosecutor De Wolfe at one point assured him that he need not answer the questions so quickly if he did not wish to.

"Give me a chance to object," he told Mitsushio.

Kenkichi Oki, 36, also appeared unflinched in the two days he appeared on the stand.

He was summoned Monday morning July 18 as the first witness of the week.

He told the court he was born in Sacramento, left for Japan in March, 1939, and took out Japanese citizenship in 1940.

Propaganda, he told the court, was the purpose of Zero Hour.

Its aim, he said, was to attract the attention of American soldiers in the South Pacific area, make them "war weary" and discourage them in their fight against the Japanese.

He said that Mrs. d'Aquino, at a meeting of Zero Hour personnel, "said she understood" the purposes of the program.

He described Mrs. d'Aquino's participation in the preparation of scripts and her broadcasting of them over the Zero Hour.

He said she was present at a meeting of the Front Line section, held sometime between March 1 and May 1 of 1944, in which the Zero Hour was discussed. At this time, he said, the defendant agreed to handle the "sweet music" for the program.

He recalled, in his testimony, the preparation of a specific script taken from "Gone With the Wind," the American motion picture of the Civil War. The Front Line section staff, he said, went to Bunka prison to see a showing of the film, which had been captured by the Japanese.

Oki recalled that Mrs. d'Aquino thought the idea was "silly and corny" and had stated she wanted to go back to Japan.

He said she made from "Gone With the Wind," Oki said, was broadcast sometime between March 1 and June 1 of 1944. He stated positively that he had seen Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast the script.

He testified also to the production and broadcast of another script prepared after the Battle of Leyte Gulf Oct. 1944. At that time, he said, Mrs. d'Aquino said over the air:

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

Oki and Mitsushio both identified six recordings which the government has listed as Exhibits 16 to 21. The recordings were played to the witnesses July 2 in the courtroom and initialed by them at that time.

The witnesses said that the voice recorded was that of Mrs. d'Aquino.

Attorney Collins made a strenuous effort to prevent identifications and discussion of the records and tangled with De Wolfe as the latter produced each successive recording.

He objected to each question with automatic precision. At one point he told De Wolfe that he had forgotten one question

Mitsushio in hot seat

(PC July 23, 1949)

George Mitsushio, San Francisco born Nisei who renounced his American citizenship and worked for Radio Tokyo during the war, shifted wearily in his seat this week as he endured the most grueling cross-examination in the three-week history of the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

Wayne Collins, attorney for Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, threw an endless volley of questions at the heavily-built Mitsushio, who had provided the government with some of its most damaging testimony to date against the Nisei defendant.

The grueling examination began to pay off on Thursday (July 21).

On that morning Mitsushio back-tracked on earlier testimony and admitted he had not been present when Mrs. d'Aquino allegedly made one of the broadcasts that the government has announced as treasonous.

Earlier Mitsushio had said that the specific broadcast had been conceived after reports had been received of an American contingent that had landed upon a small South Pacific island and was without water.

Mrs. d'Aquino, he had testified, typed out a script and made the following statement over the air: "Okay, Sarge, leave out the beer. Let's have some cold water. Cold water sure tastes good."

Mitsushio had testified he had seen her broadcast the statement.

Under cross-examination, he admitted he had not been in the broadcasting studio when the broadcast was made but had been in his own office.

He heard it, however, he said, over the monitoring system.

Collins, droning on with the persistence of a mosquito, continued to suck away at Mitsushio's composure through additional hours of cross-examination.

with regard to Exhibits 19 and 20.

"What was that?" De Wolfe asked.

Collins said De Wolfe had forgotten to ask if the voice recorded was that of the defendant's.

De Wolfe turned to the witness, asked the question.

Collins objected to the question.

Answers too pat

The slight, grey-haired defense attorney tried to plant the idea that Mitsushio's recollection of dates on the overt acts of treason listed by the government was too pat.

The witness, he buzzed on, continually used the phraseology of the government indictment in his naming of dates. Mitsushio tried stolidly to resist the trend of the questioning. He had read the indictment for the first time in San Francisco newspapers in the latter part of October, 1948, he said, when he and other government witnesses arrived for the first time in this country.

Collins asked Mitsushio to name each date for each specific overt act. Mitsushio did so, failing only to place the date of Overt Act VII. He then admitted that Tom De Wolfe had given him the indictment to read two weeks previously and he had kept it until three days earlier.

"So within that period of time," Collins said, "you committed them to memory."

"I had them in my memory," Mitsushio insisted.

Mitsushio also told the court the circumstances which led to the hiring of Mrs. d'Aquino as a staff announcer. He said that in November, 1943, when she was a business department employee of Radio Tokyo, her name had been suggested to him by Norman Reyes, Wallace Ince and Charles Cousins. POW participants on Radio Tokyo broadcasts, as a good potential broadcaster.

Cousens, he recalled, had particularly urged hiring her for the position. Her voice, Mitsushio said Cousins told him, had been tested and was shown to be "especially suited" for Zero Hour broadcasts because it had a quality that would appeal to American fighting men.

As with Kenkichi Oki, an earlier witness, Collins tried to show through Mitsushio that Mrs. d'Aquino had been absent for many and long periods of time during her employment.

But Mitsushio did not recall that she had been absent, as Collins suggested during the end of January and February, 1944, because of an abscessed ear; from May 17 to 19, 1944, while she was moving to Atsugi; for two weeks in August, 1944, while she was on

vacation at Karuizawa; for five days in November, 1944 following the death of a relative; or for three or four days in May of 1945 when her uncle died.

"I only recall that she was absent early in 1945 over a protracted period," Mitsushio said.

That period, Collins said, was for one and a half months early in 1945 when the defendants took instruction in Catholicism at Sophia University in Tokyo in preparation for her marriage to Felipe d'Aquino.

Mitsushio said that he didn't know at the time she had been married but had learned that later.

As the noon hour recess was called, Judge Roche asked Collins when he would conclude with his cross-examination.

"This is not in the nature of a criticism," Judge Roche said, "but much time has been

wanted in details that have no place in the discussion."

Collins said he thought two hours more might be needed.

The afternoon session, however, brought no relief as Collins dug endlessly through additional tiring and detailed testimony.

He led Mitsushio through a weary examination of a radio script and its later broadcast as listed as Overt Acts II and III by the government.

Did Mitsushio know, Collins wanted to know, Kenneth Parkins, projectionist for the film? What was the size of the paper on which the script was typed? How many carbons were made of the script? Who received them and what happened to them eventually? Who was present when it was shown? The questions popped out endlessly from Collins.

The courtroom groaned on.

Grand jury heard key man bribed to tell lie

(PC, July 30, 1949)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bribery incident

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

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

"A person offering the bribe was not identified in court."

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

Another wrangle developed when the defense sought to enter a communication dated Oct. 6, 1946, into the record.

The communication said: "The (U.S.) Department of Justice no longer desires Iva Toguri held in custody. No

prosecution is contemplated at present."

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

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

Tillman's report

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

The twelve pages of manuscript were read to the jury Monday (July 25) by Tom De Wolfe, government prosecutor.

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

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

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

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

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

Later, however, he cabled her, telling her to hurry back to this country. She returned to the American consulate for permission to come back to the United States. She planned to take the NYK boat leaving the next day, Dec. 2, but learned she needed additional clearance papers, including one from the finance ministry, which would require three or

four days to obtain. She did not make the boat.

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

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

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

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

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

Many of the Nisei in Japan, the interview continued, were employed either at Domei or Radio Tokyo because of their ability to speak English. Her finances were low, partly depleted by an illness of 6-weeks duration. She took a typing job at Radio Tokyo, and on August, 1943 she began to earn an additional 100 yen monthly, in addition to her 130 yen from Domei.

In the middle of November, 1943, her story said, George Nakamoto (Mitsushio), program director for Radio Tokyo, told her of a program which would be beamed specifically to allied soldiers in the South Pacific and asked her to take a voice test.

Nakamoto told her the program would be for "entertainment" purposes. She was taken to see Wallace Ince and Charles Cousins, POW employees at Radio Tokyo. Cousins told her that the program would consist of POW messages, musical entertainment and news highlights. He told her he would

write the scripts, that she would only read introductions to musical selections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She told him she wanted to retain her American citizenship.

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

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

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

Collins concluded the exhaustive cross-examination Wednesday (July 27). Tillman, program director, leaped from the witness chair, and had to be motioned back by De Wolfe for the redirect examination.

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## Fifth week rough on 'Tokyo Rose' defenses

(PC, Aug. 6, 1949)

The defense took it on the chin (in the fifth) week in the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

The prosecution threw a wave of witnesses against Mrs. Iva d'Aquino. They included a British Columbia-born Japanese who served as master of ceremonies on the Zero Hour program, another Nisei who renounced his American citizenship in 1942, and a series of former servicemen who testified to statements they heard from "Orphan Ann" on the Zero Hour.

The jury heard recordings of Zero Hour broadcasts picked up in monitoring stations of the Federal Communications Commission.

Meanwhile, Tom De Wolfe, government prosecutor, predicted that another two weeks would be necessary to complete the government's case against Mrs. d'Aquino, though he added this was contingent upon cross examination by Wayne Collins, defense attorney.

The week went like this: On Monday (Aug. 1) the "Tokyo Rose" jury heard for the first time recordings of actual Zero Hour broadcasts containing what the prosecution contends is the voice of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

Feet started tapping gently and fingers dancing — but discreetly in this generally solemn courtroom — as the Zero Hour played the songs of Bonnie Baker, Bing Crosby, Tony Martin and others on the Zero Hour's 1944 hit parade.

Playback of the records, which the government has entered as Exhibits 16 to 21, was preceded by the calling of two prosecution witnesses, Frank X. Green, radio engineer, and Hollywood writer Ted A. Sherdeman, and the recalling of two prosecution witnesses, George Mitsushio and Kenkichi Oki, by the defense.

Mitsushio and Oki, who had undergone grueling cross-examination by Collins on their first appearances on the stand, appeared only briefly on this first day of the fifth week of the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

Collins challenged their ability to recognize his client's voice upon the recordings, but both witnesses maintained stoutly that they could. Oki said he could recognize each of the voices on the recordings, while Mitsushio said meaningfully, "I was positive of one voice."

De Wolfe asked Mitsushio only one question after he was released by Collins.

"Were you able to recognize the defendants voice on Exhibits 16 to 21?"

"Yes."

"That's all," De Wolfe said.

Sherdeman's appearance on the stand was delayed for a few minutes when the witness could not be found. De Wolfe apologized to the court, said he was "probably in the washroom."

Sherdeman, a high-domed, be-speckled individual, told the court he had been a lieutenant colonel in the army and officer in charge of the armed forces radio service in the South Pacific.

He said he had made a "rather complete check of the Japanese radio" in November and December of 1943.

He gave three examples of what he had heard on the Zero Hour as broadcast by a person "who identified herself as 'Orphan Ann.'"

In the latter part of January or the first of February, 1944, when he was at Port Moresby, New Guinea, he heard "Orphan Ann" say: "Wouldn't it be a nice night to be parked in a car with your girl and turn on the radio and listen to this?" A musical recording followed.

In June, 1944, he was at Milne Bay, New Guinea, when he heard "your friendly enemy, Orphan Ann," say:

"Wouldn't it be a nice night to go down to the cool corner drugstore and have a nice ice cream soda?" Sherdeman grinned when he said the line and added, "I felt that was very damaging to my morale." The remark was stricken from the record.

The last "Orphan Ann" statement he recalled was: "Wouldn't you California boys like to be at the Coconut Grove (a Los Angeles nightclub) tonight with your best girl? You've got plenty of coconut groves but no girls."

Sherdeman said he was at Los Negros, which was just "one big coconut grove," when he heard the statement. He remembered the remark, he said, because two nights before he left for overseas he took his wife to the Coconut Grove.

Playback of the Zero Hour broadcasts began at 2:15 p.m. What the jury and some thirty other persons including the judge and attorneys heard as the recordings were played

constituted something less than sensational.

What they heard was a clear, feminine voice calling her "orphans of the Pacific" to listen to musical recordings.

It was mostly pure disc jockey stuff, generally delivered in a near-affectionate manner.

"Hello there, you fighting orphans somewhere in that pool of water called the Pacific," the voice said. "This is your playmate Ann taking roll call for — that's right — (a section here was unintelligible) — to present music for you — the kind that hits the spot, the right spot."

The voice was neither as seductive as previously described, nor as viciously taunting as also hitherto described. It was clear, pitched closer to contralto than soprano.

As the records spun round on the playback equipment, Mrs. d'Aquino, listening through earphones, remained as impassive as ever.

The first portion of the Tuesday morning (Aug. 2) session continued the disc jockey program of "Orphan Ann," as replayed over government recordings.

But when the prosecution came up to bat again, it scored heavily.

It brought on Jules I. Sutter, Jr., of Burbank, Calif., former lieutenant colonel with the signal corps, and ex-Navy Chief Boatwain's Mate Marshall Hoot, now a wholesale meat dealer.

What they had to say was dynamite. They gave samples of "Orphan Ann" talk, heard over the Zero Hour while they were in service in the Pacific theater.

When he was at Saipan, Sutter said, he heard "Orphan Ann" say: "It's futile to fight the Japanese. It only means your life. The Japanese have the will to win."

On another occasion, he said, he heard the girl announcer taunt U.S. troops with: "Well boys, I'll be signing off for tonight. I'm gonna get my loving tonight. How about you?"

And on or about Sept. 4, 1944, shortly after he landed on Saipan he heard:

"The island of Saipan is mined with high explosives. You will be given 48 hours to clear the island. If not, you will be blown sky-high." He remembered the date of the last statement, Sutter said, because it was shortly before his birthday, Sept. 7.

Sutter was cool on the stand, answering both defense and prosecution counsel with obvious assurance.

He said that he had first volunteered to give information on "Tokyo Rose" in December, 1947, when he noticed a small news report in the Los Angeles Times asking that such information be given the FBI in Los Angeles.

Collins could not break down the witness' story, though he won a partial admission that the former colonel had listened to Radio Tokyo's Zero Hour "partly for entertainment."

Collins contends that Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast entertainment, rather than propaganda.

Collins also questioned Sutter repeatedly as to whether or not the voice of "Orphan Ann" appeared to be reading from a script or ad-libbing. Sutter said his impression was that she read from a script.

The thin, handsome defense attorney rained an endless chain of questions at Sutter.

As the questioning continued, Sutter answered with strained patience.

Collins suggested again and again that Sutter remembered only short extracts from larger programs, recalling well only these single remarks, while remembering little or nothing about the rest of the program.

Sutter could not, however, be shaken from his insistence that he remembered each statement, "at least in substance," as he heard it broadcast by Orphan Ann over the Zero Hour.

Marshall Hoot, a serious-looking big man with a little voice followed Sutter to the stand and reinforced the previous witness' testimony.

Hoot, who said he served in the navy during both World War I and II, told the court he had listened to "Orphan Ann" on numerous occasions between Nov. 1, 1943, and August of 1944, when his boat the C-21,000, which was a converted PT, was patrolling between the Gilbert Islands and Saipan.

He said he had listened to the government recordings of the Zero Hour and at the same time followed the transcription made by a monitor.

"Did you follow the voice of Orphan Ann?" asked John B.

Hogan, prosecuting attorney, Hoot said he had.

Collins objected, charging that the question was "leading and suggestive" and constituted coaching of the witness.

In his thin, rapid voice Hoot enumerated a number of statements he said he had heard broadcast by "Orphan Ann."

"Wake up, you bonehead," one statement went. "Don't stay in that mosquito-infested jungle and let someone else run off with your girlfriend."

That tid-bit, he said, he heard in February, 1944, when his boat was patrolling off the Gilbert Islands.

Another sample was: "If you boneheads want to go home, you better go pretty soon. Or haven't you heard? Your navy is practically sunk?"

The voice making these statements, he said, was identical with the voice of "Orphan Ann."

But on Wednesday (Aug. 3) the mild-mannered, worried-looking Mr. Hoot threw some punches of his own.

He produced a letter, which he had written from the Gilbert Islands on Jan. 4, 1944, in which he described "Tokyo Rose" as "an American Jap girl who has turned down the United States for Japan."

The letter, written in pencil on thin green paper, added that "Tokyo Rose" taunted American troops and that "it sure makes the fellows sore."

Hoot also described a Zero Hour broadcast which predicted disaster, a prediction which he said was fulfilled a few days later.

On Dec. 29, 1943, the witness explained, a Commander Perry landed by plane at Abamama on the Gilbert Islands at about 2 p.m. About two hours later, he said, "Orphan Ann" congratulated Commander Perry and welcomed him to the islands but warned him he would "be sorry" if he didn't leave soon.

The prediction of disaster came true, Hoot said, on Jan. 2, when two waves of Japanese bombers attacked the islands from both directions, inflicting numerous casualties and destroying four B-29s.

"That's why I didn't listen to it (the Zero Hour) for entertainment, but for business purposes only," Hoot said.

The ex-Navy man's letter, produced under cross-examination by Collins, was entered as evidence by the prosecution and read to the jury by Hogan.

Addressed to Hoot's wife, Jennie, it contained homey references to his family, to saving money for a stateside leave and to the writer's loneliness.

In reference to "Tokyo Rose" it said:

"We have a radio now. We get Tokyo best. They have an Am. Jap girl who has turned down the United States for Japan. They call her 'Tokyo Rose' and does she razz us fellows out here in the Pacific, telling how well Japan is getting along and to hear her start out, you would think that she was broadcasting from the U.S. and sorry that we were losing so many men and ships. It sure makes the fellows sore."

Collins questioned the witness upon his knowledge at that time that the girl broadcaster was a Japanese American.

Hoot said he learned that "through the intelligence."

"They alerted me," he said. He said that no Japanese "could pick records like the boys I had with me wanted to hear." He said the girl could speak English "better than I could."

"After listening to her for awhile," he added, "we had her pegged as being an American."

The trial picked up speed after Hoot left the stand with four more witnesses appearing for the government, including a Japanese Canadian who emceed the Zero Hour and a former Nisei, Ed Kuroishi.

The prosecution called first on Sam Canner, who served in the South Pacific as a radioman 2nd class on the LST 233. Canner said he listened to Zero Hour broadcasts between May and August of 1944 when his ship was enroute from Pearl Harbor to Saipan.

During that time, he said, he heard "Orphan Ann" call the American troops "boneheads" and remind them about "dancing at the Coconut Grove."

William Thompson, a Marine corporal during the war, said he was at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, from December of 1943 to March of 1944.

In March of 1944, he said, he heard "Orphan Ann" say:

"Just imagine you were with your best girl... you could be if you'd only give up this foolish fight."

In another statement, he said, "Orphan Ann" told American troops that their wives and sweethearts were leaving them

"because you've been in the service too long."

Edward Kuroishi, who was born in Los Angeles and once attended the University of California at Berkeley, testified to Mrs. d'Aquino's employment at Radio Tokyo.

He said that in the summer of 1943 Mrs. d'Aquino had told him she was not satisfied with her job at the Domei news agency and had asked him if he knew of any opening elsewhere.

He told her, Kuroishi said, that he would speak to a Mr. Kamiya, who was second in charge of the English news section at Radio Tokyo about getting her a job. In September of that year, he said, he saw her working at Radio Tokyo as a typist in the business office.

Kuroishi told the court he had applied for Japanese citizenship in February of 1942 and had his application granted in May of that year.

Under cross-examination, Kuroishi said he had been conscripted into the "choyo," a labor battalion, by the Japanese army. He admitted that Nisei were under surveillance by the Japanese police during the war.

Collins asked if Nisei were under observation by the Kempeitai.

"I don't know exactly," Kuroishi said. Then he admitted, "I had some knowledge of that." He told the court that he himself had been under surveillance by that police organization.

Satoshi Nakamura, a heavy-set Japanese born in British Columbia, told the court he was a free-lance singer in Japan.

During the war, he said, he was master of ceremonies on the Zero Hour.

Nakamura gave direct testimony to the government on Overt Act VI, which charges Mrs. d'Aquino with making a specific radio broadcast concerning the loss of American ships.

He was there, he said, when Mrs. d'Aquino made the broadcast. It was in the fall of 1944, he said.

Nakamura introduced "Orphan Ann" on the broadcast.

"That's Miss Toguri, isn't it?" De Wolfe asked.

"Yes," Nakamura said. Defense counsel objected strenuously, but Nakamura was allowed to continue.

He said that Mrs. d'Aquino had asked her American listeners how they would get home, "now that all your ships are lost."

De Wolfe, trying to stress the fact that the government witness had volunteered to testify in the case against Mrs. d'Aquino, asked Nakamura:

"Did you come over to volunteer your service to the United States?"

"Well," Nakamura said with some reluctance, "I was asked to come."

By whom, De Wolfe wanted to know.

"I don't know who it was," Nakamura said.

"Well," said De Wolfe, "You complied with the request of the army."

"Yes," said Nakamura.

Collins, who had wrangled continuously with De Wolfe during questioning of Nakamura said, "The fact is he was a broom."

An almost constant verbal battle between De Wolfe and Collins came to a head when the government prosecutor, noting that he "had not brought it up before," addressed the court on the matter of Collins' objection to questions by the prosecution.

Collins, he said, was impeding and obstructing justice with a "fictitious form of objection."

"Any obstruction of justice in this case," Collins returned sharply, "is by the prosecution."

"You're still talking through your hat and you know it," De Wolfe answered.

Judge Roche, at the close of the Wednesday afternoon session when another wrangle developed, served notice on both sides that "such conduct has no place in this case."

Nakamura was still on the stand as the session adjourned.

## Defendant ill

The lagging "Tokyo Rose" trial was recessed on Thursday, Aug. 4 when the defendant fell ill with intestinal influenza.

Her attorney, Collins, notified Judge Roche as the 23rd day of the trial was about to get under way that the 32-year-old Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino was too sick to appear in court.

Judge Roche recessed the trial until she feels better.

The jailer at county jail No. 3 in the Hall of Justice, where Mrs. d'Aquino is being held, reported she became ill on Wednesday night.

"She is too weak to get out of bed and is unable to be up

## Prosecution parades platoon of witnesses

(PC, Aug. 13, 1949)

A motley collection of witnesses appeared on the stand in this sixth week of the "Tokyo Rose" trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino as the government sought to wrap up its treason case against the Nisei defendant.

The government late Thursday (Aug. 11) indicated that only four more witnesses will be called by the prosecution and it appeared probable that the defense would begin its case early next week.

Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe peeled off a list of witnesses that included a Japanese teacher of English with a British accent, a jazz musician, a Japanese Canadian singer of the classics, a trio of Japanese radio engineers, and a Eurasian of Japanese nationality who worked with Radio Tokyo during the war.

Some of them closed up holes in the government's case against the Nisei who is charged with having broadcast treason against her native United States when she appeared as "Orphan Ann" over Radio Tokyo's Zero Hour. Some of the witnesses, however, appeared to have opened up gaping holes through which Wayne Collins, defense attorney, leaped with swift agility.

Mrs. d'Aquino appeared tired when she appeared in court Monday (Aug. 8) after a recess of four days allowed when she fell ill the previous Wednesday evening.

She retained the same impassive face and manner with which she has viewed the trial since it began on July 5.

Throughout the week her attorney, Collins, hammered away at witnesses to bring out admissions to bolster defense contentions that the statements attributed to the defendant might have been made by any one of a number of girl broadcasters at Radio Tokyo, and that she broadcast under coercion and fear of police.

Possibility that the government may be able to conclude its case against Mrs. d'Aquino by this weekend was suggested by De Wolfe, and Collins told the court that his own witnesses would be at court "ready, willing and able to testify" at the end of the week.

\* \* \*

The trial resumed with testimony markedly favorable for the defense from a government witness, Satoshi Nakamura, Canadian-born Japanese who emceed the Zero Hour program.

Nakamura, a holdover witness from the preceding week, had testified earlier to one of the overt acts with which Mrs. d'Aquino is charged.

This Monday, however, the dark, stocky onetime Canadian could not recall that Mrs. d'Aquino had made a single one of 14 statements attributed to her by other government witnesses. The man who worked alongside the defendant did not remember that she had ever broadcast concerning the mining of Saipan, that she had ever called U.S. marines "the bloody butchers of Guadalcanal," that she had told her American listeners that it was "futile to fight the Japanese."

Prosecutor De Wolfe was constantly on his feet as Collins elicited from Nakamura admissions that bolstered the case for the defendant.

Nakamura admitted, under cross-examination, that Mrs. d'Aquino had been limited to disc jockey work and had only made simple introductions to musical recordings on the Zero Hour program.

He said that he had been under police and Kempeitai surveillance throughout the war and that all foreign nationals (Mrs. d'Aquino was a foreign national) were under scrutiny by police authorities. Nakamura, like the defendant, did not take

Japanese citizenship during the war.

He also admitted telling Theodore Tamba and Tets Nakamura, members of the defense staff during a conversation in Tokyo early this year that his recollections of events during the war were "very hazy."

Nakamura, who is an operatic and classical singer in Japan, told the court he is a "stateless" person, since his Canadian citizenship had not been reinstated by the Canadian government.

UCLA classmate

Dr. Clair Stegall of Los Angeles, a former classmate of Mrs. d'Aquino when she was at UCLA, followed Nakamura to the stand and told the court that in March of 1941, approximately three months before the defendant went to Japan, she told him she was thinking of attending medical school in that country because of discrimination against her sex and ancestry in American medical schools.

Dr. Stegall's testimony refuted the defense contention that she went to Japan to visit her aunt, who was ill.

Radio experts

The government then put on the stand three Japanese radio experts, all of whom worked for Radio Tokyo during the war and testified that its equipment was of high quality and in good running order throughout the war.

Questions and answers for the three men, Yoshitoshi Tanabe, Shigeru Okamoto and Kiwamu Momotsuka, were relayed through David Swift, interpreter, and the tempo of the trial slowed down with the monotonous English-Japanese, Japanese-English translations.

Tanabe, 43, went through his paces in fairly quick time, identifying photos of Radio Tokyo's control room for the court. Okamoto brightened the courtroom with his happily obliging manner in answering questions from both defense and prosecution.

He appeared to understand sufficient English to get the questions as they were put to him and at times answered them before they were relayed through the interpreter. At one point he corrected interpreter Swift upon a translation.

He testified on the accuracy and quality of broadcasting equipment at Radio Tokyo, though he added that on March 25, 1945, the power of the company's transmitters dropped from 50 to 35 kilowatts to 25, and admitted that this drop might have had some effect upon broadcasts to the Pacific area.

He also said that bombings from 1943 to 1945 had some effect upon the broadcasts from Nakazaki and Yamata, two of the three stations from which Radio Tokyo transmitted its programs. The third was at Kawachi.

Momotsuka, last of the radio experts to testify, came on late Monday afternoon and resumed the stand on Tuesday (Aug. 9). He identified for the court three maps showing the direction and width of Zero Hour broadcasts and said they were made under his supervision from official records kept at Radio Tokyo.

Grey-haired Wayne Collins got at Momotsuka Tuesday morning and kept at him most of the day.

Momotsuka stiffened up considerably under cross-examination, unlike Okamoto, who testified happily for both defense and prosecution.

Momotsuka admitted there were other Japanese-controlled stations broadcasting at approximately the same hour as the Zero Hour and on the same frequencies.

(The admission aids the defense theory that some of the statements attributed to Mrs. d'Aquino might have been made by other girl broadcasters on other Japan-controlled stations.)

Witness No. 38

David I. Gilmore, 38th in the government's parade of witnesses, came to the stand Tuesday afternoon.

An FBI special employee, he told the court that he had been a regular listener to the Zero Hour programs throughout the latter part of July and August of 1944, when he was a marine stationed on Tinian.

It was during that time, he said, that he heard "Orphan Ann" dedicate a recording of "Moon Over Miami" to the American forces on Tinian and then add, "It's a great life the boys are leading in Miami. And how's the moon over Tinian?"

Gilmore said he had listened to the six government recordings of Zero Hour broadcasts and said that the

voice of "Orphan Ann" upon those recordings was the same voice he heard broadcasting from Radio Tokyo.

He told the court that the programs on the records were "not entirely characteristic" of those Zero Hour programs he heard during the war.

The general theme of the programs he heard, Gilmore continued, was to "create nostalgia." His remark was stricken from the records after objections by Collins that it drew upon the conclusions of the witness.

Gilmore then said that "Orphan Ann" would comment upon such things as the mosquitoes, the type of food, and living conditions affecting the men in the South Pacific.

On Wednesday (Aug. 10) the court heard additional testimony on two of the overt acts charged against Mrs. d'Aquino when big serious-faced Hisashi Moriama, a saxophone and trumpet player in Japan, took the stand.

Moriama testified to Overt Acts IV and VIII, which say that Mrs. d'Aquino spoke into a microphone at Radio Tokyo and that she participated in an entertainment dialogue.

The court also heard additional statements attributed to the defendant by two former co-workers of the Nisei woman.

Harris Sugiyama

The morning began with appearance on the stand of short, stocky Harris Sugiyama, a Japanese citizen born in Yokohama of a British father and a Japanese mother.

He had read English newscasts and commentaries over the Zero Hour, he said, and he remembered two statements broadcast by Mrs. d'Aquino. He stood behind the plate glass window separating the studio from the control room and heard and saw her say:

"Hello, you orphans of the Pacific. This is Orphan Ann. You must be lonely. Let me cheer you up with some music," and "It must be very uncomfortable out there."

He said he had not seen force or coercion used upon Mrs. d'Aquino, but revealed that he himself had been arrested by the Tokkoakai (thought police) during the war and that his father, a British subject, had been interned by the Japanese.

Collins then read, one by one, 11 statements that GI listeners have testified they heard from "Orphan Ann" on the Zero Hour. No, said Sugiyama, he did not recall that she had ever broadcast that her American listeners should "give up the fruitless fight," that she had taunted the troops with a reminder that 4-Fs and warplant workers were taking out their wives and sweethearts, or that she had made the Commander Perry broadcast attributed to her in previous testimony.

He thought one statement only sounded familiar, one which said: "I wonder how the folks are at home? Have you heard from them lately? Aren't they asking you to come home?"

"That sounds very familiar," Sugiyama said. Then he said, "I retract that." The last part he said did not sound familiar. No, he did not remember the statement.

Sugiyama said that two women, June Suyama and Kay Fujiwara, were regular staff announcers for Radio Tokyo and that they made regular news broadcasts in English. Miss Suyama, he said, made four broadcasts each day.

Hisashi Moriama

He testified to Overt Acts IV and VIII in the indictment drawn up against Mrs. d'Aquino.

He said that in the fall of 1944, he saw and heard Mrs. d'Aquino make a broadcast over the microphone at Radio Tokyo (Act IV) and that in the spring of 1945 he was present when she joined in an "entertainment dialogue which has been named Act VIII."



## Week 6, 7 of trail—

From Page A-10  
since he came to the United States to testify.

Igarashi admitted that he had "read the newspapers and talked to people" about the case.

Collins also further buttressed his client's case by admissions from two other witnesses of police and Kempeitai activity.

The government, hoping to conclude its case by week's end, produced two more witnesses, per Mary Higuchi, stenographer and, Motomu Nii, 40-year old former Hawaiian Nisei.

### Motomu Nii

Nii's turnabout citizenship status was aired. Nii, now a merchant in Tokyo, said he renounced his Japanese citizenship upon graduation from high school in Hawaii in 1930, prior to making a trip to Japan.

Nii, a heavy-set, round-faced man, said he went to Japan to live in 1937 and in 1942 reapplied for Japanese citizenship because he found it difficult to obtain sufficient food for his family and carry on his business activities, as a foreign national.

He also admitted that his wife had been questioned by the "thought police," the Tokkotai, and that he himself had been under surveillance by the Kempeitai.

Collins pursued the police surveillance and citizenship angles to show his contention that Mrs. d'Aquino was under like surveillance throughout her years in Japan.

Nii, who was employed at Radio Tokyo from April of 1943 until August of 1945, gave the court two examples of statements he remembered the defendant broadcasting over the Zero Hour. He escorted said, "Why don't you stop fighting and listen to good music?" and "Why don't you go back to those loved ones in the United States instead of fighting the mosquitoes in the jungles and foxholes?"

Nii also said that he acted as an escort for Capt. Charles Cousins, Major Wallace Ince and Norman Reyes, former POWs, when they appeared on the Zero Hour. He escorted them to their hotel upon the conclusion of the program, he said, and following their transfer to Bunka prison, returned them there.

Nii's answers, under cross-examination, lived up to the case which, since its inception, has dragged on at a slow pace.

"Old Crow," "Four Roses," "Sunnybrook" and Japanese "Sake" entered the court records as Nii spoke of three meetings he had had in Tokyo with Theodore Tamba and Tets Nakamura, members of the defense, and a Mr. Matsumiya.

He related that at one meeting a quart of "Four Roses" and a third of a quart of "Sunnybrook" had been drunk, primarily by himself and Tamba.

Collins charged that at these meetings Nii made statements refuting much of the testimony he gave on the stand.

Exasperated by the insistent questions, Nii finally blurted, "I was intoxicated at the time."

He said that Capt. Ince had been a "very good friend" and that at times the former POW had called Nii "the only Japanese charter member of the POW club."

### Mary Higuchi

Pretty Mary Higuchi, who said she was 26 years old (and later said she was about 20 in 40) gave three more examples much like those attributed to the defendant by other witnesses.

"How are you boys in the South Pacific?" she quoted Mrs. d'Aquino as saying. "Are you having a good time with the girls in the islands?" The other statements were, "Do you miss your wives and sweethearts?" and "Don't you miss eating ice cream and listening to the juke box?"

Miss Higuchi, who is of Eurasian ancestry, said she also called herself "Mary Morris."

"I like it better than Higuchi," she said.

Miss Higuchi's dating with Kenneth Parkyns, a defense witness, was brought out by Collins, who elicited the information that Miss Higuchi had had three dates with Parkyns in July of this year.

"We went to the movies," Mary said.

She denied telling Parkyns that she had no recollection of any broadcasting done by the defendant.

She made a notable contribution for the defense when she admitted telling Parkyns that she was "still scared" of Shigetatsu Tsuneishi, former Japanese

colonel and government witness, even now in the United States. She denied she had made the statement about George Mitsushio, another government witness.

### 144 yen a month

The defendant's salary at Radio Tokyo was the final testimony on Thursday (Aug. 11) as Isamu Yamazaki, 47, vice chief of the American continent section of Radio Tokyo, said that in June of 1944 Mrs. d'Aquino had asked him for a raise in wages.

He said that she was earning 80 yen, plus a monthly language allowance of 20 yen, in August, 1943, and was raised in July, 1944, to 140 yen with a 40 yen allowance.

Collins elicited the additional information that a 20 per cent tax on her wages had left her with 144 yen monthly after the deduction.

(PC, Aug. 20, 1949)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Maj. Wallace Ince

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Charles Cousins

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

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

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

In May he was sent with other POWs to Burma.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The man died as he was being taken aboard ship, he added.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The witness Monday afternoon (Aug. 15) came to broadcast over the Radio Tokyo airwaves for the Japanese.

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

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

In the morning, he related, he was taken to army headquarters, where, for the first time, he met Shigetatsu Tsuneishi, the former Japanese colonel who testified for the government only five weeks ago.

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

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

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

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

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

accounts department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Gin-fog voice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asked if Mrs. d'Aquino had ever broadcast a statement to the effect that the Australians were fighting the enemy in New Guinea while the Americans were running around with their wives and sweethearts, Cousins said he had read it in a script written for "The War as I See It" program by Miss Saisho.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Turn to Page A-12

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## 7th week

From Page A-11

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

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

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

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

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

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

At one instance, he recalled, Col. Shigetoku Tsuneshi came into the room where Iva and Cousins were talking.

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

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

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

He said he asked her to help buy them.

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

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

Testimony throughout Tuesday (Aug. 16) slowed down to a walk as Knapp, consultant, threw a constant stream of objections at the line of testimony elicited from Cousins.

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

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

One statement, to the effect that the Australians were "fighting the enemy in New Guinea" while the Americans were running around with the wives and sweethearts of the Australians was in turn attributed to another female announcer of Radio Tokyo, Fourny Saisho, by Cousins.

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

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

The prosecution, which did not get to cross-examine Cousins until Wednesday afternoon (Aug. 17), sought to show that Cousins had been well treated by the Japanese.

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

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

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

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

Tall, sandy-haired Major Ince came on the stand Thursday morning (Aug. 19) and under direct examination corroborated in many instances the testimony given by Cousins.

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

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

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

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

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

"Certainly not," the answer came sharply.

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

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

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

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

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

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(PC, Aug. 20, 1949) Federal Judge Michael J. Roche on Aug. 11 denied without comment a defense motion for acquittal in the "Tokyo Rose" treason trial of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

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

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

The defense attorney cited testimony that while the ultimate purpose of the Radio Tokyo program on which Mrs. d'Aquino appeared was to create war weariness, the program never got beyond its initial "pure entertainment" phase because the Japanese were losing the war.

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

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

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

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

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# 'Model' Minority

By Henry T. Tanaka  
National JACL President

Today we are riding on the crest of a most favorable image of Japanese Americans. Thirty years ago, we would not have believed that such an image could happen. How does this image affect our Samsel? What does it mean to them as they seek to find their "place in the sun"?

On the front page of the Nov. 2 issue of the Pacific Citizen, a headline reads: "Sae to Asian youths caught in drug culture." On the back page of the same issue a headline reads: "Youth told to become involved in government." At first glance, it would appear that the articles are addressed to different youth. But the common theme running through both articles is a plea to youth not to be disillusioned.

In the one case, it's to uphold, maintain cultural values of family loyalty despite the temptations of drugs. In the other case, to maintain a high level of commitment to our democratic process and become politically involved despite scandals at our highest level of government.

Assuming that most Samsel today are sensitive to the social ills of our society and have some motivation to become involved in trying to correct these ills, how do we resolve this problem of being caught between two cultural value systems. It seems to me that he has at least three alternatives:

One: He can become a liberalist by actively being involved in social and political issues, while subscribing to the traditional values of conformity and assimilation. They choose to bring about change by working within the social and political systems.

Two: He can become a conformist by accepting the traditional values of his cultural heritage, but divorcing himself from any involvement in the social and political issues.

Three: He can become an activist by identifying with a movement which rejects the existing social and political systems and proposes other alternatives, and rejecting the traditional values in favor of broader values which bring together other ethnic groups.

Four: He can become a non-identity by divorcing

himself from any involvement in the social and political issues. Five: He can be a combination of these alternatives, depending upon his choice of traditional values, social and political issues, and his selective choice of evolutionary or revolutionary change, depending upon the issues.

Before you get the wrong impression, let me say quickly that I'm proud as you are in being an American of Japanese ancestry. Even though I don't have all the stereotypical characteristics, I gladly accept being known as industrious, hardworking, intelligent, and possessing a sense of family loyalty and respect for elders.

But it bothers me immensely to be referred to as the "model" minority. Somehow it infers that we have been placed on a pedestal by the dominant majority for other minorities to emulate and follow. That pedestal is not only precarious but may be regarded as the highest we are permitted to achieve. In other words, we may be placed in the role of the middle man minority who has risen above the level of other minorities. We are used as a buffer between them and those above us. We are trapped in the middle, conveniently used as a scapegoat by those above us and receiving the wrath of those below us.

For the most part, stereotyping is a relative notion, influenced to a great extent, by historical events, the changing moods of the public and conditions of our country. Thirty years ago we were a "sneaky, deceitful" minority. What characteristics will be used to describe us 10 years hence? What can we do now to insure that the public views us as we really are? Do we have the fortitude to join forces with the Samsel to create our true image?

The Samsel youth, struggling for their own identity, are caught between two seemingly opposite value systems: One that supports their industriousness, determination to be high achievers, to be involved in those activities which bring pride to the family... the other value system which urges Samsel to be assertive, demonstrative, sensitive to the ills of our society, to participate in social and political change.

Brought up in an environment which has characterized their Nisei parents as quiet, hardworking, highly educated, law-abiding, and possessing strong family ties; today's Samsel are searching avenues to bring them into harmony

and, rejecting his trauma with their heritage and the community in which they live, work and study.

The views of the public media toward Japanese Americans have supported the notion that Japanese Americans are the "model minority"... highly Americanized and assimilated, well-educated and superior in citizenship.

Dr. Derald Sue, in his study of sex differences among Japanese Americans, reported some revealing characteristics. You may not be fully supportive of his findings. He said the Japanese American males are viewed as quiet, shy, timid and interested in gardening. The Japanese American females, on the other hand, are viewed as being graceful, lovely, delicate, and servile.

Obviously, the male stereotype does not convey the charismatic, Don Juan, hero type. But the females were ascribed as possessing highly desirable feminine qualities. Do you suppose this is why, of the 50% intermarriages among Japanese Americans, that 54% of them are females, and 46% are males?

These stereotypes fit surprisingly close to Asian cultural values which, according to Dr. Sue, a psychologist, emphasize restraint of strong feelings, obedience, dependency upon the family and formality of interpersonal relationships. These are in sharp contrast to Western emphasis on spontaneity, assertiveness and informality.

Sue believes, therefore, that Asian Americans may tend to withdraw from social contacts with others outside their ethnic group or family. Further support of this analysis is offered by a recent study of San Francisco school children which revealed that Asian American children scored higher than other ethnic children in self-esteem and attitudes toward school, but are less likely to want to do things with other children.

In comparing the Samsel and Nisei, it is my feeling that the Samsel are victims of our cultural values. In their striving towards independence, they have accepted the Western values of individualism, openness and assertiveness. Yet, the family loyalty requires a clear-cut role in the sharing of sins and achievements of its members. There is a form of family control which leads to a sense of obligation, duty and fear of ridicule. Thus, individuality is submerged in deference to the family loyalty.

David Ushio

## National Dialogue

THE FIRST YEAR—AND THE YEARS AHEAD

EDITOR'S NOTE: David Ushio has been JACL's National Executive Director for exactly one year. What are his feelings about JACL today? What are his perceptions of its future? The Pacific Citizen sought the answers to these and many other questions in this exclusive interview for the Holiday Issue's National Dialogue.

His chapter programs, to help develop chapter leadership, to provide information and resources for chapter programs, and to carry out special projects meaningful to JACL. Our Regional Directors will also be assisting in organizing new chapters to expand JACL to new areas.

Chapter leaders tell us that many fresh, innovative ideas come out of chapter meetings, but since volunteer time is limited, it is very difficult without resources and staff assistance to develop and implement many of the very positive ideas that originate on the chapter level. For this reason one of the projects that we have been developing has been workshop kits which take good ideas that originate from chapters and develop them into "how-to-do-it" type kits providing instructional outlines, resource materials, and backup ideas. The chapters can then take these basic ideas and adapt them to their own environment and begin implementing the programs in their chapter areas. A good example of this is our History Workshop Kits.

We have pulled together many good materials in workshop kit form which groups can use as a basis for an immediate education program. Results have been very good. We are planning other types of materials which will range from leadership training programs for young people.

Secondly, I am always amazed at the amount of talent, expertise, and especially dedication that JACL members possess. In many areas if it weren't for JACL chapter functions, Japanese Americans would never get together and these talents could not be mobilized to serve the Japanese American community. This convening function is one of the very positive services JACL provides. By sponsoring activities which bring Americans of Japanese ancestry together, we open up communication and discussion of issues that affect our group. And once this happens, then the talent and the dedication of the JACL members naturally begins to carry out and fulfill the needs of our group in each local area.

PC: What do you think can be done for the future by JACL to maintain and increase this positive action that you have found in so many chapters?

USHIO: One of the things that JACL has recently initiated to help increase this positive action has been our Regional Offices throughout the country. The JACL Staff assigned to these Regional Offices are there to assist the local chapters in developing

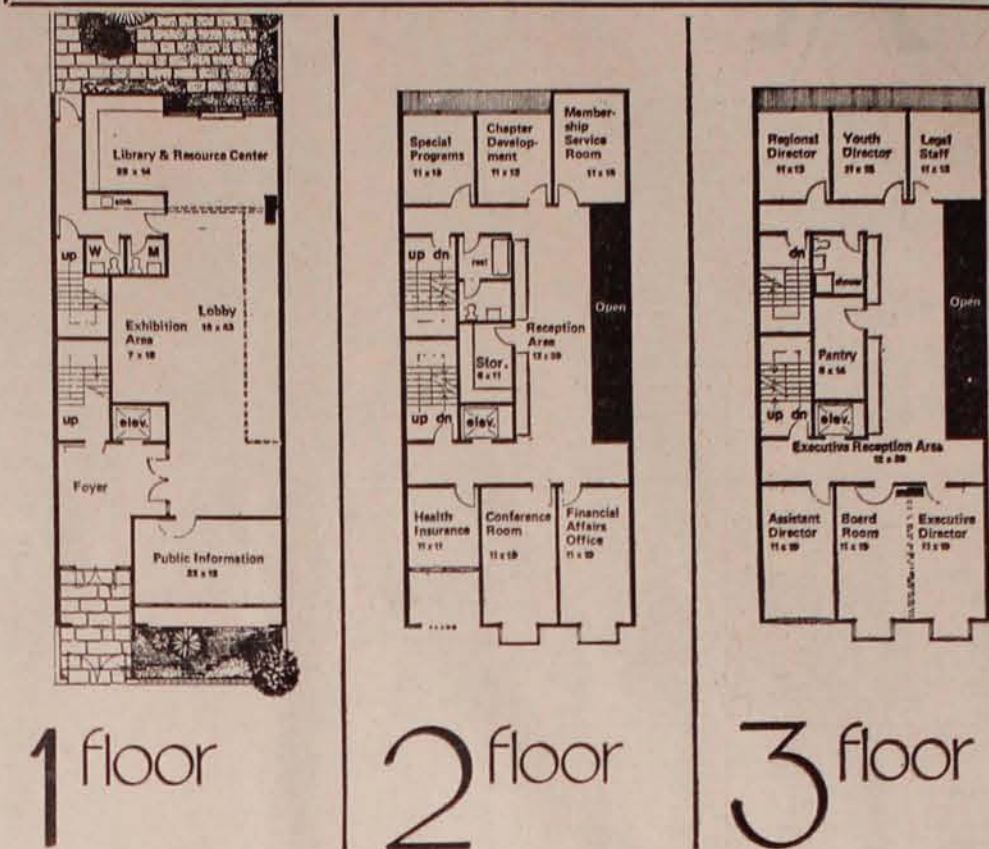
expertise has not taken place in an effective manner. Hopefully, we can improve our information dissemination system within JACL. This also includes publicity workshops to provide chapters with basic information on how to get the mass media to respond to JACL programs so that the public will become educated about Japanese Americans and the expertise, talents, and services that JACL chapters can provide their local areas.

PC: These are all excellent programs, but they will obviously cost a lot of money. How can we fund them?

USHIO: As we look at our present budget for 1973-1974, most of the items which I have mentioned are already covered in the present budget. But to expand them and to develop the type of materials and services that are necessary to provide a fully effective program requires much more revenue than the present JACL budget. The obvious answer is that we turn to outside sources for program funding such as foundations, corporations, and governmental sources. I think that the experience we are having with our National Headquarters Building Fund Campaign is a good indication of the type of response that an organization with long history of success such as JACL can expect to obtain. We are off to a very good start with our building fund campaign, due primarily to the very generous contributions of our membership.

We have met with some foundations and corporations and they have indicated to us that JACL is the type of organization to which they would like to contribute. Many of the foundations and corporations, however, cannot contribute to building funds due to policies set up by their governing bodies. They have, however, indicated that for programmatic areas such as education, scholarship, leadership development, etc., they would look very seriously at proposals submitted by an organization such as JACL. From this experience we feel that many resources are available to a national organization such as JACL for the funding of meaningful programs for our organization's membership.

I think that the one thing that we have to realize is that



1 floor BILL HOSOKAWA

## Still Alive and Kicking

It has become traditional to feature a Bill Hosokawa speech given during the year in our Holiday Issue. The following address was delivered Nov. 17 at a dinner-dance celebrating the 40th anniversary of the San Diego JACL at the venerable Hotel del Coronado.

Perhaps you have wondered about the title I have given to my address tonight — 40 Years a Nisei and Still Alive and Kicking. It is a strange one, and in truth it is selected as an act of desperation which Carol Estes reminded me that the deadline for printing the program was at hand. But there is at least a little reason to the seeming madness.

The figure 40 is pertinent for two reasons. The first, of course, is that the San Diego chapter is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its founding. It was also 40 years ago that I was graduated from high school in my home town, Seattle. Like most Nisei of that period, I emerged as a young, hopeful teenager who was totally naive about many things, but at the same time was beyond his years in the realities of the prejudice that was our lot on the West Coast. Well, 40 eventful years have slipped by, and both of us are still alive and kicking, and I wish to address myself to that fact in the first part of this talk.

40 years ago...

Those 40 years probably have been the four most momentous decades in the history of our nation and the Japanese Americans have had a significant role in many of the events that marked the times.

The Nisei of my era, in addition to being the products of what Dr. Harry Kitano calls the Japanese American subculture, were children of the Great Depression. It was a time of hunger and frustration as the national economy ground to a halt; when men who wanted desperately to work could find no jobs of any kind, when the national well-being was ravaged by savage drought and relentless winds that denuded hundreds of thousands of acres of once-productive farmland of their soil.

The desperation of the American people led to the vast social changes of the New Deal. Up to then the nation had been nurtured on the belief that the best government was the least government. But the federal government, through a proliferation of alphabetical agencies, began to take a progressively greater part in the daily lives of the people. Some of you may remember those agencies—NRA, WPA, PWA, NYA, AAA, SEC, and a host of others. (In time there were to be WCCA and WRA, but that's getting ahead of the story.)

The Depression had an immeasurable part in setting back the aspirations of the maturing Nisei. When there were few jobs to be found anywhere, what opportunity did a Nisei have to leave the little Tokyo ghettos? Almost none. The inevitable result was that they turned inward into their own communities for economic and spiritual sustenance, instead of outward for the progress they were entitled to. For the United States, it was a time of revo-

lutionary change, but the nation's social conscience could not be stretched far enough to take special note of the plight of its minorities; there was too much to be done to meet the needs of the great American masses and the minorities had no choice but to wait until the time was more opportune. And so to the burden of discrimination and prejudice faced by Asian Americans on the West Coast, there was added a third factor, namely neglect.

The nation had hardly begun to work itself out of the Depression when a new trauma appeared on the scene. In Germany and Italy fascist dictatorships were spawned on the frustrations of the people and the false promise of a well-regimented political road out of economic chaos appeared to be an inviting one. In Japan, too, the militarists overruled civilian constitutional rule with equally false promises of glory and prosperity through conquest. The tragedy of these times is that the people of the three nations were unable to do anything about the oncoming disaster that many of them perceived. Soon the Rome-Berlin Axis was extended to include Tokyo, although the partnership was uneasy, unnatural and unhelpful.

Today, in reading the history of that decade, it is apparent that the Axis and the so-called democratic powers were racing headlong on a collision course. But in the late 1930s, particularly in the United States, our senses were dulled by wishful thinking. Even if we accepted the possibility of ultimately becoming involved in an European conflict, it was inconceivable for most Nisei that the United States, the land of their birth and citizenship, ever would be locked in war with Japan, the land of their ancestry. The warning signs were clearly visible but largely we failed to see them, possibly because we did not want to.

30 years ago...

Now, however, thanks to the experience we have acquired with the years and the skepticism that springs from that experience, we can be more realistic, less sanguine about the facts of life. Thirty years ago, the average age of the Nisei was less than 20, a tender status that had hardly prepared us for the harsh realism of the world of power politics.

Darkening clouds gathered over the far Pacific, and still we told ourselves that war between the United States and Japan was impossible. And thus we were totally unprepared when the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor plunged us into World War II.

Belatedly, the JACL rallied the Japanese American communities of the Coastal states to the realities of the day. I do not downgrade the performance of JACL and its leaders in any way. We were fortunate to have a national organization, young and inexperienced as it was, to speak for us, to voice our loyalty to America and articulate our anger. But it was a case of too little and too late, and there was no way to stem the rising tide of hysteria and political opportunism that fed on ignorance and greed and led inevitably to that tragic experience we recall as the Evacuation. The JACL did not advocate the Evacuation — it can be the unwitting bene-

ficiaries of this abrupt change for the better in U.S.-Japanese relations.

Think, for a moment, what the result might have been if the Japanese had gone communist, if they had resisted the American occupation, if they had thrown roadblocks in the way of U.S. efforts to reshape the Japanese political system into a democratic pattern, if there had been uprisings against occupation troops, if U.S. policies had been sabotaged. I am sure that our own comeback as Americans of Japanese ancestry would have been seriously compromised.

Contemplate, if you will, what might have happened if there had not been such a national organization to educate the authorities to the truth about us, to explain to them our needs and to consult with them so that the stern bayonet-point military orders might be tempered with compassion and understanding.

Once the physical act of the Evacuation was completed, the civilian War Relocation Authority — as contrasted to the Army's Wartime Civil Control Administration — consulted frequently with JACL leaders on various aspects of the relocation program. We were fortunate to have a man with the courage and compassion of Dillon S. Myer as director of WRA.

(Parenthetically, I would like to tell you that my wife and I had the pleasure of spending an evening with Mr. and Mrs. Myer just one week ago. Dillon Myer is 82 years old now, but still bright-eyed and alert, still blessed with the sense of humor that sustained him through some desperate times as WRA director. He recalls the Evacuation as a tragic experience, but he is proud of the role he played in helping the Japanese Americans to find their way back into the American mainstream, and delighted that so many of them are doing so well.)

20 years ago...

I wish to skip very quickly over the next two decades. For most of us it was a time of rebuilding, of growth and advancement. For many Nisei, the period remaining was desperately short. But in general, the years from 1945 to 1965 were a time of fulfillment for many reasons.

One, of course, was that the clouds of prejudice and suspicion had been cleared. The magnificent performance of Nisei men and women in the service of their country during the war years dramatized, as nothing else could, our loyalty. Suddenly many Americans realized the enormity of the crime that had been perpetrated against an entire people. The fickle pendulum of public opinion swung quickly the other way, and suddenly long-closed doors of opportunity were thrown wide open for us.

But there is another factor that we must not overlook. Our acceptance, that is the acceptance of Japanese Americans into our society, parallels the warm, cooperative relationship that developed between the defeated nation of Japan and the victorious United States.

After the surrender the Japanese quickly embraced democracy once again. They accepted the kind of constitution the Allied Powers wished them to adopt. And with astonishing vigor, skill, ingenuity and hard work, they rebuilt a thriving economy on the ashes of defeat. In other words, they were displaying good old-fashioned Yankee gumption and America applauded.

And we Japanese Americans were the unwitting bene-

ficiaries of this abrupt change for the better in U.S.-Japanese relations.

Think, for a moment, what the result might have been if the Japanese had gone communist, if they had resisted the American occupation, if they had thrown roadblocks in the way of U.S. efforts to reshape the Japanese political system into a democratic pattern, if there had been uprisings against occupation troops, if U.S. policies had been sabotaged. I am sure that our own comeback as Americans of Japanese ancestry would have been seriously compromised.

Situation today...

And now I am approaching the principal point I wish to make this evening, and that, in a sentence is this:

Like it or not, the manner in which Japanese Americans are regarded by their fellow Americans, even today, is influenced substantially by the temperature of this nation's relations with Japan.

The disturbing fact is that old stereotypes die hard. I am sure that many of you have had the experience of being asked by White Americans how long you have been in this, our native land. Of being complemented with some surprise and wonder that you speak English so well. Of being told that quote, your countrymen, unquote, have done a wonderful job of post-war recovery.

It is possible for an Irishman or a German or an Italian or a Pole to migrate to the United States and be regarded as an unhyphenated American within a few years, but somehow, in the round blue eyes of many of our fellow-Americans, those of us of Asian origins, even though we have been here for several generations, are really still foreigners.

Let me return to 1942 for a moment. The Evacuation came about because most Americans, particularly those in power, saw the Nisei and Nisei as "Japanese" rather than "American." If they had recognized us as the Americans that we are, anything as drastic as the incarceration of an entire people on a racial basis would have been unthinkable.

Now, if you accept this premise, then you become quickly aware of possible shoals ahead.

Within the last few years it has become very evident that the big brother-little brother relationship between the United States and Japan no longer exists. With astonishing speed Japan has become a formidable economic force, a nation that must trade to live, a nation that is doing business around the world and doing it extremely well indeed. What has this led to? It has led to the fact that while Japan and the United States are extremely important to each other as trading partners, in some aspects of trade they are as much rivals as partners. You are aware, I'm sure, of the unhappiness in some quarters resulting from the importation of Japanese merchandise. As a consequence of Japan's business success that nation has amassed an enormous stockpile of American dollars which, sad to relate, continue to depreciate in value. Inevitably, many Japanese are coming over here with satchels full of U.S.

## ARCHITECT LEADS TOUR OF NEW JACL BUILDING

San Francisco  
You've heard of the Beatles' Magical Mystery Tour. Well, Noburo (Noby) Nakamura conducted his own tour of the soon-to-be-built JACL National Headquarters building for the Pacific Citizen and it proved to be as magical as anything the Beatles could produce.

Noby is with the firm of Van Bourg, Nakamura, Katsura, Karney, Inc., architects for many of the buildings in San Francisco's Nihonmachi. As such, they were well qualified to take on the charge of creating a building for the JACL National Headquarters.

Before conducting his imaginary tour of the JACL building, Noby pointed out one of the challenges faced in designing the structure. "We wanted a building that was modern, yet maintained the traditional Victorian character of the buildings surrounding it."

Located on Sutter Street between Laguna and Buchanan, the JACL building will be nestled amongst a host of lovely old Victorians which will remain there as part of San Francisco's redevelopment program.

"The building is set back nine feet from the street, in line with the homes around it. We've utilized the traditional bay windows on the facade, but we've given them a more modern look," Noby explained.

Entrance to the building is through a fenced garden court area. Past the front doors the visitor will be faced with the stairway and elevator for immediate access to the other two floors. To the right are wide double doors leading to the Public Information Office (which looks out on the front garden court) and the exhibition area, Library and Resource Center.

First Floor  
"The first floor was designed for public use with ample space for displays, exhibits, meetings or large gatherings," Noby said. "The focal point of this part of the building will be the display area which extends upwards two stories, giving a spacious and airy feeling to the main lobby."

The Library and Resource Center to the rear of the first floor will house the current and future JACL collection of books, films and other resources relating to the Japanese in America. In addition, it will double as a meeting or conference room.

For receptions or any large gatherings, the doors to the library can be opened fully to extend the size of the lobby and display area to almost the entire length of the building.

Upper Floors  
The next two floors contain mainly the offices for the professional, secretarial and clerical staff of National JACL. The second floor provides facilities for storage, duplication, mailing and general membership services. Also located here are the offices for the Business Manager and the Health Insurance program. The front offices face Sutter Street and overlook the entry garden.

"The Executive Director's office on the third floor will have a special feature," Noby added. "A folding door panel can be used to divide the office into two, creating a separate conference room when necessary. When the doors are folded back, you have a spacious suite."

The JACL National Headquarters Building is today an almost reality. According to the Executive Director Dave Ushio, JACL is looking for a February, 1974, groundbreaking with hopes of a completed building by the end of the year.

Fund Drive  
The nationwide campaign to raise \$250,000 was officially kicked off last October by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, one of the campaign honorary chairmen. At that time the San Francisco JACL chapter pledged \$50,000 in contributions to officially begin the drive for funds.

In recent months JACL chapters throughout the country have been receiving their fund raising kits to assist them in their efforts on behalf of JACL. "It's too early yet to tell what the response has been, but we know we'll be needing the help of every one of our members," Ushio said.

All contributors will be listed in a special memorial book which will be displayed prominently in the new building. Those donating \$1,000 or more will have their names engraved on a plaque to be placed in the lobby of the new headquarters.

Contribution  
Persons wishing to make a donation to the drive may do







## Nihon no Monogatari

Salt Lake City through the Setonai (Inland Sea) showed us the beauty of Japan from the sea. Bill and Mazie Sakai, Portland, shared a cabin with us, as well as their kindness and generosity, for the trip to Japan, for my wife, Yo, and myself. Last October along with the Bay Area JACL 1000 Club Tour Group, we finally made it to Japan.

Having lived in Japan for almost three years before, I thought traveling there would be easy enough. However, after a lapse of almost 21 years, the Japan I knew so well and the Tokyo I whizzed around in a jeep almost daily was no contest for my fading memory. After witnessing a few days of the traffic, Yo refused to let me try out my International Drivers License. The drivers in Japan haven't changed, but the volume of traffic has and the combination makes an interesting mix, to say the least.

Mas and Chiz Satow, our esteemed JACLers and honored guests, appeared ready for their annual trek. Seiko and Grace Kasal and Osamu Tada, Salt Lake, split from the tour group after reaching Japan. Art Somekawa, Portland, was eagerly looking forward to batching for 3 weeks.

Departing from the luxurious Keio Hotel in Tokyo, we rode the Shinkansen (Bullet Train) to Osaka. The ride provided an opportunity to see the scenic countryside at high speed (120 mph).

The all day ferry ride

through the Setonai (Inland Sea) showed us the beauty of Japan from the sea. Bill and Mazie Sakai, Portland, shared a cabin with us, as well as their kindness and generosity, for the trip to Japan, for my wife, Yo, and myself. Last October along with the Bay Area JACL 1000 Club Tour Group, we finally made it to Japan.

Eddie Kato, guide extraordinary of Japan Travel Bureau, really made the trip not only a fun and interesting one, but one of human tragedy and pathos. He told us of the Japan like it is from the point of view of the farmer, laborer, housewife, student, professional man, politician, poor man, rich man and the average Japanese wage earner. His witty humor, blended with knowledge, perception, empathy, experience and patience panoramically illustrated all facets of life and nature of Japan today.

The Shinkon Ryoko (honey moon trail) from Beppu, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and their many spas, castles, gardens and abundant scenic, historical, cultural fascinations simply boggled the mind.

Returning to Honshu, Osaka's commerce and industry, the ancient capital of Nara, and Kyoto—resplendent beyond compare (much of which we missed)—along with the sights of Kyushu, created an inner awareness which bristled with pride and awe of the richness of things Japanese.

In Kyoto we met relatives who wined and dined us and told us of the mysteries and

intricacies of the family tree. It amazed me how the facility in speaking Japanese returns once you feel at home. We spoke rapidly and intensely well knowing time was of the essence. Again, as they gave us a guided tour of Kyoto and Osaka, we lived and breathed a Japan that was theirs.

In Kyoto, we were lucky to visit with Rev. Seiki Ishihara and Okusan. Although a man of cloth, he was kind enough to show me some night life after spilling from the wives. How small this world really is! Parting from them was sad and hard because we shared so many hours and days with them at church and as neighbors. Again, Japan, through the eyes of ones we have known in America was a different one.

The efficiency of the Japanese was attested to by arrangements made by my cousin to visit "home" in Okayama, my mother's birthplace, and then to Tokyo. All of the relatives were concerned because "home" was not as my mother left it over 50 years ago, nor as I had seen it over 20 years ago.

Grandmother and Uncle Hajime has passed away, the family land had been stripped away by the land reform after the war and those who tilled the soil for grandfather and Uncle Hajime now, by virtue of occupancy, owned more land than our family. All that remained was what the family

could till and two hills. The fortunes of war made Japan more democratic and at the same time created hardships for others.

As we arrived in Okayama, accompanied by my cousin, an uncle and aunt met us in Tsuyama and aunts rode with us to Etchujima and "home". The 123 years of Teakwas had lived in what was now a somewhat tattered and time worn house, but the house was large and the interior, showing signs of age, was well and sturdily constructed. Another aging uncle and two aunts and an adopted daughter were all that remained of the family as I had seen it before.

We went "haka mairi" and paid respects to my great, great, great, great grandfather on down. For me, the roots of my family lay before me at this time.

Yo got firsthand the crude, no luxury experience of farm life in Japan. In spite of the inconveniences like no hot and cold running water, connected outhouse, prize cows outside the kitchen door and so forth, and the necessity of modifying our posture and adjusting of certain routine positions, we managed comfortably, however. The hibachi and kotatsu reminded us what fuel shortage may do to central heating in America.

The endless hours of talking Japanese surprised me how good Yo's Japanese was. The relatives had been concerned about communication and some had gone to the trouble of studying English to brush up and found Yo could speak and understand almost everything we talked about.

Back to Tsuyama and staying with my aunt and uncle helped fill us in on my mother's school days before she left for Tokyo to attend college. The high school was no more, but the castle from which the lords garden where she spent hours admiring its beauty and so on brought vivid scenes of her youth, her likes and dislikes and her hopes and aspirations. I truly experienced a chilling-warmth walking the footsteps of my mother and developed a deep appreciation for her and her hardships since leaving Japan where she had known a degree of affluence and stature.

Parting, of course, was an emotional experience, but schedules are the only way you travel in Japan. Back on the Shinkansen and Tokyo where we stayed with another relative, Shig and Mickey Kogas of Ogden, Utah and Mickey's sisters Sum and Yosh Hattori from Utah who were staying with her on another tour.

Getting up early, we took the subway to Ueno Station and then to Utsunomiya, the capital city of Tochigi-ken, where I was stationed for over two years. My buddy, Mike Hata from San Francisco, who came on the same tour group, told me he was going to eat, sleep and drink for three full weeks in Utsunomiya as we were to do during the "hey days" of the Occupation, pulled a fast one and took off to Taiwan, a paradise for Japanese men, with some of our old Japanese buddies.

We were able to meet some old friends, but the tea house where the former employees still gather was closed that day and we missed some of the people I hoped we would be able to meet. However, Tomihiro Kano and his wife showed us, again, the generous hospitality of the Japanese. He invited us to stay at his luxury hotel, wine and dined us and then provided us a chauffeur and took us on a guided tour of Nikko, one of the wonders of Japan.

The Japanese saying, "Don't say splendid until you have seen Nikko" was truly appropriate. Although having seen it dozens of times before, seeing it again was like being reincarnated, as another person seeing one of the splendors that was Japan. The I, RO, HA, etc. over 40 curves up and down remained but had been widened and paved, but as sharp as ever.

Hopping the first train back to Shinjuku we split for Matsutomo City, Nagano-ken, the sister-city of Salt Lake. Not having made any plans for any travel in Japan prior to our departure from the U.S., we chanced our rides which we were advised against.

Well, finally, Japanese custom and practice caught up with us. On our arrival, three in the morning, we found no hotels or ryokans open. Spending the night in a cold, unheated station, I told Yo, one of the experiences weary travelers must be exposed to for the opportunity of seeing another side of Japanese life. As dawn broke and the hustlers outside the station went home to sleep, we went to the nearby police box to inquire when the city hall would open. The very helpful police contacted city hall and soon arrangements were made to meet with the city officials.

By coincidence, Hiroyuki Takagi, president, Matsutomo City International Friendship Association (MIFA), had just visited city hall to open negotiations on how to recreate interest in the sister-city relationship. He heard of my presence and immediately came to the mayor's office and, overjoyed, introduced himself and started the ball rolling.

After presenting my letter of introduction from the Mayor of Salt Lake to the Mayor of Matsutomo, and giving him greetings from my Mayor, we were rushed off to a ryokan for rest and cleaning up. Thereafter, a chauffeur came after us and returned us to the city hall and after some formalities, we were given a guided tour of Matsutomo City. We advised them we had planned to return to Tokyo by night and they informed us the MIFA had planned a welcome party for this evening at one of the restaurants downtown and we could not disappoint those who were anxious to meet us.

We ate things we never ate before and after a few "Kampai's", I didn't even bother to see what I was eating. Being a light drinker, and being outnumbered many fold, after one go around the dinner table, I was ready to sing and perform with the rest of them in the traditional Japanese fashion.

Yo, being the only woman present, witnessed the famous Japanese men's drinking party, however, without "gelshas". We all promised to do everything we can to develop some grassroots exchanges on many different levels. They may have "kampaied" me to a point where I would have promised anything. It was an occurrence which had not been duplicated since my teenage days in Utsunomiya. Fortunately, I have a low capacity for drinking so had to coast the greater part of the evening.

Judge Hiroshige Takasawa, chief judge of Nagano District, who stayed in Salt Lake for nearly two years talked of his fond memories of Utah, as well as Shohel Sugihara, a school teacher, and Harumitsu Nagaoka, another school teacher.

Sugihara lived just a block from my house and became good friends with my mother. After each person singing and providing some kind of entertainment, we grasped hands with arms crossed and sang a few farewell songs and they took me to another ryokan which was so big it took me about half an hour to find my way back after taking a bath in the mineral water.

In the morning, Judge Takasawa invited us to his home and took us on a tour of the court house and explained the Japanese judicial system to us trying desperately to survive

and answered some perplexing family law questions for us relating to our family.

When the Judge took us to the station, awaiting us to bid us farewell were members of MIFA. We again reaffirmed our intentions to develop a strong sister-city program with plans to expand the program in scope and content.

After coming back to Salt Lake, the Mayor was contacted and the greetings extended from the people of Matsutomo and their hopes relating to a viable relationship, particularly since this was the 15th anniversary. The chairman of the dormant sister-city committee was contacted and he promised to push the program. I am ashamed to say I have been a member of the committee for about five years and I have heavily contributed to the lack of enthusiasm because of my inactive status. Hope springs eternal, particularly since my wife has now been exposed, and things look promising.

Rushing back to Tokyo, we again broke bread with relatives on my mother's side and, this time, also my father's side. One cousin, on the Do-moto side from Oakland, directed the Fulbright Scholarship program for many years before her retirement and assisted many young Japanese to come to the U.S. Being a graduate of Wellesley College, she spoke better English than myself, as did her sister who worked for Mitsui as a guide for foreigners who came to do business from all over the world.

As we discussed the Uno clan, we found the family tree was still being kept by one of the cousins. We decided to gather photographs and other material to see who was who and where. It was interesting to talk to relatives who pulled together the various strands that had been loose for so long, and, but for these chance meetings, may never have been woven together into a meaningful pattern.

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It is almost entirely dependent on world trade for survival and no comment is necessary regarding Japan and world trade. Japan, Inc. is Japanese judicial system to us trying desperately to survive

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# National Officers

**PRESIDENT**  
1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle)\*  
b Jun 10, 1901; d Aug 12, 1963  
1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (Los Angeles)\*  
1932-34—Dr. Terry T. Hayashi, 40 (San Francisco)\*  
1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno)  
1936-38—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, 33 (Seattle)  
b Mar 22, 1903; d Dec 3, 1955  
1938-40—Walter T. Tsukamoto, 34 (Sacramento)  
b 1904; d Jan 20, 1961  
1940-42—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco)  
1942-44—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City)  
1944-46—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 38 (Chicago)  
b Nov 8, 1912; d Jun 4, 1955  
1946-48—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice-Culver)  
1948-50—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (Southwest L.A.)  
1950-52—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago)  
1952-54—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (Downtown L.A.)  
1954-56—K. Patrick Okura, 49 (Omaha)  
1956-58—Kumao A. Yoshinari, 53 (Chicago)  
1958-60—Jerry J. Enomoto, 40 (Sacramento)  
1960-62—Raymond S. Uno, 39 (Salt Lake)  
1962-64—Henry T. Tanaka, 49 (Cleveland)  
1964-66—Guchi Yoshikawa, 40 (Cleveland)  
1966-68—Tom Yego, Jack Noda  
1968-70—Yasuo W. Akiko  
1970-72—Akiji Yoshimura

\* As convention chairman of National Convention held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

**PRESIDENT-ELECT**  
1970-72—Henry Tanaka (Cleveland)  
1972-74—Shigeki J. Sugiyama (Alameda)

**VICE-PRESIDENT (General Operations)**  
1970-72—Mike M. Suzuki (Sacramento)  
1972-74—Frank A. Iwama (Sacramento)

**VICE-PRESIDENT (Public Affairs)**  
1970-72—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)  
1972-74—Dr. Otto Furuta (St. Louis)

**VICE-PRESIDENT (Research & Service)**  
1970-74—James Murakami (Sonoma County)

**TREASURER**  
1932-34—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)  
1934-36—Hito Okada (Portland)  
1936-38—Kay T. Terashima (Salt Lake City)  
1938-40—William Enomoto (Santa Mateo)  
1940-42—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)  
1942-44—Akira Hayashi (New York)  
b 1913; d Aug 16, 1941  
1944-46—Kumao A. Yoshinari (Chicago)  
1946-48—Yone Satoda (San Francisco)  
1948-50—Alfred Hatate (Downtown L.A.)

**1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN**  
1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)  
1952-54—Harold R. Gordon (Chicago)  
b 1909; d May 18, 1971  
1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)  
1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)  
1958-60—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)  
1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)  
1962-64—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)  
1964-66—Joe Kadowaki (Cleveland)  
1966-68—Dr. Frank F. Chuman (Chicago)  
1968-70—Tad Hirota (Berkeley)

**LEGAL COUNSEL**  
1946-53—Saburo Kido (Los Angeles)  
1953-60—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)  
1960-62—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)  
1962-70—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)  
1970-72—Robert Takasugi (East L.A.)  
1972—Raymond S. Uno (Salt Lake City)

**PACIFIC CITIZEN BOARD CHAIRMAN**  
1966-68—Roy Uno (Orange County)  
1968-70—Kango Kunitzugu (Venice-Culver)  
1970-74—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT**  
1934-36—(District Governors were all national vice-presidents.)  
1936-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)  
1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)  
1948-50—Henry Tanaka (St. Louis)  
b Dec 4, 1914; d Feb 21, 1965  
1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)  
1952-54—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)  
1954-56—Tom Yego (Placer County)  
b May 22, 1903; d Feb 5, 1958  
1956-58—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)  
1958-60—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)  
1960-62—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)  
1962-66—Jerry J. Enomoto (San Francisco)  
1966-68—Tom Shimasaki (Tulare County)  
1968-70—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)

**SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT**  
1946—Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee). Resigned  
staff position, to accept National JACL  
1946-48—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada (Chicago)  
b Nov 8, 1912; d Jun 4, 1955  
1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)  
1950-52—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)  
1952-54—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)  
1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)  
1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)  
1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)  
1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)  
1962-66—Takashi Kubota, (Seattle)  
1966-68—Dr. David M. Miura (Long Beach)  
1968-70—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)

**THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT**  
1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)  
1948-50—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)  
1950-52—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)  
1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)  
1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)  
1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)  
1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)  
1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)  
1962-64—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)  
1964-66—Rupert Hachiyu (Salt Lake)  
1966-68—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)  
1968-70—Dr. John Kanda (Puyallup Valley)

**SECRETARY TO BOARD\***  
1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)  
—Asst.: John Maeno, John S. Ando (Los Angeles)  
1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)  
—Asst.: Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)  
1938-40—Ken Utsumomiya (Santa Maria Valley)  
b 1910; d Oct 9, 1967  
1940-42—James Sugikawa (San Benito County)  
1942-44—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)  
1944-46—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)  
1946-48—Mrs. Alice F. Kasai (Salt Lake City)  
1948-50—William Y. Mimbu (Seattle)  
1950-52—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)  
1952-54—Jerry J. Enomoto (San Francisco)  
1954-56—Dr. David M. Miura (Long Beach)  
1956-58—Masaki Hironaka (San Diego)  
1958-60—Dr. S. Tom Taketa (San Jose)  
1960-62—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)  
\* Originally called executive secretary before this was redesignated as "secretary to board" in 1946.

**YOUTH COMMISSIONER**  
1966-68—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)  
1968-70—Mike M. Suzuki (Sacramento)

**JR. JACL CHAIRMAN\***  
1966-68—Russell W. Obana (San Francisco)  
1968-70—Patricia Dohzen (Los Angeles)  
\* Effective with the 1970-72 biennium, this position has been replaced by the presence of District Youth Council chairmen.

# DISTRICT GOVERNORS

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1921. It was reactivated Dec. 1, 1946, and comprised today of 8 chapters.

1931-32—Bob Misakami  
1932-34—Dr. Matthew Masuko  
1934-36—Dr. Kenji Yamada  
1936-38—Henry T. Kato  
1938-40—Masao Asumano  
1940-42—Toru Sakahara  
1942-44—Dr. John Kanda  
1944-46—Eiji Enomoto  
1946-48—Chas. Shimomura  
1948-50—Roy Nishimura  
1950-52—Roy Nishimura  
1952-54—Kaz Yamane  
1954-56—Harry Takagi  
1956-58—Dr. Jim Tatumura  
1958-60—Dr. Jim Tatumura

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA

Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met in Fresno in 1935 there were 15 chapters represented. It was reactivated June 27, 1945. Today are are 21 chapters.

1935-36—Walter Tsukamoto  
1936-38—Dr. Harry Kida  
1938-40—Saburo Kido  
1940-42—Henry Mitani  
1942-44—Tom Shimasaki  
1944-46—Tom Shimasaki  
1946-48—Tom Shimasaki  
1948-50—Tom Shimasaki  
1950-52—Tom Shimasaki  
1952-54—Tom Shimasaki  
1954-56—Tom Shimasaki  
1956-58—Tom Shimasaki  
1958-60—Tom Shimasaki  
1960-62—Tom Shimasaki  
1962-64—Tom Shimasaki  
1964-66—Tom Shimasaki  
1966-68—Tom Shimasaki  
1968-70—Tom Shimasaki  
1970-72—Tom Shimasaki  
1972-74—Tom Shimasaki

## CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council.

1949-51—Johnson Kebo  
1951-53—Kenji Tashiro  
1953-55—Tom Nakamura  
1955-57—Hiro Mayeda  
1957-59—Jin Ishikawa  
1959-61—Tom Nakamura  
1961-63—George Abe  
1963-65—Dr. James Nagatani  
1965-67—Fred Hattori  
1967-69—Mikio Uchiyama  
1969-71—Mikio Uchiyama  
1971-73—Mikio Uchiyama  
1973-75—Mikio Uchiyama

## EASTERN

Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort.

1947-49—Tom Hayashi  
1949-51—Ina Sugihara  
1951-53—Kenji Tashiro  
1953-55—Aki Hayashi  
1955-57—Ira Shimasaki  
1957-59—Bill Sawagawa  
1959-61—Charles Nagao  
1961-63—Charles Nagao  
1963-65—Charles Nagao  
1965-67—Charles Nagao  
1967-69—Charles Nagao  
1969-71—Charles Nagao  
1971-73—Charles Nagao  
1973-75—Charles Nagao

# JACL Chapter Presidents

## ALAMEDA

Organized April 6, 1932  
George Togasaki (org.)  
32—Haruo Imura  
33-34—Masayoshi Morino  
35—Kenji Tashiro  
36—Haruo Imura  
37—Mas Nishihara  
38—Tom Yamashita  
39—Mas Nishihara  
40—Kenji Shikuma  
41—Sakae Date  
42—Scotty Tsuchiya  
Reactivated June 13, 1947  
47-48—John Towata  
48-49—Shiro Nakaso  
49-50—Haruo Imura  
51—Tom Roland S.  
Kadonaga  
52—Yasuo Yamashita  
53—Tom Haratani  
54—Yasuhara Koike  
55—George Ushijima  
56—George Ushijima  
57—George Ushijima  
58—Kitty Hirai  
59—Yoshio Isono  
60—Hiroaki Akagi  
61—Min Yonekura  
62-63—Shiro Takashita  
64-65—Haj Fujimori  
66-67—Haj Fujimori  
68—George Ushijima  
69—Al Koshiyama  
70—Shigeki Sugiyama  
71—Shiro Takashita  
72-73—Heromura Akagi

## ARIZONA

Organized 1934  
24—Togo Iida  
25—  
26—  
27—John Yamashita  
28—  
29—  
30—John Hirohata  
31—Dr. Paul Tanaka  
32—Bill Kajioka  
33—Tsutomu Ikeda  
34—Shig Tanita  
35—Kenneth Yoshikawa  
36—Carl Sato  
37—George S. Saito  
38—Masao Tsutsumida  
39—Sam I. Okuma  
40—John Tadano  
41—Masaji Inohara  
42—Tom Kadomoto  
43—Minoru Takiguchi  
44—Mutt Yamamoto  
45—Jim Ozaa  
46—Toru Sakahara  
47—George Sugai  
48—Cherry Tsutsumida  
49—Jim Kuhara  
50—Cherry Tsutsumida  
51—Mike Dobashi  
52—Mike Dobashi  
53—Mrs. Hatsuyue Miyachi  
54—George Onodera  
55—Tom Okuma  
56—John Sakata  
57—Richard Matsushita  
58—Roy Moriuchi  
59—Richard Matsushita  
60—John Kimura  
61—Masa Nishihara  
62—Junji Yamamoto  
63—Yoshio Takahashi  
64—John Arima  
65—Kay Inouye  
66—Takashi Koyama  
67—George Koyama  
68—Tony Miyasaka  
69—Isi Miyaki  
70—George Tamura  
71—Dean Hayashida

## BOISE VALLEY

Organized 1937  
37-38—Henry Suehira  
39—Howard Fujii  
40—Joe Saito  
41—Yutaka Tamura  
42—Mrs. Martha Nishitani  
43—Abe Saito  
44—George Nishitani  
45—Soapy S. Sagami  
46—Tom Takatori  
47—Edson Fujii  
48—George Koyama  
49—George Ishihara  
50—Dyke Itami  
51—Tom Takatori  
52—Selchi Hayashida  
53—Manabu Yamada  
54—Henry Suehira  
55—Tom Arima  
56—Steve Hirai  
57—Harry Hamada  
58—James Yamada  
59—Seichi Hayashida  
60—Masao Yamashita  
61—Masa Nishihara  
62—Junji Yamamoto  
63—Yoshio Takahashi  
64—John Arima  
65—Kay Inouye  
66—Takashi Koyama  
67—George Koyama  
68—Tony Miyasaka  
69—Isi Miyaki  
70—George Tamura  
71—Dean Hayashida

## CHICAGO

Organized June 1944  
45—William Minami  
46—Noboru Honda  
47—Jack Nakagawa  
48—Mari Sabusawa  
49-50—Shigeo Wakamatsu  
51—Ronald I. Shiozaki  
52-53—Abe Hagiwara  
54-55—Kumao Yoshinari  
56-58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto  
59-60—Hiro Mayeda  
61-62—Joe K. Sagami  
63-64—Mark Yoshimizu  
65—Lincoln Shimizu  
66-67—Henry Terada  
68—Tak Tomiyama  
69—Tak Tomiyama  
70—Tak Tomiyama  
71—Hiroshi Kuno  
72—Ron Yoshino  
73—Ronald Yoshino

## CINCINNATI

Organized April 5, 1946  
Ken Matsumoto (org.)  
46—Dr. Makoto

## PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it had 17 chapters in San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, there were 17 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change of the district name to encompass the Great Southwest. It was reactivated Dec. 21, 1946. Today, there are 27 chapters.

1934-36—John S. Ando  
1936-38—Lytle Kuriaki  
1938-40—Henry J. Tsurutani  
1940-42—Kiyoshi Higashi  
1942-44—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji  
1944-46—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji  
1946-48—Henry Saito  
1948-50—Frank Chuman  
1950-52—Frank Chuman  
1952-54—Frank Chuman  
1954-56—Frank Chuman  
1956-58—Frank Chuman  
1958-60—Frank Chuman  
1960-62—Frank Chuman  
1962-64—Frank Chuman  
1964-66—Frank Chuman  
1966-68—Frank Chuman  
1968-70—Frank Chuman  
1970-72—Frank Chuman  
1972-74—Frank Chuman  
1974-76—Frank Chuman

## INTERMOUNTAIN

As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1942. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939.

1939-40—Mike M. Masuko  
1940-42—Wm. M. Yamuchi  
1942-44—Masao Wakamatsu  
1944-46—Shigeki Ito  
1946-48—Ken Uchida  
1948-50—Joe Saito  
1950-52—Yukio 'Eke' Inouye  
1952-54—Jim Uchida  
1954-56—George Sugai  
1956-58—Masao Yano  
1958-60—Joe Nishikawa  
1960-62—Rupert Hachiyu  
1962-64—Rupert Hachiyu  
1964-66—Tala Miska  
1966-68—Ronnie Yokota  
1968-70—Shigeki Uchida  
1970-72—George Kimura

## MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council comprising chapters in the state of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi.

1947-49—Bessie Matsuda  
1949-51—K. Patrick Okura  
1951-53—George Masunaga  
1953-55—George Masunaga  
1955-57—George Masunaga  
1957-59—George Masunaga  
1959-61—George Masunaga  
1961-63—George Masunaga  
1963-65—George Masunaga  
1965-67—George Masunaga  
1967-69—George Masunaga  
1969-71—George Masunaga  
1971-73—George Masunaga  
1973-75—George Masunaga

## MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas. Today there are 8 chapters.

1947-49—Joe Kadowaki  
1949-51—Joe Kadowaki  
1951-53—Joe Kadowaki  
1953-55—Joe Kadowaki  
1955-57—Joe Kadowaki  
1957-59—Joe Kadowaki  
1959-61—Joe Kadowaki  
1961-63—Joe Kadowaki  
1963-65—Joe Kadowaki  
1965-67—Joe Kadowaki  
1967-69—Joe Kadowaki  
1969-71—Joe Kadowaki  
1971-73—Joe Kadowaki  
1973-75—Joe Kadowaki

## EAST LOS ANGELES

Organized Sept. 30, 1948  
48-49—Akira Hasegawa  
49-50—Bill Takai  
50-51—Lynn N. Takagaki  
51-52—George Akasaka  
52-53—Edison Uno  
53-54—John Watanabe  
54-55—Wilbur Sato  
55-56—Jim Higashi  
56-57—Fred T. Takata  
57-58—Yukio Ozima  
58-59—Roy Yamadera  
60-61—Mable Yoshizaki  
61-62—Dr. Robert Ohi  
62-63—Hiroshi Ohi  
63-64—Ritsuko Kawakami  
64-65—Walter Tatum  
65-66—Mable Yoshizaki  
66-67—Mas Dobashi  
67-68—Mas Dobashi

## EDEN TOWNSHIP

Organized 1935  
35-36—Ken Domoto  
36-37—Mitsuteru Nakashima  
37-38—Gichi Yoshikawa  
38-39—Yoshio Shibata  
39-40—Fukashi Nakagawa  
40-41—Yoshio Shibata  
41-42—Fukashi Nakagawa  
42-43—Don Matsubara  
43-44—Eddie Nomura  
44-45—Jerry Irei  
45-46—Tom S. Shimizu  
46-47—Tom S. Shimizu  
47-48—Tom S. Shimizu  
48-49—Tom S. Shimizu  
49-50—Tom S. Shimizu  
50-51—Tom S. Shimizu  
51-52—Tom S. Shimizu  
52-53—Tom S. Shimizu  
53-54—Tom S. Shimizu  
54-55—Tom S. Shimizu  
55-56—Tom S. Shimizu  
56-57—Tom S. Shimizu  
57-58—Tom S. Shimizu  
58-59—Tom S. Shimizu  
59-60—Tom S. Shimizu  
60-61—Tom S. Shimizu  
61-62—Tom S. Shimizu  
62-63—Tom S. Shimizu  
63-64—Tom S. Shimizu  
64-65—Tom S. Shimizu  
65-66—Tom S. Shimizu  
66-67—Tom S. Shimizu  
67-68—Tom S. Shimizu  
68-69—Tom S. Shimizu  
69-70—Tom S. Shimizu  
70-71—Tom S. Shimizu  
71-72—Tom S. Shimizu  
72-73—Tom S. Shimizu

## CORTEZ

Organized Jan. 30, 1948  
48-49—George Yuge  
49-50—Sam Kuwahara  
50-51—Jack Noda  
51-52—Ernest Yoshida  
52-53—Albert Morimoto  
53-54—Hiroshi Asai  
54-55—Mark Kamiya  
55-56—Frank Yoshida  
56-57—William Noda  
57-58—Kaoru Masuda  
58-59—George Okamura  
59-60—Kaname Miyamoto  
60-61—Don Toyoda  
61-62—Peter Yamamoto  
62-63—Yelchi Sakaguchi  
63-64—Harry Kajioke  
64-65—Ken C. Miyamoto  
65-66—Seio Masuda  
66-67—Kiyoshi Yamamoto  
67-68—Howard Taniguchi  
68-69—Lloyd Narita

## DAYTON

Organized March 1949  
49-50—Masaru Yamasaki  
50-51—James T. Taguchi  
51-52—Sutemi Murayama  
52-53—James T. Taguchi  
53-54—Hideo Yoshihara  
54-55—Masaru Yamasaki  
55-56—Yelchi Sato  
56-57—Dr. Ruby Hirose  
57-58—Dr. Mark Nakasuchi  
58-59—Mas Yamamoto  
59-60—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi  
60-61—Dr. James T. Taguchi  
61-62—Roy Sugimoto  
62-63—Jack Huntsberger  
63-64—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi  
64-65—Ken Sugawara  
65-66—Masaru Yamasaki  
66-67—James Taguchi  
67-68—Ray Jenkins  
68-69—Maj. Frank A. Titus  
69-70—Dr. James Taguchi  
70-71—Gerald Fisk  
71-72—Gerald Fisk  
72-73—Dr. James Taguchi

## DELANO

Organized 1942  
42-43—George Nagatani  
43-44—Reactivated Mar. 9, 1950  
44-45—Noboru Takaki  
45-46—Sam Yukawa  
46-47—Bill Nakagawa  
47-48—Sam Azuma  
48-49—Joe Katano  
49-50—Dr. James Nagatani  
50-51—Saburo Okino  
51-52—Mas Takaki  
52-53—Jeff H. Fukawa  
53-54—Ed Nakagawa  
54-55—Tom Watanabe  
55-56—Mas Takaki  
56-57—Jeff Fukawa  
57-58—Saburo Okino  
58-59—Paul Kawasaki  
59-60—Dr. James Nagatani  
60-61—Joe Katano  
61-62—Eddie Nagatani  
62-63—Jeff Fukawa  
63-64—Dr. James Nagatani  
64-65—Charles Yata  
65-66—Walter Miyao  
66-67—Frank Watanabe

## COLUMBIA BASIN

Organized Dec. 14, 1954  
55-56—Bill Utsumomiya  
56-57—Reactivated March 1968  
57-58—Charles Kataoka  
58-59—George Fukukal  
59-60—Ed Yamamoto  
60-61—Henry Sakemi  
61-62—Tom Sakai  
62-63—George Shibata  
63-64—Jack Izu  
64-65—Mas Oshiki  
65-66—Elmer Suski  
66-67—Charles Shibata  
67-68—Ben Sakamoto  
68-69—Hideo Nishimoto  
69-70—Tom Sakai  
70-71—Toru Kitahara  
71-72—Tom Sakai  
72-73—Tom Sakai  
73-74—Tom Sakai  
74-75—Tom Sakai  
75-76—Tom Sakai  
76-77—Tom Sakai  
77-78—Tom Sakai  
78-79—Tom Sakai  
79-80—Tom Sakai  
80-81—Tom Sakai  
81-82—Tom Sakai  
82-83—Tom Sakai  
83-84—Tom Sakai  
84-85—Tom Sakai  
85-86—Tom Sakai  
86-87—Tom Sakai  
87-88—Tom Sakai  
88-89—Tom Sakai  
89-90—Tom Sakai  
90-91—Tom Sakai  
91-92—Tom Sakai  
92-93—Tom Sakai  
93-94—Tom Sakai  
94-95—Tom Sakai  
95-96—Tom Sakai  
96-97—Tom Sakai  
97-98—Tom Sakai  
98-99—Tom Sakai  
99-00—Tom Sakai

## OREGON - TROUTDALE

Organized Mar. 11, 1950  
50-51—Shio Ueyata  
51-52—Jack Ouchida  
52-53—Mas Fujimoto  
53-54—Toshio Okino  
54-55—Kazuo Kinoshita  
55-56—Henry T. Kato  
56-57—Dr. Joe Onchi  
57-58—Jack Ouchida  
58-59—Kaz Tamura  
59-60—Ed Honma  
60-61—Kaz Kinoshita  
61-62—Dr. Joe Onchi  
62-63—Tosh Oline  
63-64—Henry T. Kato  
64-65—Shigenari Nagao  
65-66—Kazuo Tamura  
66-67—Mas Fujimoto  
67-68—Ed Fujii  
68-69—Dr. Henry Mishiima  
69-70—Richard Nishimura  
70-71—Yosh Mishiima  
71-72—Henry Kato  
72-73—Kaz Tamura

## FREMONT

Organized 1934 as Washington Township  
34-35—Harry Kondo  
35-36—Kazuo Shikano  
36-37—Tom Kitashima  
37-38—James Hirabayashi  
38-39—Vernon Ichisaka  
39-40—Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949  
40-41—Kazuo Shikano  
41-42—Mas Fujimoto  
42-43—Mas Fujimoto  
43-44—Mas Fujimoto  
44-45—Mas Fujimoto  
45-46—Mas Fujimoto  
46-47—Mas Fujimoto  
47-48—Mas Fujimoto  
48-49—Mas Fujimoto  
49-50—Mas Fujimoto  
50-51—Mas Fujimoto  
51-52—Mas Fujimoto  
52-53—Mas Fujimoto  
53-54—Mas Fujimoto  
54-55—Mas Fujimoto  
55-56—Mas Fujimoto  
56-57—Mas Fujimoto  
57-58—Mas Fujimoto  
58-59—Mas Fujimoto  
59-60—Mas Fujimoto  
60-61—Mas Fujimoto  
61-62—Mas Fujimoto  
62-63—Mas Fujimoto  
63-64—Mas Fujimoto  
64-65—Mas Fujimoto  
65-66—Mas Fujimoto  
66-67—Mas Fujimoto  
67-68—Mas Fujimoto  
68-69—Mas Fujimoto  
69-70—Mas Fujimoto  
70-71—Mas Fujimoto  
71-72—Mas Fujimoto  
72-73—Mas Fujimoto

## HOLLYWOOD

Organized Feb. 28, 1931  
31-32—Henry Tsurutani  
32-33—Merged with Los Angeles  
33-34—Noboru Ishitani  
34-35—Arthur Ido  
35-36—Arthur Ido  
36-37—Mas Fujimoto  
37-38—Danar Abe  
38-39—Paul Kawakami  
39-40—Hideo Isono  
40-41—Mike M. Suzuki  
41-42—Fred Tamae  
42-43—Mildred Miyahara  
43-44—Mildred Miyahara  
44-45—Yuki Kamayatsu  
45-46—James Kasahara  
46-47—Muriel Merrell  
47-48—Paul Chinn  
48-49—Alan Kumamoto  
49-50—Mrs. Amy Ishii  
50-51—Tom Takenouchi

## IDAHO FALLS

Organized May 17, 1940  
40-41—Yukio Inouye  
41-42—Mitsugi Kasai  
42-43—Yukio Inouye  
43-44—Eli Kobayashi  
44-45—Sadao Morishita  
45-46—Fred Ochi  
46-47—Charles Hirai  
47-48—Joe Nishikawa  
48-49—Kay Tokita  
49-50—George H. Nakaya  
50-51—Takao Hama  
51-52—Masashi Yamaguchi  
52-53—George Tokita  
53-54—Shoji Nakaya  
54-55—Joe Nishikawa  
55-56—Deto Harada  
56-57—Bud I. Sakaguchi  
57-58—Leo H. Hosoda  
58-59—Sach Mikami  
59-60—Sam Sakaguchi  
60-61—Todd Ogawa  
61-62—Haruo Yamasaki  
62-63—Sadao Morishita  
63-64—Geo. Nakaya  
64-65—Deto Harada  
65-66—Hideo Hasegawa

## FRESNO

Organized May 5, 1923\*  
23-24—Thomas T. Hayashi  
24-25—Thomas T. Hayashi  
25-26—Thomas T. Hayashi  
26-27—Thomas T. Hayashi  
27-28—Thomas T. Hayashi  
28-29—Thomas T. Hayashi  
29-30—Thomas T. Hayashi  
30-31—Thomas T. Hayashi  
31-32—Thomas T. Hayashi  
32-33—



- 65—Arthur Ohi  
66—George Yoshimoto  
67—Clark Tokunaga  
68—Fred Matsui  
69—Ray Fukui  
70—Tosh Sano  
71—Harry Fukumitsu  
72—George Nakagawa  
73—Ken Yoshikawa

# METROPOLITAN L.A.

Organized Mar. 18, 1973  
73—Ellen E. Kayano

# MID-COLUMBIA

Organized 1931  
Hood River JACL-1931-33

- 31—George Kinoshita  
32—Kumao Yoshinari  
33—Kazuo Kanematsu  
34—Min Yasui  
35—Kumao Yoshinari  
36—37—Kazuo Kanematsu  
38—George Kinoshita  
39—40—Mits Takasumi  
41—Mark Sato  
42—Kumao Yoshinari  
Reactivated May 19, 1946  
46—Masami Noji  
49—Ray T. Yasui  
50—Sho Endow, Jr.  
51—Taro Asai  
52—Setsu Shitara  
53—Koe Nishimoto  
54—Bob Kageyama  
55—Mamoru Kiyokawa  
56—George Nakamura  
57—Noboru Hamada  
58—Clifford Nakamura  
59—Sho Endow, Jr.  
60—Mits Takasumi  
61—Taro Asai  
62—Ray Sato  
63—Min Asai  
64—George Tamura  
65—George Nakamura  
66—Homer Akiyama  
67—Homer Akiyama  
68—Dr. Saburo Akiyama  
69—Koe Nishimoto  
70—Tom Sumoge  
71—72—Tom Yasui  
73—Bill Hirata

# MILE-III

Organized 1938  
\*Organized on an independent basis, the Denve JACL became part of the National JACL in 1944.

- National JACL in 1944.  
39—Shimpei Sakaguchi  
40—Charles Suyelishi  
Reactivated in 1944  
44—George S. Kashiwagi  
45—Taki Domoto, Jr.  
46—Dr. Takashi Mayeda  
47—George Masunaga  
48—George Ohashi, Bess (Matsuda) Shiyomura  
49—50—Toshio Ando  
51—Y. Tak Terasaki  
52—Roy H. Naguchi  
53—John T. Noguchi  
54—Sam Y. Matsumoto  
55—Harry H. Sakata  
56—John Sakayama  
57—Leonard Uchida  
58—John Masunaga  
59—Robert Y. Uyeda  
60—Osaki Taniwaki  
61—Yutaka Terasaki  
62—Mike Tashiro  
63—Bill Kuroki  
64—Dave Furukawa  
65—Don Tanabe  
66—Robert Horuchi, Henry Tobo  
67—Sam Owada  
68—Harry Harada  
69—71—Dr. Koji Kanai  
72—Dr. Takashi Mayeda  
73—Marge Taniwaki

# MILWAUKEE

Organized May 11, 1945  
Henry Sakemi (org.)

- 46—Mac Kaneko, Lynn Wells  
47—Julius Fujihiro  
48—Frank C. Okada  
49—50—Kazumi Oura  
51—Charles Matsumoto  
52—Nami Shio  
53—Harry Shinokaki  
54—Takio Katsoka  
55—Helen Inai  
56—Jim Momoi  
57—Walter Wong  
58—Satoshi Nakahira  
59—Albert Popp  
60—Roy Mukai  
61—Dennis Makiya  
62—Ronald Minami  
63—Roy Mukai  
64—Douglas Day  
65—66—Sak Nakahira  
67—Allan M. Hida  
68—K. Henry Date  
69—Kengo Teramura  
70—Jim Miyazaki  
71—Shiro Shiraga  
72—Jennett Tada  
73—Andrew Hasegawa

# MONTEREY PENINSULA

Organized Jan. 25, 1932

- 32—Hisashi Arie  
33—Sachi Sugano  
34—Hal Higashi  
35—Bob Sakamoto  
36—Fujisada Inada, Kaz Oka  
37—Hal Higashi  
38—Masato Suyama  
39—Chester Ogi  
40—41—James Tabata  
42—Kaz Oka  
43—James Tabata  
44—Kiyoshi Nobusada  
45—Henry Tanaka  
46—Mickey Ichijui  
50—Mickey Ichijui  
51—James Tabata  
52—Kenneth H. Sato  
53—George T. Esaki  
54—Harry Menda  
55—George T. Esaki  
56—George Kodama  
57—Hoshito Miyamoto  
58—Barton T. Yoshida  
59—Akio Sugimoto  
60—Paul Ichijui  
61—Frank Tanaka  
62—Mas Yokogawa  
63—Dr. Clifford Nakajima  
64—65—Mike Sando  
66—George Uyeda  
67—Dr. John Ishizuka  
68—Kei Nakamura  
69—Dr. Takashi Hattori  
70—George Tanaka  
71—72—Isaac Kageyama  
73—Haruo Nakasako

# MT. OLYMPUS

Organized Dec. 27, 1943  
Frank T. Tashima (org.)

- 44—45—Shigeki Ushio  
46—George Fujii  
47—Tom Matsumori  
48—George Fujii  
49—Min Matsumori  
50—Helen Shimizu  
51—Mits Hoki  
52—Jim Hoki  
53—George Fujii  
54—James Hirabayashi  
55—Mas Namba  
56—Ida Tateoka  
57—George Tamura  
58—59—Lou Nakagawa  
60—Ken Tamura, Mrs. Kiyu Matsumori, Mrs. Yuki Namba  
61—62—Bob Mukai  
63—64—Yukus Inouye  
65—Kenneth Hisatake

66—67—Frank Yoshimura  
68—Shigeru Motoki  
69—70—Ken Nodzu  
71—72—Saige Aramaki  
73—Tosh Hoki

# NEW YORK

Organized June 16, 1944

- 44—Al Funabashi  
45—Yurino Takayoshi  
46—47—Tom Hayashi  
48—49—Aki Hayashi  
50—Albert B. Ikeda  
51—Frank Okazaki  
52—53—Woodrow Asai  
54—55—Sam Khl  
56—Wm. K. Sakayama  
57—Kenji Nogaki  
58—60—George Kyotow  
61—63—George Kurahara  
64—Marion Glaeser  
65—Ray Oza  
66—Moonray Kojima  
67—68—Yoshi T. Imai  
69—70—Moonray Kojima  
71—72—Ronald Inouye

# NO. SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Organized Aug. 24, 1962

- 62—Dr. James Kawahara  
63—64—George Yasukochi  
65—66—Tom Sonoda  
67—68—George Nagata  
69—70—Bob Nakano  
71—72—Tom T. Honda  
73—Joe Y. Hamada

# OAKLAND

Organized June 7, 1934

- 34—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga  
35—37—Randolph Sakada  
38—Kay Hirao  
39—Kelly K. Yamada  
40—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota  
41—42—Kay Hirao  
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946  
47—53—Merged with East-bay JACL  
53—Takao Tachiki  
54—Arata Akahoshi  
55—Paul Nomura  
56—James Tsurumoto  
57—Asa Fujie  
58—Mrs. Mollie Kitajima  
59—Marie Sato  
60—Ken Matsumoto  
61—Roy R. Endo  
62—63—Ted T. Mayeda  
64—Tony Yokomizo  
65—Dr. Ikuya Kurita  
66—Shizuo Tanaka  
67—68—Dr. Yukio Kawamura  
69—Paul Yamamoto  
70—Mary A. Takagi  
71—James Ishimaru  
72—73—Steve Hirabayashi

# ORANGE COUNTY

Organized Oct. 26, 1934

- 34—35—Frank Takenaga  
36—Kiyoshi Higashi  
37—Hatsumi Yamada  
38—Leonard Miyawaki  
39—Stephen Tamura  
40—Harry Ogawa  
41—Yoshiki Yoshida  
42—Henry Kanegae  
Reactivated Jan. 11, 1947  
46—Henry Kanegae  
47—48—Frank Mutsawa  
49—Bill Okuda  
50—Elden Kanegae  
51—52—Hiroshi Nitta  
53—54—Ken Ueyasu  
55—56—George Kanno  
57—58—Harry Matsukane  
59—George Ichien  
60—Dr. Fred Kobayashi  
61—Henry Kanegae  
62—James Yamasaki  
63—Minoru Inadomi  
64—Mas Ueyasu  
65—Ben Shimazu  
66—Frank Nagamatsu  
67—Roy H. Uno  
68—James Okazaki  
69—Jim Kanno  
70—Harry Nakamura  
71—Karen Kairuka  
72—Henry S. Sakai

# PARLIER

Organized 1935

- 35—36—Akira Chiamori  
37—Byrd Kumataka  
38—James Kozuki  
39—Akira Chiamori  
40—42—James Kozuki  
Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949  
49—Byrd Kumataka, Akira Chiamori  
50—Kengo Osumi  
51—Mancel Takata  
52—Gerald M. Ogata  
53—Kaz Komoto  
54—Bill H. Tsuji  
55—Ronald K. Ota  
56—Ralph T. Kimoto  
57—Harry T. Kubo  
58—Bill Watamura  
59—John Kashiki  
60—Ralph T. Kimoto  
61—Kengo Osumi  
62—63—Robt. I. Okamura  
64—James N. Kozuki  
65—Bill H. Tsuji  
66—Tom Takata  
67—Harry Kubo  
68—Tad Kanemoto  
69—James Kozuki  
70—Robert Okamura  
71—Harry Kubo  
72—James Kozuki  
73—Bill H. Tsuji

# PASADENA

Joined JACL 1941

- \*It was first organized in 1938 as an independent Nisei Civic League, then affiliated with the JACL.  
41—42—Nobu Kawai  
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948  
48—Nobu Kawai  
49—Kei Mikuriya  
50—51—Dr. Tom T. Omori  
52—Ken Dyo  
53—Jiro Oishi  
54—55—Tom T. Ito  
56—57—Harris Ozawa  
58—59—Dr. Ken Yamaguchi  
60—Tom T. Ito  
61—Mack Yamaguchi  
62—Eiko Matsui  
63—64—Kimi Fukutaki  
65—66—Mary Yusa  
67—68—Mrs. Akiko Abe  
69—70—Kimi Fukutaki  
71—Mack Yamaguchi  
72—73—Thelma Stoddy

# PHILADELPHIA

Organized Oct. 12, 1946

- 47—Tets Iwasaki  
48—49—Jack K. Ozawa  
50—Mariko Ishiguro  
51—Noboru Kobayashi, Naomi Nakano  
52—Gary G. Oye  
53—Ben Ohama  
54—Dr. H. Tom Tamaki  
55—William M. Marutani  
56—S. Sim Endo  
57—Warren H. Watanabe  
58—Mrs. Louise Maehara  
59—Hiroshi Ueyehara

60—Dr. K. Stanley Nagabashi  
61—Allen H. Okamoto  
62—Kaz Horita  
63—Toshio Kaname  
64—Roy Kita  
65—Herbert J. Horikawa  
66—N. Richard Horikawa  
67—K. Howard Okamoto  
68—Mas Miyazaki  
69—Albert B. Ikeda  
70—K. Dave Yoshioka  
71—Albert B. Ikeda  
72—73—George K. Higuchi

# PLACER COUNTY

Pioneer Chapter  
Organized May, 1928

- 28—29—Tom Yego  
30—31—Ray Takemoto  
32—Sam Sunada  
33—Ray Takemoto  
34—Tom Yego  
35—Louis Oki  
36—Tom Matsumoto  
37—Cosma Sakamoto  
38—Masayuki Yego  
39—Bunny Nakagawa  
40—Louis Oki  
41—George Sakamoto  
42—43—Ray Takemoto  
44—Jef K. Asazawa  
45—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto  
46—Ray Takemoto  
47—Howard Nakae  
48—Marshall Hirose  
49—Charles Iwasaki  
50—Charles Iwasaki  
51—Mas Sakamoto  
52—Jack Shimono  
53—Dr. Akira Tajiri  
54—Masaru Abe  
55—Charles Iwasaki  
56—Dr. James Ikemiyu  
57—Tak Naito  
58—Ed Yano  
59—Frank Kimura  
60—Kiyoshi Kawamoto  
61—Toru Ikeda  
62—Kel Kitahara  
63—Henry Hosaka  
64—Bill Yamada  
65—William Wake  
66—George Kiyomoto  
67—George Ikemiyu  
68—George Katsuki  
69—Harry Iwanaga  
70—George Hosaka  
71—Dr. Kanji Asami  
72—Sam Nakagawa  
73—Larry Iwasaki

# POCATELLO

Organized 1941

- 41—George Shiozawa  
42—43—Paul Okamura  
44—Novo Kato  
45—Tom Morimoto  
46—Hiro Shiozaki  
47—Harvey Yamashita, Sam Yokota  
48—George Shiozawa  
49—Paul Okamura, Masa Tsukamoto  
50—Masa Tsukamoto  
51—Bill Yoden  
52—George Sato  
53—54—Ronnie Yokota  
55—56—Wm. T. Yamauchi  
57—58—Novo Kato  
59—60—Hiro Shiozaki  
61—George Shiozawa  
62—Joe Sato  
63—Kazuo Endow  
64—George Sumida  
65—Masa Tsukamoto  
66—Masa K. Sato  
67—Bob Endo  
68—71—Mike Abe  
72—73—Masa Tsukamoto

# PORTLAND

Pioneer Chapter  
Organized September 1928

- 28—Charles Yoshi  
29—30—Dr. K. Yamaya  
31—34—Roy Yokota  
35—36—Hito Okada  
37—38—Mamoru Wasegaki  
39—40—Howard Nomura  
41—42—Newton Ueyasu  
Reactivated April 30, 1946  
Kenzo Nakagawa, org.  
46—Toshi Kuge  
47—George Azumano  
48—Makoto Iwashita  
Toshi Kuge, Mary Minamoto  
49—No Officers  
50—Hiram Hachiya, Mary Minamoto  
51—Mamoru Wakasugi  
52—Dr. Matthew Masuoka  
53—John Hada, Mrs. Martha Osaki  
54—Dr. Mitsuo Nakata  
55—Nobi Sumida  
56—Shigeru Hongo  
57—Nobi Sumida  
58—59—Kimi Tambara  
60—George Gokami  
61—62—John Hada  
63—Mrs. Emi Somekawa  
64—Akira Iwasaki  
65—Dr. George Hara  
66—Walter Fuchigami  
67—Dr. Albert Oyama  
68—Mrs. Nobi Tsuboi  
69—Hiroshi R. Sumida  
70—Dr. James Tsujimura  
71—72—Don Hayashi  
73—Dr. Homer Yasui

# PROGRESSIVE WESTSIDE

Organized May 17, 1948  
As Southwest L.A.

- 48—49—Dr. Roy Nishikawa  
50—51—Tut Yata  
52—Dick H. Fujioka  
53—Mack Hamaguchi  
54—Hisashi Horita  
55—Dr. Toru Iura  
56—Roy Iketani  
57—Kango Kunitugu  
58—Sam Hirasawa  
59—Joe Yasaki  
60—Thomas Shimazu  
61—Mark Kiguchi  
62—John Ankney  
63—65—Mas Shimatsu  
Chapter Renamed 1966  
66—Roy Fujino, Jim Kozen  
67—Rodger Kame  
68—Dr. Franklin Minami  
69—70—Roger Shimizu  
71—Ken Izumi  
72—Mrs. Tomi Ohta  
73—Mrs. Toshi Yoshida

# PUTALLUP VALLEY

Organized Feb. 1931

- 31—32—Jas. M. Yamamoto  
33—34—Daichi Yoshioka  
35—36—Toru Kuramoto  
37—38—Dan Sakahara  
Howard Sakura (Enty)  
39—40—Mas Nakamichi  
41—42—Leif E. Sasaki  
Reactivated Feb. 19, 1948  
48—49—Kaz Yamane  
50—Art Yamada  
51—Tom Takemura  
52—Hiroshi Sakahara  
53—John Sasaki  
54—Robert Mizukami  
55—Dr. Kay Toda  
56—Yosh Kawabata  
57—Thomas Takemura  
58—Dr. John Kanda  
59—Robert Mizukami  
60—Dr. Sam Uchiyama  
61—Toshio Tsuboi  
62—Kaz Yamane  
63—George Iwakiri  
64—Joe Kosai  
65—Frank H. Komoto  
66—George Murakami  
67—Frank Mizukami  
68—69—Yoshio Kosai  
70—71—Yoshihiko Tanabe  
72—73—Emi Somekawa

# Area Committees

Following JACL Committees were organized in 1947-48 for the purpose of assisting the JACL-Anti-Discrimination Committee

# CHEYENNE CROWLEY, COLO.

- 47—Kats Akagi  
48—George Yoshimaya  
49—Ann Shibus  
HOLYOKIN  
47—Tokuyasu Kobayashi  
48—Warren Sabara

# BUTTE, ARIZ.

Organized Oct. 21, 1942

- 42—33—Nobu Kawai  
43—Yoshio Inouye  
Henry Tani

# REEDLEY

Organized June 8, 1935

- 35—George Ikuta  
36—Robert Okamura  
38—Charles Iwasaki  
39—  
40—Seiyichi Kiyomoto  
41—Kelji Kitahara  
42—George Ikuta  
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948  
48—Masaru Abe  
49—Marshall Hirose  
50—Charles Iwasaki  
51—Mas Sakamoto  
52—Jack Shimono  
53—Dr. Akira Tajiri  
54—Masaru Abe  
55—Charles Iwasaki  
56—Dr. James Ikemiyu  
57—Tak Naito  
58—Ed Yano  
59—Frank Kimura  
60—Kiyoshi Kawamoto  
61—Toru Ikeda  
62—Kel Kitahara  
63—Henry Hosaka  
64—Bill Yamada  
65—William Wake  
66—George Kiyomoto  
67—George Ikemiyu  
68—George Katsuki  
69—Harry Iwanaga  
70—George Hosaka  
71—Dr. Kanji Asami  
72—Sam Nakagawa  
73—Larry Iwasaki

# RENO

Organized March 11, 1948

- 48—Mas Baba  
49—Fred Yamagishi  
50—George Oshima  
51—Oscar Fujii  
52—Fred Aoyama  
53—Oscar Fujii  
54—55—Fred Aoyama  
56—Henry Hattori  
57—Ida Fukui  
58—59—Bud Fujii  
60—Mrs. Hana Aoyama  
61—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii  
62—Mrs. Eunice Oshima  
63—Robert Debold  
64—Mas Baba  
65—Fred Aoyama  
66—Tom Oki  
67—Mrs. Joyce Chikami  
68—William R. Spahr  
69—Kaz Fujimoto  
70—71—Dr. Eugene Choy  
72—James Ihara  
73—Wilson Makabe

# RIVERSIDE

Organized May 29, 1967

- 67—Wm. Tanaka  
68—Dr. Ken Ogata  
69—Mas Koketsu  
70—71—Leo Asaka  
72—Dolly Ogata  
73—Glenn Michel

# SACRAMENTO

Organized 1922

- \*Originally organized in 1922 as American Loyalty League.  
22—24—Walter Tsukamoto  
25—31—Inactive  
32—33—Inactive  
34—35—Walter Tsukamoto  
36—37—Dr. Jiro Muramoto  
38—Henry Taketa  
39—Edward Kitazumi  
40—Dr. Geo. Takahashi  
41—42—Dr. Goro Muramoto  
Reactivated Aug. 16, 1947  
Henry Taketa (org.)  
48—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio  
49—Mitsuru Nishio  
50—Miss Kiyo Sato  
51—Wm. M. Matsumoto  
52—Ginji Mizutani  
53—George Tambara  
54—Tokio Fujii  
55—Dean T. Itano  
56—Percy Masaki  
57—Mamoru Sakuma  
58—Katsuro Murakami  
59—Richard Matsumoto  
60—61—Tak Tsujita  
62—Frank Miyama  
63—Ralph Nishimi  
64—Tom Sato  
65—Kinya Noguchi  
66—Chas. Kobayashi  
67—Tom Fujimoto  
68—Robert Matsui  
69—Carnegie Ouye  
70—Frank Iwama  
71—Dennis Nishikawa  
72—Phil Hiroshima

# ST. LOUIS

Organized Aug. 17, 1946

- 46—Sam Nakano  
47—48—Henry Tani  
49—50—Joseph Tanaka  
51—Edward Koyama  
52—Dr. Alfred Morioka  
53—George K. Hasegawa  
54—Harry H. Hayashi  
55—Rose Oino  
56—Richard T. Henmi  
57—Dan Sakahara  
58—Kiichi Hiramoto  
59—Dr. Alfred Morioka  
60—Dr. Henry M. Ema  
61—George K. Hasegawa  
62—Mrs. Lois Miyasaka  
63—64—Dr. Jackson Eto  
65—Dr. Geo. Uchiyama  
66—Lee Durham  
67—George Hasegawa  
68—Roger Miyasaka  
69—Dr. John Hara  
70—David Shimamoto  
71—Dr. Otto Furuta  
72—Dr. Norman C. Sih  
73—Mrs. Mae Marshall

# SALINAS VALLEY

Organization Date Unknown

- 32—Harry Kita  
33—Tom Fujino  
34—Henry Shigemasa  
35—John Uibe  
36—Haruo Ishimaru  
37—Takeo Yuki  
38—Kenzo Yoshida  
39—40—Harry Shirachi  
41—42—Henry Tandra  
Reactivated May 17, 1946  
46—47—James Abe  
48—Henry Tandra  
49—50—Roy Sakasegawa  
51—32—Tom Miyagawa  
52—45—John Terakawa  
53—54—James Tandra  
55—Kenneth Sato  
56—Henry Tandra  
59—60—Kiyo Hirano  
61—62—Harvey Kitamura  
63—Tom Miyagawa

# LA JARA, COLO.

ROCKY FORD, COLO.

- 47—Roy Inouye  
48—Lui Harada  
George Yoshimaya  
48—Sanjo Shiget  
49—SAN ANTONIO  
48—Goro Matsumoto  
WEST TEXAS  
48—George Kurita

# TULE LAKE, CALIF.

Walter T. Tsukamoto, John Tanaka

# WINONA, IOWA

43—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, Milton Maeda

# SALT LAKE CITY

Organized Mar. 8, 1935

- 35—Joe G. Masaoaka  
36—Joe Kurumada  
37—William T. Yamauchi  
38—40—Mike M. Masaoaka  
41—Shigeki Ushio  
42—43—Dr. Jun Kurumada  
44—Isamu Aoki  
45—Kay Terashima  
46—Mrs. Alice Kasal  
47—Tom Hoshiyama  
48—Dr. Jun Kurumada  
49—George Sakashita  
50—51—George Mochizuki  
52—Masami Yana  
53—Dr. Shig Matsukawa  
54—56—Rupert Hachiya  
57—59—Ichiro Doi  
60—Henry Kasal  
61—George Yoshimoto  
62—63—Tats Minaka  
64—65—Raymond Uno  
66—Tubber Okuda  
67—Toshiyuki Kano  
68—Isamu Watanuki  
69—70—George Kimura  
71—Ben Aoyagi  
72—Yuji Okumura  
73—Masao T. Sutow

# SAN BENITO COUNTY

Organized June 22, 1935

- \*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation, through the war years.  
33—37—James Sugioke  
38—George Nishita  
39—James Sugioke  
40—Richard Nishimoto  
41—46—Henry Omoto  
47—Richard Nishimoto  
48—Tateichi Kadani  
49—Isaac Shingu  
50—Kay Kamimoto  
51—George Nishita  
52—Tom Shimomichi  
53—Glenn Kowaki  
54—Sho Nakamoto  
55—George Shingai  
56—Frank Nishita  
57—John Teshima  
58—Sam Shiotaka  
59—Kay Yamaoka  
60—Dennis Nishita  
61—Sam I. Shingai  
62—Tony Yamaoka  
63—Herbert Teshima  
64—Tsutae Kamimoto  
65—Akiji Yamagishi  
66—Ryo Terasaki  
67—Kenneth Teshima  
68—Charles A. Boch  
69—George Inokuchi  
70—Ben Yamaoka  
71—Tony Boch  
72—Kay Kamimoto  
73—Mas Tanaka

# SAN DIEGO

Organized Aug. 13, 1923

- Hanako Moriama (org.)  
33—George Obayashi  
34—Frank Otsuka  
35—George Obayashi  
36—37—George Ohashi  
38—Isami Fujita  
39—George Obayashi  
40—Isamu Fujita  
41—Fred Katsumata  
42—Frank H. Otsuka  
Reactivated Oct. 1946  
47—Dr. George Hara, Masami Honda  
48—Min Sakamoto  
49—50—Dr. George Hara  
51—Masami Honda  
52—Moto Asakawa  
53—Paul Hoshi  
54—Hiromi Nakamura  
55—George Kodama  
56—Dr. Tad Imoto  
57—Bert Tanaka  
58—Moto Asakawa  
59—George Muto  
60—Fieda Takahashi  
61—Jaci Matsueda  
62—Harry Kawamoto  
63—Bruce Asakawa  
64—Joe Miyoshi  
65—Tom Yanagihara  
66—Abe Mukai  
67—Mas Hironaka  
68—Isao Horiye  
69—Tom Uda  
70—Don Estes  
71—Isao Horiye  
72—Don H. Estes  
73—Vernon Yoshioka

# SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Org. Feb. 16, 1942

- Reactivated Sept. 24, 1946  
46—Tom Imai  
47—Fred Muto  
48—33—Inactive  
49—Tom Endow  
50—Gene Kono  
51—Kay Nakagiri  
52—59—Sam I. Ueyehara  
60—Katsumi Arimoto  
61—Tak Nakae  
62—Harry Otsuki  
63—Mrs. Mabel Takimoto  
64—67—John Kaneko  
68—Robert Moriguchi  
69—70—John Ball  
71—John Nishizaka  
72—Ronald Yoshida  
73—Hiroshi Shimizu

# SAN FRANCISCO

Pioneer Chapter  
Organized 1928

- 28—29—Saburo Kido  
30—Henry Takahashi  
31—George Togasaki  
32—Saburo Kido  
33—Henry Takahashi  
34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi  
35—Dr. Carl Hirota  
36—Dr. Kahn Ueyama  
37—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto  
38—39—Saburo Kido  
40—41—Henry T. Uyeda  
42—David Tatsuno, Henry Tani  
Reactivated May 11, 1945  
Roy Takagi (org.)  
49—David Tatsuno  
46—Yoshiaki Moriaki, Dr. Tokuji Hedani  
47—Dr. Yoshiy

Togasaki,



## Nat'l Dialogue—

Continued from Front Page

we cannot continue to overly burden our loyal members who have contributed to JACL for many years, but it is up to the National Board and Staff to seek other avenues of obtaining funds to finance the many valid and meaningful programs that JACL can implement.

**PC:** It's obvious that JACL is undergoing a transition period. You and your new staff have the responsibility of carrying out many new programs and services. Has it been difficult?

**USHIO:** Whenever new procedures and systems are introduced, it is difficult. Even though a new system (for example, membership processing) is much more efficient, the change from the old process causes confusion simply because we are used to the established method. I'm amazed that Mas Satow could continue to call upon Mas to explain some of the important issues that arise. It's a tribute to Mas' organizational ability that JACL National Headquarters has run so smoothly for so long.

Our national officers and leaders have recognized that JACL is in a transition from what may be termed a family-type organization to a complex, multifaceted national organization. JACL now has 86 chapters and we're nearing 30,000 members. The organization must now begin to move toward such necessities as computerized membership processing, a diverse number of new programs, a sophisticated development program to raise funds, the construction of our first National Headquarters Building, as well as our all-important volunteer chapter program covering many areas. JACLers everywhere recognize that the heart of our JACL organization is volunteerism and the spirit of people serving people. These innovations are

much needed ways of making the volunteer efforts of our many members more effective. This transition in JACL has coincided with the hiring of a totally new staff. Our staff has been together almost nine months now. As I look back over this past year I can see some very positive things that have happened in JACL.

**PC:** What are some of these positive things?

**USHIO:** We've seen many new members come into JACL for the first time. New chapters have been formed. Both young JACLers and long-time members have taken on a new enthusiasm in many areas to initiate new programs.

I mentioned the internal reorganization of systems and procedures at National Headquarters. While this may not be really visible to the general membership, it will give JACL a faster, more efficient system of serving the needs of our members in all areas and program. The National Board has really given my staff their support, expertise, and help in this very important area. This is a long, grueling process, but one that is already paying off in terms of increased service.

As National Director, I'm pleased that our National Board members, with few exceptions, have really provided the leadership for JACL. I have spoken to many other Executive Directors of organizations similar to JACL who complain that their boards are not "working boards" but boards that may meet once a year to fulfill a constitutional requirement. Our National Officers and Board members are very committed individuals who represent the entire organization and take their responsibilities very seriously. This active involvement of our JACL leadership is extremely important at this stage of JACL's history. More and more JACL is moving toward becoming an organization that represents the feelings of our grass-roots members.

JACL has become more visible and is actively striving to provide input to all facets of society. Our leaders have encouraged JACL members to educate and inform the ma-

jority society about the feelings that Americans of Japanese ancestry have on various issues. Rather than looking inward toward our own group, JACL has seen the necessity to look outward as well. We are committed to an open, pluralistic, integrated society that provides opportunities for all people. Japanese Americans as a group must play an important role in such a pluralistic society because we have so much of value to offer.

My secretary informs me that in the first nine months of this year as National Director I made over eighty formal speeches or presentations at JACL meetings, university campuses, government hearings, and TV shows representing JACL. Without exception people wanted to know more about JACL, Japanese Americans, and how our JACLers felt about issues.

For the first time in JACL history, the National Board established a formal Public Relations Commission to study the problems faced by Japanese Americans and to make recommendations to the National Board regarding public relations for our group. The report will be announced soon.

I could go on and on. This is not to say that we haven't had problems, because we've run into various difficult situations.

**PC:** Can you elaborate on some of these problem areas?

**USHIO:** I've hired a new, young staff. We've been asked by our National Board to administer a transition period, moving from a traditional family-type operation into a more systematic, efficient organization. I'm sure that my staff and I have not been sufficiently aware of the many very personal Japanese formalities long associated with JACL in the past. Most of the staff are new to San Francisco, new to JACL, and are Saneel which has made it difficult at times to fulfill all the expectations of JACLers who are more aware of the personal traditions built up over the years in JACL. Nevertheless, each new staff member has demonstrated to me that they are fully committed to the goals of JACL and are making a sincere effort to live up to the confidence of the JACL members.

Since JACL has become more visible, the organization has become the target of some vocal criticism. Admittedly some of the criticism is justified and corrections have been made. Constructive criticism is always helpful. The JACL organization is no stranger to outspoken criticism and will always be faced by criticism of some type as long as JACL undertakes programs of merit.

Most JACL people involved in substantive programs or issues have learned that you cannot please everyone all of the time.

It is reassuring that as I travel to the many JACL chapters, that the overwhelming reaction by JACL members to the harsh criticism directed at JACL is one in support of the JACL position. What bothers me is a nonproductive barrage of harsh criticisms that offer no positive alternatives. It's easy to criticize but unless a positive, workable alternative is provided along with the criticism, it appears vindictive and counterproductive.

**PC:** What do you mean by providing alternatives?

**USHIO:** Let me give you a simple example within the JACL organization. For years, many people have criticized the way JACL National Conventions have been run. They have criticized the lack of involvement on the part of chapter delegates. Criticism has been leveled at the "elitism" of decision making. But up to now, few substantive alternatives to the above action.

The JACL National leaders and 74 Convention Board have adopted a format that will provide for a systematic process to obtain input from all chapters well in advance of the Convention. The format is designed so that decision making is done by the JACL membership represented by well-informed delegates who will be familiar with the issues and priorities of JACL. We had to begin implementing this process ten months before the 74 Convention to provide a workable alternative. It takes discipline and hard work to offer alternatives. To criticize is easy.

Another example is the workshop kits. Many have complained that chapters do not get enough help on pro-

grams. One alternative is the education kits that have been developed.

**PC:** A specific criticism of JACL by some groups is that JACL does not represent the Japanese American "community." What are your feelings?

**USHIO:** To me the Japanese American community encompasses anyone who is a Japanese American, including all JACL members and their families. If this definition is valid, JACL is certainly part of the Japanese American community. JACL as an organization represents a broad cross-section of the Japanese American community through-out the United States. Nevertheless, JACL can only speak for its membership. The significance of the JACL organization is that it is a broad-based, civic organization, truly national in scope possessing a long history of activity and success in dealing with the problems of Japanese Americans.

**PC:** Are Saneel becoming leaders in JACL?

**USHIO:** Very definitely.

Two out of the six National Officers are Saneel. Eight out of the twenty-three members of the National Board are Saneel. One District Governor is Saneel.

Numerous chapter board members are Saneel. All the elected officials of the Midwest District Board are Saneel and products of the Junior JACL Program. 90% of JACL Staff are Saneel.

We're finding out that the Saneel are getting established in their professions and work, marriage and families. The Saneel are looking for a opportunity for public community service. Most are concerned with participating in an organization that is committed to responsible social change. Saneel are also interested in their heritage and opportunities for their children. JACL is a natural vehicle for such interest.

**PC:** Do you feel that Japanese Americans as a group can affect change in our society?

**USHIO:** I'm convinced that as a group and as individuals, Japanese Americans are on the threshold of making many significant contributions to this nation. We are very unique as a minority group. In the area of public affairs, Japanese Americans have already made many contributions. Individuals like Senator Inouye, Mayor Mineta, Assemblyman Bannal, and Mayor Hibino provide excellent examples of the type of leadership that exists in our group. The list of the Honorary Committee for the National Headquarters Building Fund Campaign provides us with a tremendous basis for

Continued on Next Page

aspect of the problem. Early in October I was in Tokyo for the fourth session of the U.S.-Japan Bilateral Editorial conference, a meeting of newspaper executives to seek better communications between these nations. One of my most vivid impressions of the Tokyo of 1973 was the enormous buying power of the Japanese people. While collar workers and even office secretaries think nothing of spending two or three dollars for lunch. Outside a restaurant called the Rib Room at the New Otani Hotel is a refrigerated showcase filled with prime cuts of Kobe beef. That meat is priced at 20 to 27 dollars a pound. A lunch at that restaurant, featuring an 8-ounce steak, costs about 20 dollars and it didn't seem to be lacking for customers.

On Nov. 16—last night, as a matter of fact—the New Otani Hotel had scheduled a dinner show featuring Count Basie and Carmen McRae. The admission charges for dinner and show was 20,000 yen, which figures out at about 76 dollars per head.

The Japanese have money and they are spending it. More power to them. They worked hard for it and are entitled to do what they please with it, including dropping it by the bushel basket in Las Vegas. But their affluence becomes a problem when they begin to bid against us, as they are now doing, for the good things of life. As they acquire a taste for red meat, they will be buying more and more American corn-fed beef and you know what's been happening to supermarket prices already.

They like the big, fat, luscious Mexican and Gulf shrimp for tempura and have been paying whatever it takes to get a plentiful supply. As a result, you ladies know only too well what shrimp costs here in your fish markets these days. The Japanese need, and have not been bashful about buying, great quantities of American wheat, soybeans, lumber and many other products, including Jack Daniels sourmash whiskey which is the status booze these days, and that's just fine except that we are short of many of these products ourselves. In fact, in a time of world-wide shortages of many of the things we used to take for granted, an international bidding contest is a disturbing prospect.

Of course the Japanese are just as entitled to the goodies of our world as we are, and that includes the dwindling supply of energy-producing fuels. It is sheer arrogance to say that only Americans may have and the rest of the world must squalor in summer and freeze in winter. It is ridiculous to contend that Americans are entitled to all the gasoline they need to drive big cars while the rest of the world rides bicycles. We have been living in shameful luxury, but we must realize that rising affluence around the world means that we must be prepared to share resources with others if all of us are to get along. This is the broad and necessary view.

The shorter, narrower and possibly more immediately critical consequence of this combination—the combination of swiftly increasing Japanese affluence and the shortage of the things we both covet—is an economic rivalry that cannot but reflect unfavorably on us as an American minority, if as I have said earlier, we are still regarded more as Japanese than as Americans.

Am I being overly alarmist? There is much reason to say that the possibilities I refer to are not probabilities, at least at this point. I sincerely hope that I am excessively concerned.

Yet, if one is to learn from history, one need only look at today's newspapers to see how quickly public sentiment can be whipped up to a near-hysterical pitch by some issue of

deplorable Watergate bust—the moment, I refer to the case, certainly a case of arrogance, deceit and self-serving dishonesty in government that has seriously damaged the credibility of the Nixon administration.

But if the nation and its institutions are indeed in peril, as many contend, then these are times not for frenzied reaction but deep thought and deliberate decisions. We have heard many angry demands for impeaching the President, but the other side of the coin is that we must not be stampeded into action; we must consider carefully the many complex consequences of such a move.

We of the communications media have been faulted for helping to whip up public reaction at times when quiet thought is called for, and perhaps with good reason. Certainly the press and radio played a powerful activist role in bringing about the Evacuation in 1942. Be that as it may, I cite the reaction to Watergate as an example of how quickly a people will elect a President by a landslide can, in less than a year, turn bitterly against him. And if sentiment can change so drastically and quickly against a President, who is to say that public opinion against the Japanese Americans cannot be reversed in a like manner under certain adverse conditions beyond our individual control?

PR thrust . . .

Aware of this possibility, your national JACL president, Henry Tanaka, recently appointed what is known as a Public Relations Commission to analyze the weaknesses in the current Japanese American image, to identify a more positive image and draw up proposals for achieving it. This commission met two weeks ago in Denver.

Without going into details, I can tell you that the thrust of the Commission's findings is to encourage greater exposure of Japanese Americans in the total American community—politically, socially, economically—to dramatize the fact that we are indeed active, concerned, productive, creative members of the American nation, each of us doing our own thing as individuals rather than as a stereotyped group, all of us proud of our ethnic heritage but even more proud of the inheritance that is ours as Americans.

Hopefully, such a program, together with many others, will be a step toward removing confusion as to who we really are. We were an unknown quantity in 1942. We want to make sure we are a well-known quantity now and in the future. So you see, JACL is alive and kicking. Let me close this address.

which has dragged on too long, on a less somber note. I don't know of any American minority that has been so introspective as the Japanese Americans. For some reason it seems to be our nature to look critically within ourselves in search of faults and making ourselves thoroughly miserable while doing it. Then we take great enjoyment in worrying about our weaknesses. A little of this do-it-yourself analysis may be all right, but we do too much of it. As a result we are all too aware of our shortcomings and sometimes overwhelmed by that awareness. Tonight I would like to leave you with a different thought, and it is this:

We must have done some things right. We must be doing a lot of things right because, in spite of the hard times we've been through—the Depression, the discrimination, the difficulty we have in persuading our White fellow-Americans that we are indeed Americans—we've done pretty well by ourselves.

We are here tonight, not to sing the blues and feel sorry for each other, but to celebrate 40 years of solid achievement. We are here to honor the men and women who have led the San Diego chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League to a splendid record of community service. To them, we are grateful. Ladies and gentlemen of the San Diego chapter, I join your friends in saluting you on the completion of 40 tremendous years.

## Building—

Continued from Front Page

so by sending their contribution directly to: JACL National Building Fund Drive, 22 Peace Plaza, Suite 203, San Francisco, California 94115; or by contacting their chapter President or fund raising coordinator. District Fund Raising Coordinators are:

Pacific Northwest: Governor James M. Westlake, Takashi Kubota, Tomio Moriguchi; Northern California-Western Nevada: Governor Harry H. Hatasaka, Charles Kubokawa; Central California: Governor Iruki Taniguchi; Pacific Southwest: Governor Helen Kawagoe; Intermountain: Governor Shigeo Ushio, Rupert Hachiyai; Mountain Plains: Governor Takashi Mayeda, George V. Inal, Tom T. Masanori, Marge Taniguchi; Midwest: Governor Ross Harano, Masaru Yamazaki, Joe G. Kadowaki; East: Gracie K. Oyehara, K. Horita.

The National Campaign Committee is headed by Shigeo Ushio, general chairman and JACL president-elect. He is assisted by National Co-Chairmen Steven J. Dol, Mas Satow, and Tad Hirota. Honorary co-Chairmen for the drive are Senator Inouye, John F. Alon, James A. Michener and Edwin O. Reischauer.

## A time for giving . . .

In lieu of sending Holiday Season cards, these people are sharing in the JACL-Holiday Issue Project, sending greetings to JACL friends across the country through this special section and the savings to a JACL project.

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Mr. & Mrs. Masao W. Satow  
766 Spruce St.  
San Francisco 94118

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Alfred Hatate  
324 E. First St.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

John & Mae Hada  
1136 S.E. Oak St.  
Hillsboro, Ore. 97123

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

George Murakami  
Cora & Lois  
15319 Mead-McCumber Rd., E.  
Sumner, Wash. 98390

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Sam Ishikawa  
551 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Buddy T. Iwata  
1211 Second St.  
Livingston, Calif. 95334

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Naomi & Emi Kashiwabara  
3286 Eichenlaub  
San Diego 92117

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Ed M. & Grace K. Yamamoto  
Bldg. 4305  
Grant County Airport  
Moses Lake, Wash. 98837

Peace

James & Jeanne Konishi  
5389 Avalon Dr.  
Murray, Utah 84107

Peace

Mr. & Mrs. Yoshio Takahashi  
Route 1  
Parma, Ida. 83660

Peace

Mrs. Harold F. Gordon  
25075  
4800 Chicago Beach Dr.  
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Jack K. Ozawa  
232 Juniper St.  
Park Forest, Ill. 60466

Peace

Clifford I. & Helen S. Uyeda  
1333 Gough St., D-10  
San Francisco, Calif. 94109

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Eira Nagaoka  
170 - 11th Avenue  
Seattle, Wash. 98122

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Alyce & Kay Kikawa  
1308-A W. Gardena Blvd.  
Gardena, Calif. 90247

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Miyo & Art Hayashi  
1320 East 48th St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60615

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Pacific California Fish Co.  
512 Stanford Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90013

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Kadowaki  
7651 Koch Dr.  
Parma, Ohio 44134

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Hito & Aiko Okada  
4274 Park St.  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Mary Yusa  
284 Laun St.  
Altadena, Calif. 91001

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Fukui Mortuary, Inc.  
707 E. Temple St.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Father Clement  
The Maryknoll Fathers  
1920 Girard Ave. So.  
Minneapolis, Minn 55403

Peace

Frank & Elaine Itaya  
Sand Harbor Condominium  
1075 Shell Blvd., No. 2  
Foster City, Calif. 94404

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Henry T. & Sachie Tanaka  
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Cleveland Heights, O. 44106

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Harry & Miyoko Aoyagi  
2885 Dahlia St.  
Denver, Colo. 80207

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Spokane Chapter JACL  
c/o 935 E. 20th  
Spokane, Wash. 99203

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Hatasaka  
3876 Grove Ave.  
Palo Alto, Calif. 94303

Holiday Greetings to Our JACL Friends

Esther Hagiwara  
842 W. Agatite Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. 60640

## Hosokawa—

Continued from Front Page

money looking for ways to spend it.

Perhaps you've heard of the Japanese businessman who landed at Los Angeles International Airport and asked a cab driver the fare to downtown L.A. The driver said it was about 15 dollars and, according to the story, the Japanese asked: "How much is that in real money?" We used to tell stories like that about Americans who went to Tokyo and laughed about the Mickey Mouse money the Japanese used, but when the shoe is on the other foot, it's not so funny.

What I am trying to say is that relations between the two countries are cooling for reasons that we, as Nisei and Saneel, can do very little about. And if we, Japanese Americans, are still looked upon more as Japanese than Americans, we should be getting a little concerned about our future.

Let me introduce another

## PEACE AND JOY EASTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL

New York — Philadelphia — Seabrook  
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## Recognition Pins

Each of the JACL pins has a distinctive significance. Those who have qualified for these awards are recognized as men and women who showed outstanding leadership and loyal support to the JACL through its history.

## Diamond Pin

The high honor of the diamond-studded pin is reserved for those who have been in the organization as its National President.

Frank F. Chuman  
George J. Inagaki  
Saburo Kido  
Hito Okada  
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa  
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada  
Walter Takamatsu  
Shigeo Wakamatsu  
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe  
Kumao Yoshinari  
Raymond S. Uno

## Ruby Pin

This pin symbolizes considerable personal sacrifice while giving outstanding leadership and service to our organization and in behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Peter Aoki  
Robert M. Cullum  
Edward J. Ennis  
Thomas Higa  
George J. Inagaki  
Samuel Ishikawa  
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Scotty Tachibana  
Annie Cio Watson  
Yuriyo Yamashita  
Minoru Yasui  
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe

## Sapphire Pin

This pin recognizes an outstanding active member whose record of loyalty to JACL covers a period of at least ten consecutive years, with at least half of the service beyond the confines of one's own chapter.

ALAMEDA  
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# Greetings

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### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JACL OFFICE

125 Weller St., Rm. 310, Los Angeles, Cal. 90012

# Happy Holidays

## Central California

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FRESNO - PARLIER - REEDLEY - SANGER

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### Season's Best Wishes

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Jack Ogami, 2nd V-G Ron Yokota, Past Gov.  
Ken Nodzu, Treas.

Midwest Dist. Council's greetings appear on Page D-8

# Nisei of the Biennium

The Japanese American Citizens League at its biennial national conventions recognizes those who contribute to the status and prestige of the Nisei in America.

The awards are currently presented in two categories:

- 1-Distinguished Community Leadership, which has helped to advance the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry and which has brought about a greater acceptance of Nisei into the American way of life; and
- 2-Distinguished Achievement based upon signal success and outstanding achievement in special fields of endeavor where such has been nationally recognized.

Candidates are nominated by JACL chapters not later than 45 days prior to a national convention and screened by the National Recognition Committee, which then selects the finalists.

From 1972 the National JACL Board assumed the responsibility of selecting the Nisei of the Biennium, who is awarded the JACL gold medalion. The other finalists are awarded the JACL silver medalion.

## On the Margin

By Kats Kunitzugu

### ATTENDING A LITERARY SALON

We had the unexpected pleasure of attending a kind of Nisei literary salon a few Fridays ago at the home of Wakako Yamauchi, who is both an accomplished artist and a writer. I was invited by Hisaye Yamamoto, who is by all odds the best Nisei writer around in my opinion and in the opinion of such prestigious magazines as *Partisan Review* and *Harper's Bazaar*, which have carried her gem-like short stories. In recent years, she has been busy rearing a family and has distilled her literary talent into poetry. Apparently, Hisaye has long been a friend and mentor of Wakako, who was hosting a filming of a documentary on Sansei poet Lawson Inada by the Visual Communications group.

In addition to Lawson, I met another poet, Shawn Hsu Wong, who teaches Asian American literature at Mills College, and caught up on the latest literary gossip with Mary Oyama Mittler as well as Helen Aoki Kaneo, whom I hadn't seen since our Southwest JACL days when we labored together to put out the one and only issue of *Margin*, a mimeographed literary magazine which had fond hopes and not much else going for it.

Lawson, a brash, articulate and ebullient older Sansei with a short Fu Manchu moustache, was full of anecdotes about Asian American writers, past and present, since apparently he and Shawn are editing an anthology of writings by Asian American writers which will be published next spring. I believe, by the Howard University Press. He and Shawn are very much gratified by the Howard people's decision to put their volume at the top of their spring list and give it a first-rate promotion effort.

We hope it will be the best of the best.

I was appalled and not a little puzzled by Lawson's recounting of an interview he had with the widow of John Okada, author of *No-No Boy*. Mrs. Okada, who now lives in Pasadena, told Lawson that her husband was working on another book whose protagonist was an Issei. The book was nearly completed when Okada died suddenly of a heart attack a few years ago. Mrs. Okada offered the manuscript to the Asian Studies Center at UCLA, and for some reason, her letter was never answered. Disheartened and discouraged, she burned the manuscript. If true, it is an incalculable loss.

I just had a letter from Alan Kondo of Visual Communications last week, and he says they are now editing the footage on Lawson and should have the finished film by the end of February.

## Dialogue—

Continued from Page 6

much optimism.

One of the primary objectives of organizations like JACL is to insure that the tremendous potential for leadership and outstanding expertise lies need to be opened up so is fully developed. Opportunity that Japanese Americans can utilize and polish their abilities and leadership in decision making positions in all fields.

We possess a great deal of technical knowledge and expertise. These attributes will open the door to opportunities. Japanese Americans must consciously endeavor to learn our technical expertise with leadership skills. If we can do so, Japanese Americans can be a tremendous vehicle for responsible social change in this nation.

PC: What do you mean by responsible social change?

USHIO: We all realize that society is not perfect. The question is what methods

should be employed to better society.

JACL has always been unequivocally and unapologetically committed to an open, integrated, pluralistic society based on a constitution that provides the mechanism to change that which is unjust in society. Responsible social change results when injustices are corrected by utilizing these mechanisms provided under the law of the land.

The repeal of the Alien Land Laws and Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which were unjust and discriminatory are examples

of changes wrought by going through the system.

Advocacy is a very important part of bringing about change. JACL has always advocated change and has suggested responsible alternatives. We are committed to continue in this vein.

The JACL motto, "Better Americans in a Greater America" has been labeled as being very corny by some people. But if we examine the underlying actions that are necessary to fulfill the motto, it translates into a strong commitment to make this nation an open and just society.

Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Honolulu

Charles Kubokawa, Palo Alto

Dr. Makio Murayama, Bethesda

1970

Dr. Paul I. Terasaki, Los Angeles

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco

Shiro Kashiwa, Washington, D.C.

1968

Norman Y. Mineta, San Jose

George Tognaschi, Evanston, Ill.

David H. Furukawa, Denver

Dr. Chihiro Kikuchi, Ann Arbor

Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, Boston

1966

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Dr. Katsumi Kasuga, Washington, D.C.

Henry Ushijima, Chicago

Yoshihiro Uchida, San Jose

Kenji Fujii, Hayward

1964

Henry K. Kasai, Salt Lake

Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Honolulu

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Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit

Dr. Kiyoshi Tomiyasu, Schenectady, N.Y.

Caesar Ueyasaka, Santa Barbara

John Yoshino, Washington

Tom T. Kitayama, Union City

1960

Rep. Daniel Inouye, Honolulu

Stephen K. Tamura, Santa Ana

Pat Suzuki, New York

Rev. Donald K. Toriumi, Pasadena

David M. Tatsuno, San Jose

## Dialogue—

Continued from Page 6

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USHIO: We all realize that society is not perfect. The question is what methods

should be employed to better society.

JACL has always been unequivocally and unapologetically committed to an open, integrated, pluralistic society based on a constitution that provides the mechanism to change that which is unjust in society. Responsible social change results when injustices are corrected by utilizing these mechanisms provided under the law of the land.

The repeal of the Alien Land Laws and Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which were unjust and discriminatory are examples

of changes wrought by going through the system.

Advocacy is a very important part of bringing about change. JACL has always advocated change and has suggested responsible alternatives. We are committed to continue in this vein.

The JACL motto, "Better Americans in a Greater America" has been labeled as being very corny by some people. But if we examine the underlying actions that are necessary to fulfill the motto, it translates into a strong commitment to make this nation an open and just society.

Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Honolulu

Charles Kubokawa, Palo Alto

Dr. Makio Murayama, Bethesda

1970

Dr. Paul I. Terasaki, Los Angeles

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco

Shiro Kashiwa, Washington, D.C.

1968

Norman Y. Mineta, San Jose

George Tognaschi, Evanston, Ill.

David H. Furukawa, Denver

Dr. Chihiro Kikuchi, Ann Arbor

Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, Boston

1966

Rep. Patsy T. Mink, Honolulu

Dr. Katsumi Kasuga, Washington, D.C.

Henry Ushijima, Chicago

Yoshihiro Uchida, San Jose

Kenji Fujii, Hayward

1964

Henry K. Kasai, Salt Lake

Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Honolulu

Dr. Tom T. Omori, Pasadena

1962

Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit

Dr. Kiyoshi Tomiyasu, Schenectady, N.Y.

Caesar Ueyasaka, Santa Barbara

John Yoshino, Washington

Tom T. Kitayama, Union City

1960

Rep. Daniel Inouye, Honolulu

Stephen K. Tamura, Santa Ana

Pat Suzuki, New York

Rev. Donald K. Toriumi, Pasadena

David M. Tatsuno, San Jose



# National JACL Constitution

(The amendments ratified by the National Council in 1972 appear in italics.—Ed.)

## Preamble

We, American citizens, in order to foster American Democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for Americans of Japanese ancestry permanently residing in the United States, as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin, do establish this Constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

## Article I Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

## Article II Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects, and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices.

Section 3. The primary and continuing concern of this organization shall be the welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry. In its programs and activities, however, it shall strive to secure and uphold full civil rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color and national origin.

## Article III Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this league.

## Article IV Membership

The membership of this organization shall be composed of American Citizens who are eighteen (18) years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

## Article V Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered chapters. Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Councils and Members, including Junior JACL Chapters and Districts as may be duly organized and chartered hereby.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National Organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws with the National program.

## Article VI District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters shall be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which shall serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council, and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Governor.

## Article VII Legislative Body

Section 1. This legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters.

Section 2. The National Council shall meet in general session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

## Article VIII Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter shall be entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order.

Section 2. The majority vote of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special referendum.

A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail voting the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or postcard to each chapter by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member, excluding members of the national professional staff, provided that such delegation of powers shall be in writing and dated, and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapters represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention registration fee.

## Article IX National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, the District Governors, the chairmen of District Youth Councils, the National Legal Counsel, the Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board, plus two additional appointees. The latter four members of the Board shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The elective officers of this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance, or non-feasance in office, provided that the National Board, after investigation, presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters in good standing shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Section 4. The National Board shall meet at least annually; that is during the National Convention year. In the event of a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members of the National Board.

Section 5. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 6. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Governors, and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters; a simple majority vote of the quorum present shall govern. In the event a District Council Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote on all matters.

Section 7. Any District Council, at its own expense may send one representative in addition to its Governor to any National Board meeting. Said representative shall be permitted to sit in at all meetings and participate in the discussion but shall have no vote.

## Article X National Officers

Section 1. The National Officers shall be the President, the President-Elect, three Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, and the National 1000 Club Chairman. The elective officers shall be elected by ballot.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 3. The three Vice Presidents respectively designated as the "Vice President for General Operations", "Vice President for Public Affairs", and "Vice President for Research and Services"; The Treasurer; and the National 1000 Club Chairman. The President-Elect shall become the President without further election upon the expiration of the term of the President. The elective officers of this organization shall be at least twenty-one (21) years of age, except that the President shall be at least thirty (30) years of age.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to all vacancies which shall occur among the elective officers of the Board; however, only the President elect or a Vice President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election.

If the President-Elect or any Vice President does not qualify to succeed to the vacancy by the age requirement of 30 years, such vacancy shall be referred by the National Board to the National Nominating Committee which shall, no later than 60 days after referral, submit to the National Board names of candidates for National President. The National Board shall thereupon select from such list and appoint a successor to the vacancy of National President. In submitting the names of such candidates, the National Nominating Committee shall be guided by the principles set forth in Article XI hereinbefore.

Section 3. The appointive officers shall be the National Legal Counsel, the Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board, plus two additional appointees to the National Board. These shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the National Board and shall have no vote. All appointive officers shall serve only at the pleasure and sole discretion of the National President and may be dismissed or removed by the National President.

## Article XI Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of a Chairman appointed by the National President and one representative from each of the District Councils to be appointed by the National President upon recommendation by the respective District Councils. Each such representative shall be one who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National office. The chairman shall be the presiding officer of the Committee with no voting power except in case of a tie. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than ninety (90) days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates and furnish to each District Council the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above ninety-day deadline, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee until such time the National Council is duly convened when additional nominations may be made from the floor. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information on the nominees as required on the official nomination form, and shall be subject to the requirement of endorsement of the majority of the Chapters of that particular District Council.

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candidates to the National Council. In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 4. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 5. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 6. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Section 7. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

## Article XII Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least thirty (30) days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. A three-fourths majority of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two-thirds of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An Amendment to the National Constitution and/or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2, above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

Any amendment passed by the National Council, under the provisions of Section 5 shall be referred to all chapters in good standing for final approval and ratification by the majorities specified in Section 3 and 4 of Article XII; such referral shall be made by mail within 60 days after passage by the National Council, and shall be ratified by the time period specified by the National Council at that time. Such amendment is passed, but not less than ninety days.

## Article XIII Initiative & Referendum

Section 1. An initiative shall be instituted when recommended by three District Councils and supported by signatures of at least five percent of the membership of these District Councils as reported and recorded in the Japanese American Citizens League membership list of the last preceding year.

Section 2. A referendum shall be instituted when such is recommended by three District Councils and supported by signatures of at least five percent of the membership of these District Councils as reported and recorded in the Japanese American Citizens League membership list of the last preceding year.

## BY-LAWS

### Article I Active Members

Section 1. Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided.

c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local chapter \$9.00 of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis. The Pacific Citizen shall be included within the national dues upon the basis of one subscription to each household.

d) Active Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressed reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated members shall pay annual membership dues of \$15 per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of \$5.00, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen.

d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon the calendar year basis.

e) National Associated members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. Special Members shall be non-citizen permanent residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

a) The Special Members shall pay annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual special membership cards shall be issued to the Special Member upon the payment of \$9.00 per

member for National Headquarters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or chapter involved.

Section 4. Students may join at the special rate of \$5.00.

## Article II National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute \$10.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Member a share of the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Other special Supporting Contributions: Fifty Club—\$50 annually to National JACL, \$5 of which goes to the Chapter; Century Club—\$100 annually to National JACL, \$15 of which goes to the Chapter; Corporate Club—\$250 annually to National JACL, \$50 of which goes to the Chapter.

## Article III Chapters: Charter and Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens has met the following requirements:

a) Have twenty-five (25) or more American citizens eighteen years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purpose of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have a currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National organization and also acceptable to the National Board.

d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a \$10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of \$10.00, and National Membership fee for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good standing shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of twenty-five (25) members of the age of eighteen (18) years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of June, or sixty (60) days prior to the National Convention whichever date applies, of the calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the National organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, or had no members, or carried on no activities, or paid no national dues, or has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification may be published.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the national program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

## Article IV JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall be National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

## Article V District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) Pacific Northwest District Council: Washington, Oregon and Idaho Panhandle.

b) Northern California-Western Nevada District

Council: Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) Central California District Council: Kern County, Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Madera Counties.

d) Pacific Southwest District Council: All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties and Arizona.

e) Intermountain District Council: Utah, Idaho, South-east Oregon, adjoining sections of Nevada, and adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) Mountain Plains District Council: Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) Midwest District Council: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and other midwestern states.

h) Eastern District Council: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and other Eastern States.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Council shall be sufficient to establish a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

## Article VI National Officers: Elected and Appointed

Section 1. Duties of National Officers.

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board and the National Council, and represent the organization at meetings of which the League may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The President-Elect, the Vice-Presidents and all other nationally elected or appointed officers, shall perform such tasks as designated by the national Constitution and these By-Laws as well as those that may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, or the National President.

c) An "Executive Committee" of the National Board shall, during the interim that the National Board is not in session, be responsible for and conduct such functions of the National Board as designated and authorized by the National Board. The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice annually. It shall be comprised of the President, the President-Elect, the three Vice Presidents, and the Treasurer.

d) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received or disbursed by the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. Duties of Appointive Officers.

a) National Director shall be appointed by the National Board subject to the approval of the National Council. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved.

2-The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3-The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council; have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Treasurer or to others authorized by the National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4-The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff officers within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under the supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2-The National Legal Council shall pass upon, review, suggest and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

3-The National Legal Council may designate one or more Deputy National Legal Councils who under the direct supervision of the National Legal Council shall carry out assignments and duties as directed by the National Legal Council including representa-

tion of the Office of the National Legal Counsel on Committees as ex-official members thereof.

c) Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board.

1-The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2-The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall call meetings of the Pacific Citizen Board, preside at such meetings, shall be responsible that the Pacific Citizen Board carry out such duties as are enumerated in these By-Laws, Article IX—The Pacific Citizen.

## Article VII National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. A sum of one dollar (\$1) person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within 60 days, and fifty cents (50c) per registered youth delegate.

## Article VIII National Committees

Section 1. National Standing Committees for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meeting shall be established by the National Council.

The specific duties of these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. Convention Committees for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider their respective problems and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. Interim Committees shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the national program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice Presidents will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. Special Committees may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for the special committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards, or commissions which the National organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have right to vote unless otherwise provided.

## Article IX The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called the Pacific Citizen and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

## Article X Budget and Finance

Section 1. Current Operations

a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council of approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

1-Said budget must be presented to all District Councils and Chapters not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date it is to be voted upon by the National Council.

2-An appropriation of \$2,500 or more, not so submitted, shall require the approval of three-fourths of the member chapters voting at the National session.

b) The National Board with the approval of three-fourths of the chapters in good standing shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are de-

rived from membership and annual dues, National Convention registrations and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. National JACL Reserve Fund

a) A National JACL reserve fund shall be established, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies for portions thereof in the JACL national treasury at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the immediate past National President, the National President Elect, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

## Article XI Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and at all other times whenever called upon to do so.



# JACL Bowling Tournament Champions

The annual National JACL Bowling Tournament was established in 1947 to work for the elimination of the then all-white membership rule in the American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress. Three years later, the restrictive policies were removed.

Bowlers from Hawaii have been participants since 1949 and from Japan since 1970.

JACL instituted the "300 Award" in 1958. The 1972 tournament contributed \$7,000 to the JACL Education Committee and \$1,000 to the Pacific Citizen microfilm project.

Annual tournament champions are:

MEN'S SINGLES	
1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, S.C. 401	
1948 Hideo Kurokawa, Chgo. 478	
1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu 478	
1950 Gene Sato, Pocatello 448	
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver 402	
1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, S.C. 496	
1953 Henri Takashi, S.F. 491	
1954 Ed Eda, Chicago 430	
1955 George Inal, S.F. 430	
1956 John Kanno, San Jose 470	
1957 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake 485	
1958 Yulene Takai, Sacramento 454	
1959 Dick Kikuchi, Los Angeles 461	
1960 George Ohtaki, Denver 444	
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A. 407	
1962 Shiro Kurokawa, Chgo. 478	
1963 Roy Kunitawa, G. Grove 715	
1964 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose 715	
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii 404	
1966 Mas Kinoshi, L.A. 404	
1967 Mas Kinoshi, L.A. 404	
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii 404	
1969 Mas Kinoshi, L.A. 404	
1970 Hiroo Sugimatsu, Japan 672	
1971 Dean Asami, EB 485	
1972 Stan Nishimoto, L.A. 480	
1973 Dave Uyeda, Denver 480	

MEN'S DOUBLES	
1947 Shiro Tanaka-Harley Kurokawa, Chicago 1093	
1948 Mutsu Kurokawa, Chgo. 1113	
1949 Dick Ikeda-Tate Nagase, San Francisco 1156	
1950 George Kobo-George Yasukochi, Los Angeles 1179	
1951 Shiro Hirazumi-Ken Takano, S.C. 1181	
1952 George Kobo-George Yasukochi, Los Angeles 1179	
1953 George Kobo-George Yasukochi, Los Angeles 1179	
1954 George Kobo-George Yasukochi, Los Angeles 1179	
1955 Lawrence Fujimoto-Horace Tanaka, Chgo. 1196	
1956 Gish Endo-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco 1258	
1957 Charles Sonoda (S.C.) 1267	
1958 Shiro Hirazumi-Ken Takano, Los Angeles 1267	
1959 Shiro Hirazumi-Ken Takano, Los Angeles 1267	
1960 Tad Yamada-Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles 1267	
1961 John Yasukochi-George Wong, Los Angeles 1272	
1962 Howie Wong-Tom Yago, Sacramento 1268	
1963 Tom Muroya-Bill Kubo, Denver 1237	
1964 Hiti Okada, Los Angeles 1418	
1965 Gary Yamuchi, Gardena 1418	
1966 Ken Matsuda, Denver 1257	
1967 Hank Narasaki-Sandy Kava, Eastbay 1231	
1968 Shiro Nakaguchi-Jack Miyake, Los Angeles 1237	
1969 Jim Sakamoto-Mas Ono, Seattle 1264	
1970 Sanford Kawanishi, L.A. 1277	
1971 Kato Nomura, Chgo. 1283	
1972 Kato Nomura, Chgo. 1283	
1973 Willie Nakagawa, L.A. 1283	

MEN'S TEAM		1947 Shig Hironsaka, Ontario, .....	19
1947 L.A. JACL All Stars .....	2926	1948 Shorty Tanaka, Chicago, .....	17
Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, .....		1949 Harley Kusumoto, L.A., .....	17
Tok Ishizawa, Nobu Ishizawa, .....		1950 Dick Ikeda, S.F., .....	16
Bowman Chung, .....		1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver, .....	17
1948 Okada Insurance, S.L.C. 2845 .....		1952 Ken Yee, Sacramento, .....	16
Tad Sako, Shiro Hirazumi, .....		1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F., .....	16
Maki Katsumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, .....		1954 Rocky Yamashita, Chgo., .....	16
George Kishida, .....		1955 Ko Arihara, Long Beach, .....	16
1949 Robertson's Nursery, L.A. 2808 .....		1956 Furry Shimada, S.F., .....	15
George Kobo, George Takaguchi, .....		1957 Yulene Takagi, Sacto., .....	15
Yo Nomura, Kaz Kato, .....		1958 Henry Azagaki, Honolulu, .....	15
		1959 Moose Furukawa, Gds., .....	15

# JACL Bowling Tournament Records

MEN'S DIVISION			
Event	Score	Holder	Year Made
Team	3,297	Pro 300 Lanes, Portland	1973
Doubles	1,418	Hiti Ohara, L.A. and Gary Yamaguchi, Gardena	1964
Singles	738	Mas Kinoshi, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,980	George Hirabayashi, Sacramento	1967
Veteran			
All-Events	1,877	Ken Yee, Sacramento	1964
Overall Events			
(15g)	3,267	Taro Mivatsato, Hawaii	1964
(18g)	4,063	Dr. Ed Dong, Portland	1973
6-Gm Sgls	1,417	Dr. Ed Dong, Portland	1973
Ragtm Dbls	1,503	Ashley Hung - Alfred Pappas, Hawaii	1964
High Game	300	Harry Kaneshige, Portland	1973
High Series	787	Gary Yamuchi, Gardena	1964

WOMEN'S DIVISION			
Team	2,870	Jewels by George, L.A.	1967
Doubles	1,258	Muts Lym - Edie Fujioke, San Fran	1964
Singles	722	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,844	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
Veterans			
All-Events	1,827	Muts Lym, San Francisco	1964
Overall-Events			
(13g)	2,628	Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1964
(16g)	3,176	Nobu Asami, Richmond	1969
4-Gm Sgls	885	Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1964
Mixed Dbls	1,350	Judy Lee - Gary Yamuchi, L.A.	1967
High Game	269	Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii	1960
High Series	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967

SPECIAL EVENTS (With Handicap)			
1000 Club (All Events)	2021	Seiko Kasai, Salt Lake City	1970
Ragtm Dbl (Reg)	1503	Ashley Hung-Alfred Pappas, Hawaii	1964
Ragtm Dbl (Mx)	1481	Tom Lee-Shiz Onishi, Por	1973
Ragtm Dbl (Ov 80)	1222	Shir Nakagawa-Dick Isari, L.A.	1972
Scotch Dbl	688	Keiko Kuida-Hi Fukumoto, Gds.	1972

WOMEN'S DIVISION			
Team .....	2,870	Jewels by George, L.A. ....	19
Doubles .....	1,258	Muts Lym - Edie Fujioka, San Fran ..	19
Singles .....	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A. ....	19
All-Events .....	1,844	Amy Hayashi, L.A. ....	19
Veterans .....			
All-Events .....	1,827	Muts Lym, San Francisco. ....	19
Overall-Events .....			
(13g) .....	2,628	Judy Sakata, Los Angeles .....	19
(16g) .....	3,176	Nobu Asami, Richmond .....	19
4-Gm Sgls .....	885	Alice Fong, Los Angeles .....	19
Mixed Dbls .....	1,350	Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A. ....	19
High Game .....	269	Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii .....	19
High Series .....	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A. ....	19



Gail Nishioka

## Hikari

### REMEMBERING ...

Washington

As I sit here pondering what I should write about for my last column of the year, I find myself recalling the year's past events and wondering whether it would be worthwhile to make note of some of the highlights here. It is nice to sit back and remember the things we have done, but I think it would be more beneficial and positive to consider the things which still remain for us to achieve, to look ahead toward some broad goals for the new year, and then gear ourselves up to work for their achievement in the year to come.

I am glad just to have made it through another year. I am both pleased and disappointed as I look back over the past year at what I consider my achievements and my non-achievements. Saddened to see the end of another year, I am glad though for the chance to be able to try again with a whole new year.

Of all the times to have been in Washington, D.C., this has to be it. While this year may go down as one of the most crisis-filled in the history of this country, there may be some consolation in viewing it also as being one of the most stimulating of public consciousness. Many events have made this a particularly "hot" year for the people, but in terms of truth we have made what appear to be great gains over the little we were getting previously. Many of the things the people have wondered about but never asked about are now being answered—whether you want to know or not. Officials are finally recognizing the fact that the people are not as ignorant or naive as they thought they were. Perhaps our decision-makers will finally realize that they must be accountable to us from now on.

I would like to be able to say that this was the year the people came into power, but that would not be a whole truth. In any size bureaucracy we realize that the decisions, the plans, are made by an elite group. The people are lucky if they can find one or two representatives who will candidly tell them what is going on, who will keep them informed, and who will rep-

resent them and make their concerns heard at the higher levels of the power structure. We should actively look for those representatives and when we find them we should earnestly work with and support them in their efforts in the year to come.

It is also encouraging to see more and more people (young and old) asserting themselves, asking questions, demanding answers, forging their own roads. This kind of "rocking the boat"—if it is to be called that—is healthy for any organization because it stimulates thought and keeps circulation among people up. There is a tendency among people to become complacent after awhile. If they are not actively involved—our "leaders" would like it to remain so.

I hope that many new coalitions between groups and regions will form, that groups of people will make their concerns known to those who "run the show." Together people will realize the strength that lies in unity.

I am anxiously looking forward to the new year with these prospects in mind. All signs point out that the coming year will be a good one—at least hopefully much better than the one we're about to complete.

Let me close my column by wishing all of my relatives, friends, and JACLers—those I have had the privilege to meet and work with and those I am looking forward to meet—a Joyous, Happy Holiday Season with Peace, Love and Good Fortune in the coming New Year.

### Junkmen happy

TOKYO—Prices on waste-paper, newspapers, magazines and corrugated cardboard have risen sharply since June, giving junk dealers a great boost. Newsprint, for instance, jumped from ¥2 to ¥14 per kilogram (about \$50 a ton) to wholesalers.

### CALENDAR

Dec. 31 (Monday)  
Gardena Valley—New Year's Eve dinner-dance. Queen Mary Long Beach. 7 p.m. (Reservations required—call 537-5434 or 537-2155).  
San Jose—New Year's Eve dinner-dance. Hyatt House, Mediterranean Room. 7 p.m. (dance from 9 p.m.).  
Contra Costa—New Year's Eve party. Toraya Restaurant, Berkeley. 9:30 p.m.  
San Francisco—New Year's Eve dinner-dance. White Whale, Ghirardelli Square. 9 p.m.  
Santa Maria—New Year party. Jan. 5 (Saturday).  
Sonoma County—Installation potluck dnr. Eomani Memorial Hall.  
Evans Recreation Hall.  
Jan. 1 (Friday)  
Philadelphia—Bd Mtg. Tetsu Tawashi's res.  
Jan. 12 (Saturday)  
San Fernando Valley—Inst Dnr. Odysey Restaurant. 7 p.m.; Assemblyman Paul Bannal, spkr.  
Jan. 15 (Tuesday)  
West Valley—Bd Mtg.  
Jan. 19 (Saturday)  
New York—Mem Mtg.  
West Valley—Inst Dnr.  
Orange County—Inst dnr. Kono-Hawaii Restaurant, Santa Ana, 7 p.m.; George Takai, spkr.  
Riverside—Inst dnr. Indian Hills Country Club. 7 p.m.  
Assemblyman Paul Bannal, spkr.  
San Mateo—Inst dnr. Shadow's Restaurant. 7 p.m.; Jere Takahashi, spkr.

### JACL-JWRO Fund

Goal: \$15,000

Donors	Amount	Pctg
Dec. 14 Boxscore		
763	\$9,166.42	61.1%
Previous Report's Total	\$8,275.42	59.8%
742	Report This Week	
21	\$ 193.00 (No. 16)	

### Christmas Cheer

Goal: \$10,000

Donors	Amount	Pctg
Dec. 14 Boxscore		
960	\$8,338.00	83.8%
Previous Report's Total	\$2,050	20.3%
208	Report This Week	
279	\$2,585 (No. 5)	
280	2,138 (No. 6)	
136	1,065 (No. 7)	
35	\$ 285.00 (No. 8)	
21	\$ 225.00 (No. 9)	

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Uno—

Continued from Page 3

world peace, I feel our thrust should not be toward curtailing programs that bring people closer together, but expanding them so we can communicate and broaden our horizons and our friendships so we can help each other for the mutual betterment of society as a whole.

After having given tours and entertained many, many students, teachers, professional people, diplomats, tourists and businessmen in Salt Lake for the last 15 years, I feel it was well worth any trouble we incurred and we truly were repaid many, many times over, by the generosity and kindness of many people, most of whom we met for the first time there.

We also made many new friends who traveled with us on the tour such as Shig Jio, Jio's Travel Service, who superbly handled the tour and extended many personal kindnesses to us. Tad Hirota's wife, Kikui, and sister-in-law, Helen Momono, the Shiz Tanakas, Goro Endos, Bob Lees, Mamo Hirota, Yosh Fujitas, Bill Yagis, Ike Iwasakis, Yosh Oyamadars, Teshimas, Nakasoras and the Samsel gals.

Finally, we want to thank JACL and the 1000 Club for making this trip possible. Although the stiff prices in Japan emptied our pocket books, it may have been several more years before we would actually have gone had it not been for this invitation.

Most of all, it really made us realize how much we miss our five boys who were cared for by Grandma Uno who we hope will make the trip in 1974. At least all contacts have been arranged with relatives to make sure she gets to wherever she wants to go once she arrives in Japan.

It is, undoubtedly, a great trip and greater experience, especially for one who wants to find out about his "roots." I rediscovered mine after a 20 year absence; Yo, for the first time.

P.S.—The Hank Tanakas will have something to look forward to, especially after taking all the slack as President for two years and not really having anyone's shoulder to cry on.

Thanks should also go to JACL for their generosity.

## JACL Constitution—

Continued from Page 8

Headquarters assumes such liability in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National organization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

### ADDENDUM

#### Creed, Slogan, Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate Chamber by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the Congressional Record, May 9, 1941, shall be the official Creed of the members of this Organization.

#### JAPANESE AMERICAN CREED

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantage of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way: above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment

and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenry on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her Constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

—Mike M. Masuoka  
Section 2. The slogans of this Organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and

### 33% of Japanese drink

TOKYO—One out of every three Japanese adults takes an alcoholic drink with supper nightly. And 76 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women smoke. These are some of the findings obtained in a health survey conducted by the Health and Welfare Ministry.



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"For Better Americans in a Greater America," suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masuoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

### JACL HYMN

There was a dream my father dreamed for me  
A land in which all men are free—  
Then the desert camp with watch-towers high  
Where life stood still, 'mid sand and brooding sky  
Out of the war in which my brothers died—  
Their muted voices with mine cried  
This is our dream that all men shall be free—  
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty  
God help us rid the land of bigotry—  
That we may walk in peace and dignity.

Democracy is the last refuge of cheap misgovernment.  
—George Shaw

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Pacific Citizen Chronology

(Continued from page 12) June 22-Castellor Ave. School, with largest enrollment of Chinese American pupils in L.A., gets first Chinese American principal, William Chon-Hoon.

June 22-Order of Canada honors conferred upon first Japan-born Saskatchewan businessman, Genzo Kitagawa.

June 24-Calif. Advisory Committee to U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing focuses on Asian American problems in all-day session.

June 25-State laws barring aliens to practice law declared invalid by U.S. Supreme Court (Fre Le Poole Griffiths case), state laws barring aliens for civil service (New York case) also invalidated.

June 25-Polish American Congress protest ABC-TV programs with "Polack" jokes; FCC subsequently rejected complaint.

June 26-International Whaling Commission in London rejects U.S. proposal for 10-year moratorium on whaling four species: fin, sei, sperm and minke.

June 26-Federal grand jury in San Diego issues first indictment to curb illegal hiring of aliens, two Nikkei named: Chihiro Takamatsu and Seiichiro Tsutagawa of Occidente farm.

June 26-Paul T. Bannai, 52, of Gardena wins special election to State Assembly, Republican is first Japanese American to be seated in California state legislature.

June 28-Plans for Sacramento Valley Japanese Community Center shelved.

June 29-Atty. Robert M. Takasugi, 43, (D) of Montebello appointed to municipal bench, East Los Angeles judicial district by Gov. Reagan.

June 30-Dr. Donald Hata, 34, history professor, appointed to Gardena city council, assumes Paul Bannai's vacancy.

July, 1973

July 1-Natl Institute of Mental Health funds Asian American drug abuse program \$320,000 for Los Angeles county.

July 1-Natl JACL appoints Gail Nishikawa asst. Washington JACL representative.

July 1-U.S. Office of Education grants \$120,578 to Visual Communications, Inc., Los Angeles to develop multi-cultural materials for Los Angeles city schools.

July 2-City councilman Henry Hibino, 38, elected mayor of Salinas, Calif.

July 3-President Nixon slashes soybean export to Japan by 50% until Sept. 15.

July 4-Oakland city councilman Dr. Raymond Eng elected vice-mayor, succeeds Frank Ogawa who held post for two years.

July 9-South Africa marries Japanese bride in Swaziland after refused license in South Africa because of apartheid.

July 13-Gov. Reagan signs JACL-sponsored bill to revoke offending license plates; co-authored by Assemblyman Badham (R-Newport Beach) and (Sen.) Milton Marks (R-San Francisco). (See Sept. 14).

July 19-Elks national convention revokes "white only" membership policy by 2,186-773 vote; two-third ratification by national membership required. (See Oct. 2).

July 20-Soc. Calif. Sensel, Dr. Ralph Komal, 31, is first contestant to win three jackpots on CBS-TV daytime game, "Joker's Wild", earning \$25,000 in prizes.

July 23-Sen. Hiram Fong introduces constitutional amendment to permit all citizens, native-born and naturalized, to be President of the United States.

July 23-Kiyoshi Matsuo appointed to vacancy of Foster City (Calif.) city council.

July 25-Watergate panelist Sen. Inouye whispers "what a liar" (what a lawyer?) after questioning John Ehrlichman, apparently believing microphone was off. (See Aug. 1).

July 30-Comedian Bob Hope apologizes for use of "Jap" in joke told at National Scout Jamboree-West after protests lodged by scouts of Japanese Baptist Church, Troop 53, of Seattle.

July 31-Aug. 1-Japan-American Students Conference, founded in 1934 at Tokyo, holds 25th meeting at Tokyo.

July 31-Chinese American physician, Dr. Jack Jew, 46, of San Francisco promoted brigadier general (U.S. Army Reserve), commanding 1,000-bed Army hospital unit at Presidio of San Francisco; inducted as private in 1945 and graduated from MISLS at Ft. Snelling.

July 31-Aug. 1-President Nixon and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka hold second summit meeting in Washington.

August, 1973

Aug. 1-Attorney John J. Wilson representing Watergate witnesses H. R. Halde- man and John Ehrlichman calls Sen. Daniel Inouye "that little Jap" in off-hand remark with reporters; nationwide reaction against racial slur ensues, Wilson apologizes two days later.

Aug. 1-Craig Shimabukuro and Tom Hibino named JACL regional directors at Los Angeles and Chicago, respectively.

Aug. 3-Sen. Inouye holds his first \$100-a-plate campaign testimonial dinner in Honolulu with 2,000 attending.

Aug. 4-Merriam - Webster dictionaries faulted for ignoring "Jap" as objectionable.

Aug. 5-NC-WNDC JACL urges all WRA campsites be designed "historic landmarks".

Aug. 7-Japan Foreign Ministry selects 10 U.S. universities as recipients of \$1 million each to further Japanese

studies; Univ. of Hawaii announces sum to be placed in endowment.

Aug. 8-Korean presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung abducted from Tokyo hotel to Seoul; Japan-S. Korea diplomatic relations strained; released Oct. 27 from house arrest.

Aug. 15-Shosuke Sasaki, 61, Seattle, recommended by Asian groups to vacancy on Federal Communications Commission; remembered for one-man campaign to eliminate use of "Jap" from media in late 1940s.

Aug. 17-JACL buys north-side building for Midwest-Chicago JACL Office; move in Oct. 15.

Aug. 18-Cheryl Kawakami, 22, West Covina, named Miss Nisei Week, Los Angeles.

Aug. 18-"Tokyo Rose" treason trial of 1949 featured by Christian Science Monitor, headline asking "Was Iva Toguri d'Aquino really a traitor?"

Aug. 24-Seattle KING-TV reports FBI agents allegedly broke into Seattle Japanese consulate in 1965 to install listening device and to photograph coding machine; Consul General Yasui amazed by report, no coding machine in office, nothing to conceal; FBI denial accepted by Japan Embassy.

Aug. 25-Taiwan wins Little League baseball championship at Williamsport, Pa., for third year in a row on three no-hit games (18-0 over Bitburg AFB, Germany; 27-0 over Tampa, Fla.; 12-0 over Tucson, Ariz.). American coaches and player ask investigation.

Aug. 26-Prewar depositors of Yokohama Specie Bank finally receive yen claims at prewar rate (\$100=\$26.13), but no interest, after law passed in October, 1972.

Aug. 28-Police in California have right to hold suspects being illegal alien; Chicano protest Attorney General's decision.

September, 1973

Sept. 2-William "Mo" Marumoto resigns as staff assistant to The President, was highest ranking Nisei in White House staff.

Sept. 4-First Samsel (Alex Kimura of Fresno) begins six-month appointment as congressional page in Washington.

Sept. 4-Longmont (Colo.) dedicates Japanese pagoda at Kanemoto Park.

Sept. 5-San Francisco city schools initiate Japanese language classes at K-2 level and at junior high school.

Sept. 6-U.S. Census Bureau issues special report on economic-social measures among Asian Americans.

Sept. 7-Sapporo district judge Fukushima rules Japan's self-defense forces "unconstitutional", ends four-year suit waged by farmers protesting construction of Nike missile site in forest preserve.

Sept. 8-Japan-owned Lodi Lions win California League baseball championship (Class C).

Sept. 11-Chile Pres. Allende assassinated in military coup, three visiting Japanese temporarily detained on suspicion of being a socialist or communist.

Sept. 12-Japan fashion designer Hanse Mori wins Nieman-Marcus Award at Dallas, comparable to "Oscar" of dress industry.

Sept. 13-San Jose Mayor Norman Mineta challenges male-ban of League of Women Voters, doesn't want associate membership status.

Sept. 14-Court challenge brews over recall of Calif. auto license plates with "JAP", one Nikkei couple doesn't want to surrender his "JAP JAG". (See July 13).

Sept. 18-Actor George Takei near-victor (No. 2) in Los Angeles 10th district special election for council seat vacated by new Mayor Tom Bradley.

Sept. 18-Nisei police officer Kenji Arai awarded Los Angeles Medal of Valor.

Sept. 20-Natl 40 at 8 Society (American Legion honor auxiliary) eliminates all-white membership policy.

Sept. 21-St. Louis JACL helps raise \$10,000 for Japanese garden to be built at

Missouri Botanical Gardens.

Sept. 25-George Sakai, aide to Los Angeles Mayor Yorty (1963-73), honored at community testimonial; first Nisei appointed to mayor's office.

Sept. 27-Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi seeks law to limit foreign speculation in Hawaii; Japanese investments believed to be \$250-million in land, hotels, golf courses.

Sept. 27-New York federal judge orders bilingual (Spanish-English) workers for elections.

Sept. 28-NIMH awards \$148,945 grant to develop Asian American national mental health coalition; Special Services Group, L.A., recipient.

Sept. 29-Sacramento Asian Community Services, Inc., voluntarily disbands; workers to continue work in existing programs to help needy, aged, foreign-born youth.

Sept. 29-Fresno American Loyalty League (JACL) celebrates 50th anniversary; Fred Hirasuna cited.

October, 1973

Oct. 2-Calif. Gov. Reagan signs bill extending retirement credit to Nisei teachers interned during WW2.

Oct. 3-U.S. Government Printing Office assures "Jpn." as abbreviation for "Japan" or "Japanese".

Oct. 10-Fire guts Gardena Japanese Institute.

Oct. 10-Vice President Spiro Agnew resigns, claims innocence in alleged payoff while in public office.

Oct. 12-Israeli gunboat sinks Japanese freighter in Syrian port of Latakia as Middle-east conflict reopens Oct. 6.

Oct. 19-Liem Eng Tual, candidate for mayor of Seattle, exonerated of violation of city code of ethics; three members of ethics board appointed by Mayor Uhlman resign.

Oct. 19-San Jose Mayor Mineta declines run for lieutenant governor, will seek reelection in 1974.

Oct. 21-Proposed Japanese community center at Seattle may be \$100,000 more (to \$600,000) to comply with city ordinance for land to provide adequate parking.

Oct. 22-Sen. Inouye, in address at AFL-CIO national convention at Miami Beach, urges President Nixon to resign or face impeachment; first Watergate panelist to take issue.

Oct. 23-Nobel Prize for physics shared by trio including Dr. Kaeki, 48, Japan-born scientist at IBM research center, New York.

Oct. 28-JACL building fund kick-off dinner attracts over 500 at Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, as Sen. Inouye keynote speaker.

November, 1973

Nov. 1-Toyota Motors donates \$1,000,000 for Japan Institute at Harvard University.

Nov. 1-Natl JACL membership cards reissued.

Nov. 6-Liem Eng Tual defeated by incumbent Wes Uhlman in Seattle mayoralty election (98,498-91,002).

Nov. 7-Senate Watergate committee begins Phase III (campaign financing) with William M. Marumoto as lead witness, relates politicking with Spanish-speaking groups.

Nov. 8-Idaho Commission on Human Rights elects Hero Shiosaki of Blackfoot its chairman.

Nov. 9-Nikkei couple turns in "JAP JAG" auto license plates to Calif. Dept. of Motor Vehicles, last of nine offensive plates.

Nov. 10-FBI investigating charges of political and criminal activities involving Office of Minority Business Enterprise of Commerce Dept.

Nov. 12-Rep. Spark Matsunaga addresses 12th biennial

Japan-America Conference of Mayors and CoFC Presidents at San Francisco, calls for person-to-person communications to expand world trade.

Nov. 14-Calif. Criminal Intelligence Bulletin for July, 1973, on Chinese drug traffic in "racist", charges Chinese American group in suit against State Attorney General.

Nov. 10-U.S. Supreme Court rules U.S. employers may refuse to hire aliens (Espinoza v. Farah).

Nov. 20-One-third of East Coast-JARP budget of \$42,500 met for regional history of Issei.

Nov. 21-Japanese expedition looking for Loch Ness monster gives up after 75-day search.

Nov. 23-Gardena Mayor Ken Nakaoka threatens \$500,000 libel suit against Norman- die and Eldorado card clubs.

Nov. 24-Miss Teenage America honors go to Lori Matsukawa of Honolulu.

Thought for the Week We cannot all be great, but we can always attach ourselves to something that is great-Harry Emerson Fossdick

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# Explosive statements from witnesses mark eighth week

(PC, Aug. 27, 1949)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Norman Reyes

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

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

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

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

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

The documents included statements by Reyes to the effect that:

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

## Vagaries

(PC, Sept. 3, 1949)

Suisel Matsui, whose deposition was introduced by the defense last week in the "Tokyo Rose" trial, is one of the few Japanese actors ever imported by Hollywood. Matsui, a Tokyo comic, was brought by Paramount to the United States for a role in "Hell and High Water," a melodrama about the fishing fleet. Matsui appeared in a number of other Hollywood films and was for a time the cinematic counterpart of Frank Watanabe, the Japanese schoolboy character made famous by Eddie Holden on the old "Blue Monday Jamboree" show in Hollywood in the early 1930s.

"Frank Watanabe," as a radio and film character, was killed by the war and it was probably just as well because he was a racial stereotype of the "So sorry, please" school.

(PC, Sept. 17, 1949)

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

Incidentally, the talk is that Prosecutor De Wolfe's next case may be the Justice Department's case against the ILWU's Harry Bridges.

Foamy Saisho, one of the "Tokyo Roses" of Radio Tokyo, is now reviewing books for the Nippon Times in Tokyo.

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

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

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

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

That Major Ince did not object to helping in the production of the Zero Hour programs but objected only to actual broadcasting or use of his right name. (Ince, while in Japan, used his professional radio name, Ted Wallace.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

De Wolfe asked if any force had been exerted against Reyes to make him sign the statements to the FBI.

"No physical force," said Reyes.

"No threats," De Wolfe continued.

"No physical force, sir," Reyes repeated.

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

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

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

De Wolfe asked Reyes if, on Nov. 17, 1943, he broadcast:

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

"No sir," said Reyes.

De Wolfe asked if Reyes had broadcast:

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

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

De Wolfe wanted to know if Reyes broadcast:

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

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

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

## Damage repaired

It was not until shortly before noon, Tuesday (Aug. 23), that Collins got to work repairing some of the damage created by Reyes' appearance before De Wolfe.

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

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

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

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

One of the agents, he said, told him:

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

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

"I could count on nobody," Reyes said, softly and rapidly. "I saw these people here building up and trying to build up a case of treason against Mrs. d'Aquino ... if overt acts make a treason case, certainly I, who had worked at Radio Tokyo, was as open to the charge of treason."

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

He told the agents, he said, of the POW conspiracy to defeat the Zero Hour purposes, but that he could not recall any specific instances of the three sitting down and discussing it.

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

He added, then:

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

But Reyes added, he could

## PACIFIC CITIZEN

HOLIDAY ISSUE — SECTION B  
DECEMBER 21 - 28, 1973



VIGIL IN CORRIDOR—Defense Attorney Wayne Collins and Jun Toguri, father of the accused Iva d'Aquino, wait outside the San Francisco courtroom of Federal Judge Michael Roche before jury delivers verdict in the "Tokyo Rose" trial.

—Photo by Kameo Kido.

## The Smile of the Whale

Holiday Issue Short Story  
by Ferris Takahashi

"I won't meet him, I won't see him!" Atsuko shrieked. She ran from the room, sending a sliding door shut with an unseemly crash.

The family conference was resumed after a little general sigh.

"Mothers nowadays seem to have trouble teaching self-control to their daughters," Grandmother began with a sidelong look at Atsuko's mother.

"A spoiled child, it's true," her daughter-in-law promptly retorted. "But what can a mere mother do when every one pampers Atsuko's whims?"

"Hardly a child, at twenty-three," Aunt Mariko contributed. "Yet in my opinion, her spirit's to be admired. In my generation the real old-fashioned modest maidens put up the biggest fuss when they were most eager to get married!" She sipped tea with a beatific simper, her most annoying expression.

Aunt Mariko's husband promptly took his cue. He was one of the marriage arrangers and felt himself superlatively tactful and gifted in these affairs.

"Yes indeed, I notice in our Atsuko just the proper mixture of spirit and shyness that used to be so attractive in well-bred daughters of good families—facing a first meeting with a young man. She evidences very provocative personality traits and, may I be permitted to say, personality supercedes mere physical allure."

"Now, we're getting down to the nitty-gritty," interrupted brother Tetsuya. "Can't you all see, Atsuko's almost paranoid about her appearance? She spends hours in front of her mirror tearing herself down psychologically."

"Of course I haven't taken heavy college courses like Tetsuya," Atsuko's mother asserted with rising voice. "Atsuko's afraid of being turned down."

"Turned down?" Atsuko's uncle delicately touched his knuckle to his upper lip and suppressed a tiny cough. The very picture of a suave *baishakunin*. "Kenochi Homare turn down Kinnosuke Takayama's daughter? How funny. Homares have money, Takayamas have class."

Tatsuya broke in again: "If this Homare fellow is as sharp as you say, Uncle, is he really going to jump at Sister because our family line's longer than a monkey's tail? This is 1973! All the fellows I know expect a lot in a wife: good looks, nice temper, good at sports, bright in conversation."

"Atsuko's had lessons in all subjects, traditional and modern."

"Dad's spent a fortune on her; we'd be better off if she'd held down a job."

"Her conversation is mostly about herself."

"An inferiority complex."

"Sullen and proud at the same time."

"No close girl friends, a very poor trait."

The voices tripled, synchronized. Plates of delicious cookies were passed around; the gathering began to

## GIs, SWLs in testimony for Iva, trial nears end

(PC, Sept. 3, 1949)

A long parade of witnesses, most of whom volunteered their services to the defense of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, came forward this ninth week to put in a good word for the Nisei charged with treason for her Radio Tokyo broadcasts during the war.

Except for inability of the defense to introduce testimony relating to the alleged bribery of Hiromu Yagi, who appeared at the grand jury hearing on the "Tokyo Rose" case, by another witness at the same hearing, Harry Brundage, it was a good week for Wayne Collins, defense attorney, and his associates.

Witnesses included former servicemen from the army, navy and marine corps and a number of amateur short wave listeners (SWLs) from the west coast who kept their dials on Radio Tokyo throughout the war.

Testimony on the alleged bribery charge was contained in a deposition taken in Tokyo from Toshiakatsu Kodaira, AP reporter in Tokyo, who claimed that Brundage also tried to bribe him to testify falsely.

Brundage, a Cosmopolitan magazine editor, and Clark Lee, an early government witness, were the first war correspondents to see Iva d'Aquino after the occupation of Japan.

Tom De Wolf, prosecutor, objecting strenuously to introduction of the testimony, claimed it was immaterial, since Brundage has not been called as a witness in the case by either side.

George Olshausen, member of the defense, charged that Brundage's fare to Japan was paid by the United States Department of Justice, and that he was thereby acting at least partly as an agent of the government.

Collins pointed out that the government originally listed Brundage among its witnesses but did not call him.

Collins had more success with a deposition from Leslie Satoru Nakashima, UP correspondent in Tokyo.

Nakashima said, by deposition, that he was asked by Lee and Brundage to find "Tokyo Rose." He went he said, to Radio Tokyo, where he was told by Ken Oki, a government witness, that there never was a Tokyo Rose on the Zero Hour, but that there were actually five or six girls working on the program. Oki, however, gave him the name of Iva Toguri.

Later, Nakashima said, Lee told him to get Iva Toguri anyway and offer her \$2,000 for her exclusive story.

When Mrs. d'Aquino met the correspondents, Nakashima testified, she immediately said she was not "the" Tokyo Rose but only one of a number of

women who broadcast. Nakashima also remembered that Mrs. d'Aquino refused to take a check from Brundage, saying she didn't want it.

Nakashima also testified that Mrs. d'Aquino at one time told him she would welcome a trial anytime, anywhere, since she had never committed any treasonable act.

Charles S. Sexton, Jr., 28 of San Francisco, who was one of the first GIs to see Mrs. d'Aquino after the occupation, told the court that on Sept. 2 or 3, 1945 the defendant told him that she was only "one of several Tokyo Roses."

Sexton, who was a paratrooper in the war, also testified concerning a broadcast from Radio Tokyo, heard Dec. 3 or 4 of 1944, about a bomb attack on Leyte.

He was then aboard a transport enroute to Leyte, he said, and heard a woman with a "slight Oriental" accent say that the beaches of Leyte "would be bombed again that night."

"I remember that because I remember the sailors telling me I was going to a bad place, probably," said Sexton.

The testimony assumed some importance in the trial, since it suggests that a statement of this sort, earlier attributed to the defendant, might have been made by another female broadcaster. Witnesses have again and again testified that Mrs. d'Aquino speaks with a straight "American" accent.

Sexton, who visited Mrs. d'Aquino with another paratrooper, said that the defendant told them she left California to be with her aunt, who was ill, and that in her work with Radio Tokyo she met many prisoners of war.

"She said she had known several American prisoners of war," said Sexton, "and she had been able to help some of them, providing them with rations. She seemed to be very friendly to the Americans and was very pleasant."

Under cross-examination, Sexton admitted to De Wolfe that Mrs. d'Aquino, before the paratroopers left, autographed a letter "Tokyo Rose" Iva Toguri" for the other paratrooper.

Sexton insisted, however, that she knew she had been referred to as "Tokyo Rose," but that she said she was not the only one so designated.

Efforts of the defense to get testimony showing that Mrs. d'Aquino's "Orphan Ann" broadcasts were considered by the army a strong morale-building factor for American troops in the Aleutians were not entirely successful, though Collins tried to make an offer of proof through witness Kamini Kant Gupta, Berkeley resident and a warrant officer in Alaska throughout the war.

The testimony, to be given through a classified bulletin in the Zero Hour by the army, was not allowed.

Gupta, of East Indian descent, was one of two brothers testifying voluntarily this week for the witness.

Earlier, his brother Nalini Kant Gupta, 27, said he heard the Zero Hour many times while stationed at Eniwetok, Saipan and Okinawa. The Zero Hour was an "entertainment" program, he said. He testified that the men "would stop whatever they were doing to listen to the program."

Important testimony came from Robert Speed, 29-year-old U.C. Law graduate, who said that he could find no propaganda in the Zero Hour broadcasts when he tried to do so while stationed in the Pacific.

Speed said that as a member of regimental intelligence, his job was to take Japanese prisoners through loud speaker broadcasts.

He listened to the Zero Hour program, he said, in an attempt to find out what kind of propaganda the Japanese were using on allied troops.

He could find no propaganda on that particular program, he said, though he did find it on other Radio Tokyo broadcasts.

After that, he said, he "just listened for entertainment."

He also said that the Zero Hour "was about the only entertainment we could get" until the armed forces radio broadcasts were produced.

Speed denied that army, navy or other military intelligence had ever alerted him to listen to the Zero Hour, or that, on the other hand, he had never been told he was not to listen.

Collins declared that this testimony, to which De Wolfe objected, was to counteract testimony given by a government witness that he had been alerted to "watch" the Zero Hour broadcasts.

Testimony that the legend of "Tokyo Rose" was circulating among servicemen long before the defendant took to the air came from James Frank Whitten, 49, of Torrance, California, who said he heard the name used as early as April, 1942. (Mrs. d'Aquino made her first broadcast in November, 1943.)

Whitten said that he was a chief petty officer stationed at Midway in April, 1942, when a fellow officer asked if he wanted to hear "Tokyo Rose."

"Who's 'Tokyo Rose'?" Whitten answered. The radio was then turned on. Whitten said, and he heard a feminine voice reading a news broadcast over Radio Tokyo.

Later that same year, Whitten continued, he heard a number of other stories about "Tokyo Rose."

Whitten said that one of the statements attributed to Mrs. d'Aquino by prosecution witnesses was much like other "scary stories" he heard.

Sam Stanley, 56, of Berkeley, a baker first class with the Seabees, said that the men "always thought of her as a friend."

The former Seabee said that the men who listened with him to the Zero Hour always hoped that "Tokyo Rose" would tell "dirty and smutty stories."

"But she never did," he added.

He described her voice as being "lilting—typically American."

William G. Paul, 23, Redwood City insurance adjuster and ex-navy man, and Duane Franklin Mosier, 23, of Albany, Calif., onetime marine, substantiated the defense stand that Mr. d'Aquino produced entertainment, rather than propaganda.

Both said they had never heard any obscene or profane words broadcast by "Orphan Ann." Both said they never heard "Orphan Ann" broadcast news, predictions of ship or troop movements or casualty reports.

They described her voice as being "pleasant," "American," "appealing," and "soft."

Adam Walker, a small, serious 50-year-old lumber clerk and short wave listener, told the court he logged several thousand POW messages from Radio Tokyo during the war and relayed them to relatives here and in other countries.

Walker said he listened "almost exclusively" to Radio Tokyo seven nights a week throughout the war, but said he never had heard of the Zero Hour. (The Zero Hour was heard on the west coast at approximately 2 a.m.)

Asked if he had ever heard any smut or obscenity over Radio Tokyo, Walker replied, "I could let my children listen to it anytime" and added that they, then aged 7 and 9, often did.

Mrs. May E. Hagedorn of Everett, Wash., also a short wave listener, said she was another avid Radio Tokyo listener throughout the war, logging POW messages for relatives of prisoners.

Mrs. Hagedorn, who wore a bright turquoise felt hat perched on her curly grey hair, said that she heard at least six women give news broadcasts over Radio Tokyo and that Manila, Saigon and Java stations also used women news announcers.

Gustav C. Gallagher, 73, of San Francisco, another SWL, testified that the Japanese, at the height of their southern invasion, had 200 radio outlets for their programs.

Gallagher brought on the first spontaneous burst of laughter in the courtroom when he misunderstood a question directed at him by Collins.

Collins asked if he had ever heard women broadcasting news from Radio Tokyo.

"No" was the reply.

Had he ever heard any women broadcasting news commentaries?

Gallagher, who had asked that questions be repeated on a number of occasions because he is hard of hearing, mumbled over that one.

He didn't quite get that, he said. Did Collins say, "Tom and Jerries?"

Judge, jury and spectators shook with laughter that was not quelled for several minutes. Judge Michael J. Roche covered his face with a large white handkerchief, and emerged still red-faced and grinning, a full two minutes later.



## Eight week

From Page B-1

tell the FBI agents no specific instances substantiated by dates, of discussions to defeat the Zero Hour purpose.

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

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

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

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

### Depositions

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

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

Second deposition, taken from Lily Ghevenian, Radio Tokyo typist who typed up the

defendant's scripts, denied any knowledge of scripts containing material the government has labeled treasonous.

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

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

The testimony of nine witnesses entered court records Wednesday (Aug. 24) and Thursday (Aug. 25) in depositions offered by the defense.

Gathered in Japan from former co-workers of the defendant and persons associated with Radio Tokyo and Bunka prison, the depositions corroborated many points in the case for Mrs. d'Aquino.

Included was the testimony of Ruth Hayakawa and Fumiyu Saisho, former broadcaster on Radio Tokyo, whose names have cropped up in numerous instances as the women who might have made some of the broadcasts attributed to the defendant.

Miss Hayakawa, who like Mrs. d'Aquino was a UCLA student, testified that at one time she thought she was the person called "Tokyo Rose" by the American GIs. She

added that she considered her own voice "soft and appealing, whereas Iva's was not."

She said she never heard Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast anything "detrimental" to the United States.

Miss Saisho's deposition described the defendant's voice as being "rather masculine" and "low and throaty."

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

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

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

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

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

## 3 schoolmates defend Iva in trial's 9th week

(PC, Sept. 3, 1949)

It was midafternoon in Tokyo. The month was February, the year 1942.

They were three girls from school, and they walked down the street toward the "EI" station.

Suddenly one of them admitted she was an American citizen, this in Tokyo during the war.

The second said she was, too. So did the third.

It was almost a pact. They told each other they would not, whatever happened, renounce their American citizenship for Japanese citizenship.

The first girl was Iva Toguri (now d'Aquino), defendant in the nine-week old "Tokyo Rose" treason trial.

The second was Yoneko Matsunaga (now Mrs. Albert Kanzaki of New York City) who later went on Radio Tokyo as the girl on the German Hour, and the third was Chiyeko Ito, now a typist-clerk in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kanzaki and Miss Ito, both of whom were in their 'teens at the time, testified this week in San Francisco in defense of their friend.

The two witnesses gave similar testimony on the wartime conduct and attitude of Mrs. d'Aquino; she was consistently a loyal American

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

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

"What about dogs and cats?"

The last was followed by a succinct:

"How many did you consume?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

who reiterated again and again that she would keep her American citizenship, whatever happened; she was under constant pressure from police and Kempeitai and neighbors to give up her American citizenship; and she was only waiting for America to win the war so that she could return home.

Mrs. Kanzaki remembered a number of things Mrs. d'Aquino had said in Japan during the war.

"Iva stated America had the upper hand and Japan didn't have a chance," she recalled on the stand. "She always spoke of returning to America and waiting until America won so she could come back."

Mrs. Kanzaki said that she was conscripted for work on the German Hour while a student at Ferris seminary in Yokohama.

She saw the defendant approximately once a week at Radio Tokyo, where both broadcast, but "it was impossible to talk," she said, "because there were too many plainclothes policemen, even among the employees there."

She herself was told, she related, never to associate with the staff of the Zero Hour "because they were enemies of Japan."

Turn to Next Page

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## Ninth week —

From Page B-2

On one occasion, she recalled, Mrs. d'Aquino told her she herself did not associate with the Japanese, but with the prisoners of war Mrs. Kanazaki remembered that Mrs. d'Aquino never called the Japanese "Japanese," but that she did not recall exactly what term the defendant used.

Pretty Mrs. Kanazaki, whose sweet voice only partially concealed a lively and spirited nature, just as her black smock-suit only partly hid her impending motherhood, gave as good as she got on the witness stand.

Under cross-examination, she was confronted by a signed statement she had given the FBI in New York City on June 20 of this year.

Tom De Wolfe, prosecutor, suggested that Wayne Collins, defense attorney had told her not to speak to any agents of the FBI.

"I wish he had," Mrs. Kanazaki said, "I wouldn't have given a statement."

Mrs. Kanazaki, De Wolfe said meaningfully, would take an attorney's advice and refuse to talk to a representative of the United States government?

"In a case like this," she said, "an attorney is always handy."

She had also been very sick that day, she said, with "morning sickness," and added, "I didn't want to get sick in front of him (the FBI agent)."

But, De Wolfe persisted, she signed the statement freely and voluntarily?

"I didn't know I could refuse," she answered, "so I signed it."

The statement, when finally read to the court, proved not too incriminating.

It did reveal that Mrs. Kanazaki, upon reading an article about "Rose of Tokyo," had immediately "identified" Mrs. d'Aquino as the person referred to "because she was the only woman known to have a regular big program."

It also contained the statement:

"I never heard her say anything against the United States or anything in favor of it, nor did she express a desire to have the United States win the war. Neither did she express a desire for Japan to win the war."

Mrs. Kanazaki's own story was almost as dramatic as that of the defendant.

She went to Japan at the age of 11 to further her schooling. She was enrolled in a girls high school, but changed to Waseda International Institute because she couldn't speak Japanese.

In September of 1943, she entered Ferris seminary, where, in May, 1944, all the students were conscripted for war service by the army. Mrs. Kanazaki went out on several jobs, including inkling torpedoes and doing clerical work at a celluloid factory.

Late in May she was ordered to go on the German Hour, a program for which the German embassy provided material.

Her work was primarily disc jockey work, she said.

Miss Ito, now 26 years old and a typist-clerk in Los Angeles, said that from 1942 throughout the war, Mrs. d'Aquino advised her to keep her United States citizenship just as she would keep hers, "no matter what happened."

Miss Ito was one of a long list of witnesses for the defense this week.

They included west coast amateur short wave listeners who heard Radio Tokyo daily during the war and former army, navy and marine corps men who heard the Zero Hour program over which the defendant broadcast as "Orphan Ann."

Most of them had volunteered to testify for the defendant.

Their testimony bore out defense contentions that Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast an "entertainment" program rather than a propaganda program; that she never made statements that could be interpreted as morale-destroying; and that the legend of "Tokyo Rose" originated long before Mrs. d'Aquino made any broadcasts over Radio Tokyo.

The pace of the trial speeded up in this ninth week, with an even dozen witnesses going on the stand in the first three days alone.

The defendant's hollow-cheeked face told the strain of the long and weary trial, but she continued to follow the case with her usual interest.

Miss Ito, a friend of the defendant since childhood, told a story that paralleled in many ways the story of Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

She had gone with the defendant to Japan, she told the court in her shy, soft voice, aboard the Arabia Maru, which left the United States on July 5, 1941.

Both she and Mrs. d'Aquino tried to get passage home just before the war started, but could not because they had re-entry permits instead of passports.

Miss Ito, then 18, and Mrs. d'Aquino then enrolled in language courses to improve their Japanese. Mrs. d'Aquino found a job with the Domei news agency and later was able to help Miss Ito get a job there, too.

They saw each other often, these two friends from Los Angeles.

"Iva said she couldn't understand why the Jap militarists started the war. Iva said she couldn't stand Japan at all," said Miss Ito.

Police and Kempeitai agents often visited them at their home, Miss Ito said, urging them to take out Japanese citizenship, said Miss Ito:

"When we met, we'd say, 'Well, the police were out at the house again,' and she'd say, 'Well, I'm going to keep my citizenship.'"

The 1942 mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast cropped up in the trial when U.S. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe produced a statement

given by Miss Ito to FBI agents in San Francisco on Oct. 7, 1948.

The five-page statement, which was read to the jury by De Wolfe, said that Miss Ito and the defendant could have returned to the United States aboard the repatriation ship, the Gripsholm, but cancelled their applications because they had heard of the wartime evacuation.

"Iva said she did not think much of going home, that is, to the United States, because the Japanese were being interned in the United States and she felt she also might be interned when she arrived since she had recently been in Japan," Miss Ito's statement said.

"I didn't care particularly," it continued, "but said if she would stick it out, I would too."

Mrs. d'Aquino, according to the statement given the FBI, found her work at Radio Tokyo "interesting" and liked the job because her hours were short and the pay better than at her previous Domei job.

Prior to reading the statement, De Wolfe asked Miss Ito if she had signed the statement voluntarily.

## Iva on the stand, denies ever being a traitor

(PC, Sept. 10, 1949)

Iva Toguri d'Aquino took the stand in her own defense this (tenth) week and denied that she had ever been a traitor to the United States.

The 33-year-old Nisei who stands trial in federal court here as "Tokyo Rose" maintained stoutly that throughout her war years in Japan she never acted against the interests of her country and that she maintained her American citizenship despite constant threat and pressure from the Japanese.

For the first time since the trial began the court heard the voice and the story of the defendant herself.

Much of her story had been told before, from one view or another, by the numerous prosecution and defense witnesses who have preceded her to the stand.

This week she told her own story.

Her face was pale, almost haggard, and she looked older than when she first appeared in court on July 5, the day the trial began.

She wore the same pale grey suit she has worn so much during the past weeks, with a high-necked white blouse with a ruffle at the throat.

Her appearance on the stand was clearly a surprise to most of the courtroom, which jerked into action when, at 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday (Sept. 7) her attorney called her to the stand. She moved forward quickly, head slightly bent.

Her father, Jun Toguri, her sister June Toguri Horii, and her husband, Felipe J. d'Aquino, sat together on the bench directly behind the defense table.

D'Aquino, who had been the preceding witness, watched her anxiously.

The defendant's voice, subject of so much testimony during the last nine and one-half weeks, was harsh and jerky as she gave her name to the court, but under questioning by attorney Wayne Collins it calmed into a flat, husky voice.

She enunciated her words clearly and her voice carried throughout the courtroom.

Her mouth worked nervously as she began the story of her life.

She was born July 4, 1916 in Los Angeles, she said, the daughter of Jun and Fumi Toguri. Her father was a naturalized British subject of Canada. Her mother had died in 1942 in the Gila river relocation center.

She had a brother Fred and two sisters, June and Ibez.

She had a child, it was now dead. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe's objections prevented further questioning on this line.

The English language was spoken in her home. Her father spoke it always, and her mother, she added with a smile, spoke "broken English."

A third of the way down the courtroom her sister wept quietly and Jun Toguri dabbed at his nose with a handkerchief.

The story of Iva Toguri d'Aquino went on.

Much of it had been told before by other witnesses. Now Mrs. d'Aquino told it in her own way.

The Toguri family had lived in Los Angeles, Calexico, San Diego, and Compton.

In Compton she went to a Japanese language school, but she gave it up after five or six

After much hesitation, Miss Ito said softly, "I had no other choice."

She was not threatened or coerced, De Wolfe asked. Miss Ito murmured, "No. 'You signed it freely and voluntarily, didn't you?'"

Miss Ito's answer, barely whispered, was, "Under the circumstances."

De Wolfe drew the admission from the Nisei that the defendant, even after her marriage to Felipe d'Aquino, had said she was an American citizen. (The defense contends that Mrs. d'Aquino acquired Portuguese citizenship upon her marriage to d'Aquino, a Portuguese national.)

Miss Ito told the court that she had received subpoenas from both the defense and the prosecution to testify in the case.

Wayne Collins, Mrs. d'Aquino's attorney, pointed out that the government's subpoena ordered Miss Ito to appear as a witness in June 27, 1949, a day actually prior to the date set for the opening of the case. Instead of appearing as a witness, Collins said, Miss Ito on that day was questioned by the FBI agents who took down the statements read to the court.

She had no money, having lived on the \$300 which she landed in Japan.

She had read, she said, of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, and she did not know if her family had the money.

She cancelled her application.

From that point she began to work for a living. She went to the language school two hours daily, gave piano lessons to help pay for her tuition. She had taken a job in June with the Domei news agency, monitoring English language short wave broadcasts. Her pay at Domei was 110 yen a month, minus a 25 per cent tax.

In December of 1943 she quit her Domei job and the month following began to work for the Danish legation as a clerk-typist.

"I was fortunate to get the job," she said. There had been a large number of applicants, of whom she was the last.

Mrs. d'Aquino went to Radio Tokyo as a typist, on Aug. 23, 1943, she said, and met her co-workers to be, Captain Wallace Ince, Major Charles Cousins and Lt. Norman Reyes, on the following day.

The three men, who broadcast on the Zero Hour programs which culminated in Mrs. d'Aquino's trial, were the first, second and third witnesses to testify in her defense.

"They were so sadly dressed I asked Ruth Hayakawa (an announcer) who they were," Mrs. d'Aquino said.

It was on Nov. 10 or 11, she said, that she learned she was to go on the Zero Hour. When she protested, she was told that she was an alien and had no choice, and that she was under army orders to broadcast.

Mrs. d'Aquino said she learned from Cousins that the three prisoners had chosen her for broadcasting because they did not trust any of the other girls at Radio Tokyo.

"We chose you for a specific reason," she said. Cousins told her, "I am going to write all the scripts. Place yourself in my hands and just do exactly what I tell you."

She also said Cousins told her the main purpose of the program was to send POW

messages to lift the morale of families of prisoners.

Numerous objections by the prosecution prevented testimony by the defendant on the question of duress and coercion exerted on the prisoners of war to force them to broadcast.

She said, however, that Cousins told her of police and army brutality and of the consequences of refusing to obey army orders to broadcast for the Japanese.

Mrs. d'Aquino said her own cousin had been thrown into prison for disobeying police orders, and that persons who refused to comply were taken away by Kempeitai agents and never heard from again.

Mrs. d'Aquino said that she and her husband spent 50 to 80 yen a month in buying food, medicine and tobacco for the prisoners.

She obtained sugar from the Danish ministry, she said, and brought it to them, and bartered good for cigarettes.

She said she also bought vitamins, whale oil capsules, quinine, aspirin and yeast tablets for the prisoners.

The Nisei said she first heard the label, "Tokyo Rose," in April of 1944, when George Mitsushio, Radio Tokyo official and a prosecution witness brought in a foreign news report that someone called "Tokyo Rose" was broadcasting Sundays from Radio Tokyo.

At that time, Mrs. d'Aquino said, Mitsushio said the program actually referred to one broadcast "from the south," possibly a station in the Philippines, Java, Saigon or even Shanghai. Cousins added, Mrs. d'Aquino said, that the report could not refer to anyone at Radio Tokyo because it had specified the broadcasts were made on Sunday.

The Nisei testified that she was absent on many occasions from Radio Tokyo, including a 23-day period at the beginning of 1944, a two week period in August, and a six-week period in the spring of 1945.

During these absences, she said, other women substituted for her on the program. She named among the substitutes Miss Hayakawa, Mieko Furuya and Mary Ishii.

**Felipe d'Aquino**

Thin, anxious Felipe J. d'Aquino went on the stand Tuesday (Sept. 6) morning and dropped into place more pieces in the jigsaw of evidence which, the defense hopes, will eventually make a clear enough picture of the Nisei defendant as a loyal American to win her acquittal.

The 28-year-old husband of Iva Toguri d'Aquino wore a grey suit, white shirt and patterned tie. He testified in a low voice in excellent English.

D'Aquino, who is a Portuguese national of one-fourth Portuguese blood and three-quarters Japanese ancestry, told the court he met his wife in July, 1942, when both were monitoring short wave broadcasts at

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Tenth week -

Atago hill, Domei news agency listening post.

It was in that first month, he said, that she told him she wanted America to win the war and that Japan never could win. After that, he remembered, she told him that she was an American, that she was "all for America," and that she "laughed behind the backs of Japanese militarists" and told him, "It's a pity they can be fooled so easily."

She left her Domei job, he said, "because the place became untenable for her." There had been an argument at Domei, he said, over news items on the Coral Sea battle.

"She was glad the Americans had won," d'Aquino said. "The workers were fully Japanese, and they didn't like that... she said openly she was an American citizen and also wanted the Americans to win."

"I myself got into a fist fight, sir," he added. "I sided with my wife and backed up my wife's statement."

D e W o l f e, in cross-examination, tried to discredit the story by indicating that, despite these statements, no disciplinary action had been taken against the defendant for making pro-American statements in the presence of Japanese.

D'Aquino said that the coworkers were not Japanese but were "Nisei." He added they were pro-Japanese.

D'Aquino described his wife's purchase of food, medicine and tobacco, many of them on the black market, for American prisoners of war at Radio Tokyo. He and his wife bought vitamins, aspirins and citrus fruits, he said, and he told how his wife got up early in the morning to stand in line to buy "Hikari" cigarettes and how she took advantage of weekends to go to the country to buy fruits and vegetables.

D'Aquino said that he saw and heard his wife broadcast almost every day from December 1943, until the fall of 1944, after which he heard her approximately once a week.

He denied that he had at any time heard her make any of the statements other witnesses have said they heard her make on the air.

Attorney Collins read off 40 statements, asking if d'Aquino had heard his wife broadcast any of them.

To each one he answered with a quick "No, sir."

His impassive face showed surprise only once. On the twenty-sixth statement, which was, "I'm going to get my loving tonight, how about you?" d'Aquino straightened up and said with emphasis, "Nothing like that, sir."

The defendant's husband testified to numerous absences of the Nisei broadcaster from her Radio Tokyo job, a point which the defense has emphasized throughout the trial to show other announcers might have made certain specific

statements attributed to her.

He appeared to be somewhat less than gallant in describing his wife's radio voice. No, he said, he would not describe it as being "appealing" or "soft." He thought it was "very harsh and throaty," but improved after daily coaching. About six months after she went on the air, he said, he thought it was "very gay and lively, sir."

He also said that he did not think his wife read her scripts "intelligently" or that she read them "with meaning."

**Wife's detention**

D'Aquino recounted the dates of his wife's arrests and imprisonment. She was first arrested by the CIC in September, 1945, he said, and released after a single day. On Oct. 15 she was rearrested at her home and held in Yokohama prison until mid-November, when she was transferred to Sugamo prison, where she was kept until Oct. 25, 1946, when she was unconditionally released.

Collins also managed to bring out, in questioning d'Aquino, that the defendant was arrested as an American citizen, treated as a Japanese while at Sugamo, and later given a ration card as a Portuguese national.

De Wolfe, dissatisfied with d'Aquino's story of the defendant's absences from work at Radio Tokyo, pointed out that no action was taken against Mrs. d'Aquino for her numerous absences, and that she actually got a raise in pay, and that she was never jailed by the Japanese police for making pro-American utterances.

After his appearance on the stand, d'Aquino sat down by Mrs. Horii and watched anxiously as his wife testified.

**Other announcers**

D'Aquino's appearance on the stand was preceded by a deposition taken in Tokyo from Ken Murayama, now a translator in the film industry.

Murayama's deposition emphasized a major angle in the defense case - that the things witnesses have said they heard coming from "Tokyo Rose" might well have been said by any one of a number of women broadcasters who announce over not only Radio Tokyo but other Japanese-controlled stations as well.

Murayama, who wrote the scripts for one of these women, a torch-singer, Myrtle Linton in Manila, said the program for which he wrote was designed to create homesickness in the soldier of the South Pacific and remind them of good times back home in the states.

Miss Linton's radio voice, he said, was "very good."

Murayama described himself as a translator for the movies in Tokyo. He was born in New York City in 1911 and is a graduate of George Washington University. He became a Japanese national in 1939.

she had broadcast under fear and coercion.

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

Mrs. d'Aquino's thin cheeks were drawn with exhaustion on this eleventh week of her treason trial.

Her eyelids flickered nervously.

Since her first appearance on the stand the preceding Wednesday (Sept. 7) she had gone over and over her experiences in Japan from 1941 to 1948.

Mrs. d'Aquino's testimony was followed by introduction of documents and testimony from Theodore Tamba, defense counsel who gathered depositions for the defendant in Japan earlier this year.

Tamba directly contradicted testimony given by three prosecution witnesses, George Mitsushio, Ken Oki and Hisashi Moriyama.

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

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

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



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Prosecution blasts in cross-examination

PC, Sept. 17, 1949)

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

The Nisei defendant had undergone three days of direct examination, followed by three days of scathing cross-examination by U. S. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe. He had wrung from her only partial admissions on three of the Overt Acts with which she is charged.

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

She denied emphatically the other five charges:

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

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

(VI) That she made the broadcast on the loss of ships.

(VII) That she prepared a radio script.

(VIII) That she participated in an entertainment dialogue.

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



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were "outright concentration camps for American citizens."

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

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

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

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

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

"Yes."

"It was your voice?"

"It sounded like my voice."

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

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

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

"Yes, it's my voice."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Wolfe went steadily to act III.

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

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

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

She had made reference to it, said Dr. Wolfe.

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

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

"I'm afraid I can't answer that."

Act IV came along.

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

"Yes, there was a so-called party," Mrs. d'Aquino recalled.

**a Legend**

(Oct. 8, 1949)

Michael J. Roche, in going to a term of ten years in punishing a legend rather than the dock of justice.

Rose" which gave the trial of the girl announcer known as "Tokyo Rose" was in existence at Radio Tokyo. It was resulted in demands from others that she be tried and once dropped the case.

disturbing contradictions which covered the trial. Francisco newspapers have d'Aquino was on trial for her to her American war. There were other associated with the "Zero" but they had renounced only citizens can be tried of treason.

ment stemmed from the American nationality.

With Radio Tokyo, only one trial on treason charges. It of this fact which was pathy evident in her behalf of whom seemed to agree who voted 9 to 1 for her free on a verdict and were to jury. It is possible that the verdict had not been the Alameda Times-Star the trial to the government. patriotic duty to bring out sentence imposed by Judge

But she never attended a party for Misa Furuya. "I didn't even know she was going to get married."

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

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

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

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

The statement three witnesses have said she made was:

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

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

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

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

Dr. Wolfe read the entertainment dialogue which she is charged with participating in, according to Act VIII.

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

Dr. Wolfe asked if she would say she had not read it over the air.

"I'll say I did not because I do not recall any of it."

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

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

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

**Final remarks by gov't attorneys**

(PC, Sept. 24, 1949)

Calling for the conviction of Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino on eight counts of overt acts of treason during World War II, Prosecutor Tom Dr. Wolfe completed the government's final arguments at 11:30 a.m. on Sept. 23.

The jury was recessed for the weekend and was ordered back at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 26 when Federal Judge Michael J. Roche will deliver his final instructions.

In his final argument to the jury, Dr. Wolfe made a long and impassioned talk in which he referred to Mrs. d'Aquino as a "betrayer of her native land" and a "betrayer of her government in time of need, a female Nipponese turncoat and a female Benedict Arnold."

Defense and prosecution this week concluded presentation of the case for and against Iva Toguri, d'Aquino, 33-year-old Nisei accused of treason.

Tom Dr. Wolfe, U.S. attorney and head of the prosecution, ended on Friday, the 56th day of the long "Tokyo Rose" trial, the government's closing argument.

It was a blistering attack upon the defense position that Mrs. d'Aquino throughout the war maintained her American loyalty and aided the American cause.

He was preceded, during the week, by Frank J. Hennessey, U.S. district attorney, who gave the government argument and George Olshausen, defense attorney, who presented the argument for the Nisei.

Characterizing Mrs. d'Aquino as a "smart plumber" and "clever," Dr. Wolfe charged her with being a woman "quite ambitious to better herself, even though it be by working for the land of the enemy."

He characterized the defense as follows:

The Zero Hour, over which the defendant made allegedly treasonous broadcasts under the name of "Orphan Ann" was actually an "entertainment program," rather than a propaganda program. But if any propaganda came over the Zero Hour, it was spoken by some woman other than the defendant. And if she actually broadcast propaganda, it was under duress. In any case, the defendant should be acquitted because she owed no allegiance to the United States since she had been a Portuguese national since her marriage to Felipe d'Aquino.

"It's a clever defense," Dr. Wolfe told the jury. "It has inherent in it the ingenious

American holidays whenever she could.

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

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

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

She took a vast amount of luggage, 30 boxes, said De Wolfe.

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

## Final question

In re-cross examination De Wolfe pointed out that the defendant, in applying for "re-establishment" of her American citizenship, was actually applying for a passport to return to the United States and that in the application she entered an affidavit which proclaimed herself a native-born American citizen.

But Mrs. d'Aquino stuck to her story. The entire purpose of the application, she said, was to re-establish her American citizenship. The passport was part of the application, she said.

"You now claim American citizenship, don't you?" asked De Wolfe.

"I don't know what I claim," replied Mrs. d'Aquino. "I haven't received any answer from the State Department. I don't know what I can claim."

Attorney Collins had only two questions for her.

"Mrs. d'Aquino," he asked, "do you still want to be a citizen of the United States?"

"Yes," she replied.

"You know what your citizenship actually is, don't you?"

"I really don't."

A moment later she walked from the witness chair.

She sank wearily into her seat at the defense table. She sank her head into her hands. Her eyes closed tight, she pressed her fingertips into her temple.

The defense, thus, rested its case.

## Arrests made

## and defense

art of the criminal lawyer."

The eight overt acts with which Mrs. d'Aquino is charged, said De Wolfe, "can be innocent and innocuous on their face."

But taken in their proper environmental setting, he said, they can amount to acts of treason.

He told the jury it had only to find the defendant guilty of one of the acts of treason to bring in a conviction.

The treason need not have been successful, he added to find the defendant guilty.

He decried the defense contention that Mrs. d'Aquino was under duress during her employment as a radio announcer.

The law recognizes only the fear of death or of serious bodily harm, he told the jury, as duress. The evidence must also show, he said, that she left the service of the enemy as soon as he possibly could. The evidence shows she did not, he said.

Answering the defense charge that some of the government witnesses were not credible witnesses, De Wolfe said of the Japanese alien and former-Nisei witnesses:

"I don't recall any of them babbling over... It wasn't easy for the United States to get the facts out of those Japanese. They were reluctant witnesses. They have no axe to grind in behalf of us and our government."

## U.S. Summation

Hennessey, in opening the government argument, called reason "one of the most vicious, wicked and atrocious crimes known to the law."

Mrs. d'Aquino, the scholarly S. district attorney said, has always owed her allegiance to the United States. He said the government was not concerned with the defense argument that she lost her American citizenship through marriage to a Portuguese national.

"The United States passes on the status of citizenship of its citizens," he said.

Hennessey charged that the defendant was made aware of the propaganda purpose of the Zero Hour but continued for 21 months afterwards as an announcer.

She was not under military orders to broadcast, he said, the broadcast because she found the work more satisfying in typing, because it gave her more leisure and because she received more money.

He said that despite absences from her job totaling four months in all, Mrs. d'Aquino was not disciplined. At the same time, he said, her wages were increased to 180 yen.

Hennessey said that the name "Tokyo Rose," was not in itself important.

"We are more concerned in this case with 'Orphan Annie' than 'Tokyo Rose,'" the U.S. attorney told the jury.

He said Mrs. d'Aquino was the only person who used the name "Orphan Annie," and that it was "Orphan Annie" who made the treasonous broadcasts over the Zero Hour.

"But," he added, "the defendant seems to have accepted the appellation."

He said Mrs. d'Aquino signed "Iva Toguri — Tokyo Rose" on a number of articles, including a yen note and radio scripts.

Hennessey decried the idea that there was a conspiracy among Zero Hour personnel "sabotage" the propaganda purposes of the program.

Major Charles E. Cousins, Captain Wallace Ince and Lt. Norman Reyes, prisoners of war who produced the Zero Hour "collaborated" with the Japanese in putting on the program, Hennessey said.

If they actually planned to sabotage the propaganda purpose, Hennessey said, they did not succeed in their plan to make it an entertainment program.

"I don't think there was any agreement," he added. "They were doing pretty well for prisoners of war."

Hennessey read at length from trial transcripts to prove the eight overt acts charged against the defendant.

## Summation for Iva

The gangly, scholarly George Olshausen went on at 3.20 the same day to begin the summation for the defense.

Official government recordings and transcripts of the Zero Hour, Olshausen said, have not provided a single instance of treason or intent of treason, despite the fact that the Zero Hour was monitored for 16 months by Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service monitoring stations.

The inflammatory statements attributed to the defendant, he continued, have all been given in testimony in isolated instances by ex-GIs who have quoted statements five years after they were alleged to have been made.

Had the Zero Hour produced any proof of treason on the part of the defendant, Olshausen said, the government monitoring stations would have preserved records of them either in transcripts or recordings.

The eight overt acts of treason, he continued, are unimportant out of their context.

In themselves each might be true, he said, but in their setting they are part of the Zero Hour as an entertainment program.

"If the prosecution is forced to bring in stuff like this to find treason," he said, "they're hard put to find treason against the defendant."

Act VII, which states that the defendant prepared a script for broadcast, he decried as inconsequential. She might have been preparing "an advertisement for Quaker Oats," said Olshausen.

The attorney said that Mrs. d'Aquino had at all times claimed American citizenship, but that it was American officialdom which placed her citizenship in doubt.

He said that in 1941 the American consulate had said her citizenship "was not proven" when she applied for an American passport, that in 1945 she was arrested as an American citizen by the occupation forces; that she was classified as a Japanese national while imprisoned at Sugamo prison; that she was released and then told she was "stateless" when she applied for reestablishment of her American citizenship.

Olshausen said that the two witnesses to most of the overt acts, George Mitsushio and Ken Oki, were not credible witnesses. He said they were formerly American citizens, had taken Japanese citizenship during the war and then found themselves in a country occupied by Americans.

Mitsushio and Oki, he said, were "so scared" they would do anything to get on the "good side" of the occupation government, including changing of testimony to suit the government.

Olshausen went lengthily into the credibility of witnesses who have testified to hearing morale - damaging and inflammatory statements by the defendants.

He charged that some of them were mere "rumors."

He challenged many of them on the time element. He pointed out that Gilbert Velasquez, ex-GI, had testified he heard the defendant from East New Guinea between 6 and 7 p.m. on Dec. 23 or 24.

He pointed out that during the



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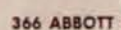
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# The Smile of the Whale

From Page B-1

"Then, isn't marriage to a rich fellow like Homare the best chance you'll ever have? He's seen you at a concert, remember, and he's still willing to go ahead. If you know anything about fishing — it's the same thing. Your line's in, nothing happens, you're discouraged. You hook into a fine, big fish, a real prize, you expect he'll shake the hook and get away. You expect that, right?"

But somehow, in spirit of yourself, you and him and all of a sudden, nothing's impossible any more. And people stand around envying you; can you imagine how that feels? You'll be by the side of this good-looking fellow, there'll be envy in the eyes of other girls and you'll know, this is really living. It's kind of sick, in a way, but you've got a sickness, Atsuko, that only another kind of disease can shake off."

THE DEPARTURE of a honeymoon couple from Haneida airport was always a small event, this was a big one because of the names of the families involved. Photographers from all the newspapers taking uncountable, unusable pictures of the young couple, of the crowd of relatives, acquaintances and Homare Company employees. Atsuko was called on again and again to pose for a battery of cameras and she knew she did so with poor grace but her thoughts were mulling the grist of a single theme: — This is living, at last, this is real and Tatsuya was right.

Not that for a moment she could forgive her brother for what he had said to her, from the moment of her betrothal on through the festivities of the wedding, she had received a strange immunity from her family and even the emotion of their final parting at the airport was heavy with the foreknowledge of alienation.

And on the long flight between Tokyo and Munich the keenest new sensation Atsuko experienced was the awareness of her new husband in the eyes of other women. Blondes, brunettes, redheads; willowy Hindu ladies and wind-milling American girls; it was the same thing. Kenochi, so quiet, so modest and discreet, was the object of second glances. His white, translucent skin, the strong, fine pencilling of his black eyebrows and lashes, the athletic riding of neck above straight shoulders and best of all, his slender height, bringing him to a level with the tall heavy-bodied Europeans!

Atsuko did not so much observe Kenochi's good points as his effect upon others: the delayed step, the searching visual examination that seemed to conclude: there's a handsome man!

He was a pleasant travelling companion, too, polite and considerate. On their wedding night he made no attempt to begin intimacies which she was determined to refuse, but turned into his side of the bed, apparently as exhausted as she after the ceremonies, the interminable speeches, the feasting and partying.

They had stopped over in Hong Kong, they were in Bangkok. It was three nights after the take-off from Haneida. The air conditioning of the so-called de luxe hotel had apparently been turned off. A red sun was setting through smog, bringing no evening cool in its decline and Atsuko sat by an open window, fanning herself, while Kenochi unbuttoned his shirt in front of the only mirror in the room.

It's unfair that I haven't had the mirror all to myself, Atsuko thought. After all this heat, I must look like a rag doll.

She became aware that Kenochi was speaking to her in an unusually emphatic tone:

"Won't you at least look at me as though I existed, Atsuko? I know how shy you are and — well, I'm inhibited too, I guess."

"I always listen to you," Atsuko replied in a formal manner.

Kenochi gulped.

"Still, you're not making it easy. What I want to say — we've been married for three days and we're not making any progress in overcoming our inhibitions. When two people have been brought up in an overly-strict, rigid way — and we're not the only young couple with this problem, I've read some books that . . .

Sometimes the man, too, is shy — and not too experienced with women. Then it's most important that things start off in the right way."

Atsuko suddenly wanted to laugh and she did laugh out loud. It was the result of sheer nervous tension but Kenochi flushed deep with hurt and humiliation.

He strode over to her. "Maybe I've had the wrong

attitude. My idea was to wait — till the right moment. But you're — you're laughing at me."

He pulled her towards the bed.

IT WAS HARD for Atsuko to realize that they had just flown half way around the globe. A strange new country, that was all. She felt half-conscious, unable to think clearly.

In the dusk of a perfect late summer day they arrived in the beautiful old castle city of Heidelberg. Their taxi brought them to a residential street lined with linden trees.

"Can this be it?" Kenochi exclaimed. "I only see single houses." He leaned forward and talked with the driver. Then he turned to Atsuko, looking pleased:

"That year of Germany my Dad made me take really helps. I understand pretty well now. This is the place, not an apartment but a whole house! Small but perfect for a couple."

In spite of a generous tip, the driver left them at the door surrounded by pieces of luggage.

"Independent type," Kenochi remarked. "I thought he'd help us in. Shall I carry you over the threshold? It's the custom here. No? Anyhow, welcome to our new home, Frau Homare!"

They discovered light switches, explored the quaintly furnished cottage. A short staircase led to a doll-sized landing and an odd Biedermeier bedroom. Atsuko gave a delighted cry. There was a tall pier — glass in an ornate frame, balanced on sculptured brass fittings. With a slow, compelled motion she slipped off her hat and knelt before it.

"Do you think I can buy some material and wadding to make a zabuton? And could we find a workman to lower the glass for me?"

"That shouldn't be too hard. The glass is too high for a little girl like you. And you'll let your hair grow, will you, and sit here combing it like a lady from one of the Genji stories!"

Atsuko did not hear him, she was staring into the mirror with the unfocused intensity of an addict. So long, so long since she had been able to contemplate her full ugliness, consummate the hate-love relation with her reflected image! Yet something had gone wrong, the brutal ritual of telling herself *'you're the ugliest girl in the world'* did not thrill her nerves with the old savage satisfaction, the intercourse with her seen-self held a new element of doubt. Her hair, short, lusterless and frizzed by the nightly chafing of pin-curls — might it not look better if she let it grow? The front teeth, which protruded over the lower, she had called her fangs. But surely she had lost some weight. She summoned back the memory of how she had detested the down-running lines of her body but the memory was thin and fleeting. She saw contours now where there had been bulges and compressions, a firmer curve of the upper breast, a narrower indentation to the waist. — What had happened to her old enemy?

Kenochi appeared over the shoulder: "The bride admires herself?" "I . . . I was only thinking about something." "And I too am thinking about something, Atsuko. I just peeked into the bath — it's very modern and clean — with a shower. Let's take a shower together, the way they do in the movies!"

His love-making this night was more imaginative, he seemed to be urging her, urging her to a response that she was unwilling or unable to give. But just before sleep came Kenochi inexplicably wanted to talk:

"Atsuko, turn on the night light, will you? It just occurred to me, I have to go down to the plant the first thing in the morning and I'll be very tied up all week, getting orientated and what will you do? I mean, you can't speak a word of the language yet. You must start learning right away."

"I'm sure it's much too hard for me."

"Of course not! I know you have a better mind than you think. The first chance I get, I'll start asking around. Wait, I have an idea. Dad told me they have a very unusual man working as a secretary; he's a German Nisei, his father was Japanese, his mother German. He handles all their international correspondence, translates and so forth. I'll ask him right away whether he can't get you started."

"But I'd rather be in a class with other students."

Kenochi reached for a cigarette in the drawer of the night table.

"You don't like smoke, I know, but just one, dear. I'm full of anticipation and eager to start my work. Naturally we'll

look into classes through the University here. But I'm going to talk to this interpreter all the same; it won't do for you to be alone and isolated at the start."

THE EARLY morning air was garden-fresh. Tree leaves, slightly slashed with yellow, were banked in fluttering masses against a solid blue sky. Crisp evergreens flanked the cottage entry. Only the row of petunias geometrically spaced along the walk seemed weary and seared.

Atsuko, fussing with the living room curtains, made a startled sound and pressed her hand to her throat. A man was bending over the petunia beds directly below her. Was — was he meddling with the plants? She looked directly down, too frightened to move, and saw a round head with dark hair that grew short and thick as fur, broad shoulders above a short, stocky body — and then, as he raised his face, she was really immobilized with shock. The web-like borders of an old scar stretched his skin as though he wore a stocking-mask, flattening the nose and pulling one side of the mouth into a strange sardonic grimace as he smiled up at her.

"Good — morning, *Oku-sama*," he called up. "You weren't disturbed by my inspection of your flowers, were you? They seem to need a little nipping and staking out." Then, formally in a surprisingly well-bred Tokyo accent he resumed:

"I am Maeda, Kai Maeda of the Homare Heidelberg branch plant. Your husband said you've only just arrived — and I'm here to place myself at your service in any way."

"Oh, too kind of you," Atsuko stammered.

"What I thought," Maeda continued, "was that you might have errands, shopping, especially for food. Today I have some free time."

"Oh, I couldn't possibly. I couldn't think of putting you to so much trouble," Atsuko demurred. Yet, there wasn't a bit of food in the house. She and Kenochi had taken a taxi to a restaurant for breakfast — they couldn't keep on doing that . . .

When Kenochi breezed in that evening, Atsuko seemed to have been crying. She found the first opportunity to pour out her complaints: this strange man had taken her around the city and yes, he had helped her buy all sorts of food but it was so embarrassing:

"For he's the weirdest looking person I've ever seen, actually deformed! How the people looked at us! No, I couldn't go through that again." Kenochi emptied his last bowl of rice and sat back with a contented sigh.

"I feel quite at home already and you will too, once you get a little adjusted. Yes, you will, you only need to approach things with an attitude of tolerance."

"Let me tell you a little about Maeda's history. His father was in the consular service in Berlin and married to a German lady during the war. They were in Dresden, visiting her family during the terrible fire-bombings. Incendiaries rained down, the fine old city was turned into a hell on earth. Maeda's mother rushed through blocks of flame, carrying her little son — you can imagine how badly burned they both were; even after plastic surgery the poor fellow is badly defaced. And his mother died eventually, even though the father took them back to Japan for medical care and just in time too, for the war ended in 1945 and the Maedas would certainly have been interned or deported to Russia by the Allies."

"Why didn't they stay in Japan?"

"I guess even at home they had a hard time, the father was interrogated during the Occupation and when he died, the son had to drop his University studies and work. He wanted to become an aeronautical engineer in the worst way but with his face and his mixed blood he had nothing but bad breaks. So he emigrated back to Germany a few years ago, took German citizenship and has been a night maintenance supervisor in several factories — work far below his abilities. Well, our company was delighted to hire him; he's a hard worker, willing to do anything to help out."

"His story's very pitiful."

Atsuko murmured. "Still, I feel uncomfortable in his company."

"You'll get over that: why, after I had talked with him for five minutes, I was so impressed by his intelligence I forgot completely that he was so small and so scarred."

"Nevertheless, it would be better if I took language lessons from another woman."

"Finding someone so multi-lingual won't be easy here, unless Maeda knows of someone."

THE TEA PARTY was another surprise, not at all what Atsuko had anticipated. True, a service gleamed silver on a polished sideboard but no silent, white-gloved servant came in to wait on them. Instead, Gila gave them cocktails, strong ones, and chattered away meanwhile like a mere college girl.

She was very attractive but her foreign quality intimidated Atsuko. One expected a real baroness to show more dignity and reserve. Gila tossed back her long dark hair which was mahogany-lustered in the light, let a cake crumb fall unheeded on her rose-red pullover and suede mini-skirt. Gila's eyes were especially striking, a strange catlike green, they seemed to see everything and absorb one's very private thoughts.

She was very attentive to Atsuko, talking in the baby-Japanese of a foreigner, laughing at her own mistakes and imploring Maeda for

BUT YES, Maeda did know. He had a good friend, a young German baroness who had studied some Japanese with him. She would certainly be delighted to teach Atsuko German.

A German baroness! Other countries had such things? Yes, Maeda assured Atsuko, Gila von Hochhausen came of an old and notable line, her ancestors had lived in a castle of their own. Of course, things were entirely different in a modern democracy. Gila was a divorcee who had an apartment and worked as private secretary for one of Heidelberg's top attorneys. She was inviting Atsuko and Maeda to tea at her place.

Now Atsuko thought of nothing but this invitation. Maeda came every day to pick her up in his car and act as escort and guide. There was much to see — the medieval houses of the old quarter, the University, the jewel-like chain of the Neckar River cutting through its wooded banks, of course the historic schloss, its battlements and terraces now blazing in September color where the great of the world had come to marvel at the beauty of this region — Goethe, Mark Twain: Maeda mentioned many names but Atsuko was far more excited by a visit to a young dress designer, a friend of Maeda's who seemed to have all resources at his fingertips.

She found herself in a cream-and-coffee colored atelier where a young, curly-haired man in a turquoise jump-suit kissed her hand and pretended not to notice the school-girlish titter with which she pulled her hand away. Maeda, leaning back in a white leather bean-bag chair was perfectly at ease as he smoked indolently and discussed with the other what sort of outfit should be made for Atsuko and in what color.

I've read about this, Atsuko thought, men shopping with women and picking out clothes for them. Hardly believable, but it's happening to me! I wonder if Kenochi could learn to do things like this — he's so shy — but he's handsome, even handsomer than the designer friend I'd like to see him in that cushion-chair, leaning back with such poise, smoking gracefully. If only he were here instead of Maeda! Aloud, she raised an objection:

"A suit — but I don't look well in suits. My body and legs — are so lumpy." The men exchanged some rapid conversation in German and Maeda translated, laughing:

"My friend says: 'she is charming, your little Madame Butterfly. She needs to lose five or six pounds and to improve her posture, after which she will reveal a perfect Tanagra figure.' He is going to make you a suit in a fall-weight tweed, beige with a darker thread check and facings and linings of gold silk tulle. It will be very expensive! And later on, when your line is more attenuated, you will be ravishing in one of his gala evening gowns. — Mind you, this is what he says. For myself, I see no improvement necessary."

Atsuko darted a searching look at him. Was he mocking her? But Maeda was sober, the webbed scar on his face drawn down darker and more prominent behind a wreath of blue smoke.

Atsuko timidly attempted her first *'Auf Wiedersehen'* as they parted from the designer. She stole a last furtive glance at herself in his mirrored walls. No, compared to Maeda at least, she was not badly proportioned. His handsome, custom-tailored did not compensate for his short stature and barely perceptible limp.

My legs are straight, Atsuko thought. I shan't eat another thing before the baroness's tea party and I'll have — what did he call it? — A Tanagra figure.

THE TEA PARTY was another surprise, not at all what Atsuko had anticipated. True, a service gleamed silver on a polished sideboard but no silent, white-gloved servant came in to wait on them. Instead, Gila gave them cocktails, strong ones, and chattered away meanwhile like a mere college girl.

She was very attractive but her foreign quality intimidated Atsuko. One expected a real baroness to show more dignity and reserve. Gila tossed back her long dark hair which was mahogany-lustered in the light, let a cake crumb fall unheeded on her rose-red pullover and suede mini-skirt. Gila's eyes were especially striking, a strange catlike green, they seemed to see everything and absorb one's very private thoughts.

She was very attentive to Atsuko, talking in the baby-Japanese of a foreigner, laughing at her own mistakes and imploring Maeda for

instant translations of Atsuko's reluctant replies.

Finally she opened the playing compartment of her huge stereo console.

"I've just been sent a most unusual record, a friend sent it from the United States." She looked over at Maeda with an expression of appeal. "Kai darling, be so sweet and explain it to Frau Homare — by the way, how long until we can call each other Atsuko and Gila?"

"This recording is the Song of Whales, the noises the great whales send to each other in the deep oceans. They sing to each other, you see, not knowing that some little human creatures with wires and tapes have crept up on their privacy. Just think, just think! For so many centuries and centuries the whales have been singing to each other and it was all unknown. — Oh, the insolence of man! It's almost a violation — and yet, the music is so beautiful."

Sounds welled up as the record turned, filled the room with a vast and mysterious murmur. There were gurgles, there were crystal-clear koenings and trills.

Atsuko listened in utter bewilderment. But Maeda, leaning close to Gila, whispered intimately:

"You say the whales are with their own kind, unconscious of being spied on. Why, then, do I get such an effect of sadness from these sounds?"

"Whales are serious creatures, my sweet," Gila whispered back. "They are singing the songs of creation which are always solemn."

"How did Nietzsche put it: 'O Mensch, gib Acht — Was spricht die tiefe Mitternacht?'"

"Ich schliefe, ich schliefe!," Kai quoted.

"Ah, yes," Gila sighed. They held each other's eyes for a long moment. Then the man turned politely to the other young woman:

"Gila says that whales are very solemn, even in their freest and most playful moments."

"Whales are monsters. Even their smiles must be dangerous," Atsuko said. She tilted her head and looked at Kai boldly over the rim of her glass while Gila's sea-green eyes absorbed them both.

"So now we need a change of pace!" the baroness exclaimed, jumping to her feet again. "Here are some tapes of new Japanese pop music. Ken ordered them for me. I find your singers so delightfully fresh and unaffected in contrast to ours. — And here, let me pour a little more for you. Isn't there a lot of good fortune, a fat, jolly one? Let's drink a toast to this fortunate god who has brought us together!"

EVENINGS when Kenochi came home from work, he now was given a report of pleasant days, exciting new discoveries. Gila came to give Atsuko language lessons every morning as it was understood she never need appear at her office before eleven since the lawyers often kept her hard at work late into the evening.

"I don't know how she keeps going at such a pace," Atsuko admitted. "Gila's never tired, never down in the dumps. She knows how to make learning so easy! We don't struggle with text-books, we talk and she tells me the names of everything and learns them in Japanese; she's so quick, it's amazing! We have trouble pronouncing sometimes and then we just break up laughing."

"Wish I'd had a tutor like Gila," Kenochi smiled. Gila had taught Atsuko how to make coffee, "a good cup of coffee in the morning, ah, when you learn to enjoy it you will never feel the same again about tea." And Atsuko soon came to enjoy their second breakfast for Kenochi had to leave early and when Gila came, they sat leisurely at table as the steaming brown brew poured from a new pot into the delicate Nymphenburg china cups which Gila had helped her select.

New curtains of handspun silk and nylon had replaced the old, drab ones, for Gila had friends in a crafts studio where breath-taking textiles were created. Bills began to come in, but there was plenty of money and for the first time in her life, Atsuko felt, she was living a proper life, with no talk of financial anxiety and making-do.

One rainy morning they were in the bedroom where Gila carefully inventoried every object and had Atsuko repeat the names and the uses: "The closet — to put clothes in. The mirror — to look in." She stood before the pier — glass, lifting her long hair in both hands, stretching her tall, slender figure and asked in halting Japanese:

"Atsuko — my hair you like?"

"Your hair is beautiful. Before I met you, I thought you

would be a blonde. But I like it better as it is."

"So — next time at the hairdresser's — I will change for you. Change for blonde, no?" Gila swirled and pivoted like a dancer before the mirror. Returning to German, she held up a finger in teasing admonition:

"Since Atsuko listened to Gila and stopped nipping at her hair with the finger-nail scissors, it is growing longer and she must be rewarded! This Saturday I am free and we are going to Carita's salon where I always have my hair done. Till then, no putting up in tight curlers and no stiffening with sprays, *Verstehen Sie?*"

THE STYLIST revolved Atsuko in the pink chair and whipped off the pink smock that had protected her beige suit. Gila stood beside her.

"Well?" both the other women exclaimed.

Atsuko saw the reflection of an unfamiliar person seated in a pink chair. She was elegant in an slim suit. As she watched, this new woman raised her neck proudly, a flower-stalk supporting the crown of a gleaming coiffure. Smooth waves of dark hair were burnished with mahogany highlights under the pink bulbs of the salon.

"I don't recognize myself," Atsuko breathed. All three women laughed on a deep primal note of feminine conspiracy.

Gila bent, rapidly clipped small pearl earrings into place.

"Now, now's for one small accent and you're perfect. Please don't try to give them back. — Later on, when Keno wants to make you a holiday gift, suggest topazes!"

Gila loved to find nicknames for everyone and everything — it was Keno and Atsai and Kai and Gila now.

The young baroness linked her arm into Atsuko's and drew her into the marble-floored foyer. A man was lounging there — Maeda. He quickly threw down his cigarette and bowed low over their hands. Atsuko had learned to extend her hand properly, dropping slight from the wrist, but the fleeting touch of the man's lips disturbed her.

"Just my luck, on this beautiful fall day, to encounter two beautiful women."

Luck? Atsuko asked herself a recurrent question which had troubled her when she and Kenochi and the others had been a frequent foursome for drives and dinners. Was he Gila's lover? This relationship seemed strange to Atsuko. On the surface, they were great friends with no thought of engagement or marriage but surely he must see Gila as an enticing woman — even Kenochi was quite under her spell. Atsuko found the notion unpleasant and when Maeda suggested that they go to Aumeyer's for cocktails a sudden spurt of pique made Atsuko refuse and plead the necessity of going straight home.

"But just one little drink, *amore*," Gila pleaded. "We'll call Keno right away and have him meet us at the lounge." "He may be tired."

"He's been working like a beaver," Maeda put in. "We can't let him fall into the businessman's doldrums."

"If you haven't been to Aumeyer's, you haven't lived, darling. It's where the action is. Especially on a Saturday afternoon. There'll be masses of my old copains there, you must meet them, now you can talk so well. Atsai and Kai will be chattering like us natives in no time, won't they, Kai?"

Aumeyer's was a muted flash of crystal chandeliers, a warm, dark atmosphere heavy with expensive perfume and an overnote of fine wine. Atsuko lost confidence as they entered: women passed wearing furs, jewelry. She felt suddenly parvenu in her beige suit.

"Kai, sweets, make sure we get a table in the circle," Gila directed. "Atsai and I are tripping off to the power-room, you know."

In the women's lounge Atsuko looked wonderingly at gold-brocade — hung walls, gold banquettes paralleling a long dressing counter.

Gila was suddenly impersonal and deft:

"Let me do a tiny *maquillage* on you, Atsai darling. Here, I have everything we need."

She reinforced Atsuko's lip-line with color pencil, filled in with smoky pink, creating a sensuously full mouth; Atsuko, fascinated, saw her eyes widened and extended with liner and shadow.

"My eyes are so small and ugly," she protested weakly.

"Nonsense!" Gila smiled.

"You must learn how to use them. And never, never, never use false lashes. Pale shadow for camellia lids, liner at the outer corners, so. When you want to fish for a man's heart, don't look directly at him — sidewise, or at a point just beyond him . . ."

"Gila!" Atsuko said, alarmed. "That's wrong for me — I have a husband."

"So did I," Gila laughed. "But not a nice one like yours. Come on now, the head up and proud — so — the walk, straight and swinging. It takes a little practice. — Hup! Let's make an entrance. I want everyone to notice you instead of me."

"But why, Gila?"

"Gila has her reason, Atsai. Let's go, let's go!" Excitement burned Atsuko's cheeks, champagne and the smoke of the unaccustomed cigarette she puffed on burned her cheeks. So this was how it felt to be part of a world that lived for pleasure. She thought fleetingly of an ignorant, awkward girl who used to crouch before a mirror in some far-off place, lamenting her plainness, her unloved state. That past seemed too stupid and futile to be true. She was a different person now, a new Atsuko who would bring the attention of men and women to her by the toss of her head, the opening of her mouth in a laugh.

She sat between Kenochi and Maeda who kept paying her compliments in a low voice. Gila introduced many people to them, heavy-bodied tall men, girls slim-flanked as race horses. One blonde with rivers of fair hair to her waist said something to Kenochi and Maeda translated, grinning:

"She wants to know if you like dancing — short and sweet, and you can hardly refuse her!"

"But I don't know these dances."

"No matter — one doesn't keep a lady waiting."

Kenochi rose with a helpless, half-amused shrug. Kai moved his chair even closer to Atsuko's. Gila was table-hopping and steadily, close by Atsuko's ear, Kai's voice went on like an incantation, exorcizing the horrors of old obsessions. He told her she had the adorable upper lip of a child. — Had she once really despaired because her front teeth were prominent? He compared her skin to the petals of a rose under moonlight and she felt herself glow. Her hair had once been her chief misery, coarse and lifeless; he swore that he longed to feel it once, only once, running like cool water under his hand. His hand — Atsuko looked down as though to make sure he had not actually touched her in a caress and suppressed a shudder. His hand was square with knotted knuckles, so unlike Kenochi's slim, long fingers; dark hair grew on the joints. As Atsuko looked up, Kai met her eyes directly. It was so apparent that he read her thoughts and Atsuko turned a little sideways, looking up from the corner of her eyes.

Gila appeared and Kai was on his feet at once; he took Gila's arm and led her into the crowd of tight-packed dancers.

Atsuko sat numb in affront. How dared Kai say such things to her and then leave her abruptly for Gila. He could have given her a chance to try the new dances, at least to refuse the request.

Kenochi and the blonde were returning to the tables. Their hands were linked but Kenochi pulled away and told the girl *'Besten Dank'* with a little conclusive bow.

"My, my!" he brought out a clean white handkerchief and patted his face. "It's like a circus in there. — Please don't get the wrong idea. I was like putty in that blonde's hands; I felt like a punching bag in a busy gym!"

Gila and Kai were with them again.

"It's time for us to go home now," Atsuko said abruptly. "Thank you for a very nice evening."

"But not so soon!" Gila trilled. "Kai knows an adorable little Italian inn in the country, in the middle of vineyards where we can have a quiet, private nightcup."

Kenochi had risen.

"I'd like that, but tonight we're both too tired. Too much champagne. We've got to get in training to keep up with you."

He went for his coat, Gila turned to greet some friends and Kai hurriedly took Atsuko's arm. He almost dragged her into a niche half-draped by a silvered curtain.

"You won't come out to the country? The good husband will give in if you insist. And if he's tired, there are accommodations where he can rest."

"No, no, it's impossible!"

"Then meet me tomorrow, I have to see you. Eleven o'clock, in the park by the fountain."

His fingers pressed hard on her forearm. "You'll be there. Or I'll have to come looking for you."

A THREAT? A passionate appeal? Atsuko asked herself over and over. She brought Kenochi a morning cup of coffee but found he had incurred a headache from the



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**12th week -**  
From Page C-5  
war there was a two-hour differential between East New Guinea and Tokyo time, so that actually Velasquez heard a broadcast from Tokyo made between 4 and 5, when the Zero Hour actually was broadcast from 5 to 7:30.

He also said that in December of 1944 the defendant did not broadcast on Saturdays or Sundays, and that Dec. 23 and 24 of that year fell on the weekend.

Marshall Hoot, another witness, had testified he heard "Tokyo Rose" in the Gilbert Islands at 6 p.m. Olshausen said, but since the Gilbert Islands were three hours ahead of Tokyo time, Hoot must have heard a broadcast coming from Tokyo at 3 p.m.

Many of the statements, he said, apparently came from Tokyo at 3 p.m., at time which corresponded to the Tokyo Radio programs which had Ruth Hayakawa and Yoneko Matsunaga as broadcasters. These programs, he suggested, might have been the ones heard by the former GI listeners.

The government, Olshausen said, had to rely upon the testimony of such witnesses because it could not, from official recordings and transcripts, produce anything reasonable.

Monday, Sept. 19, saw three rebuttal witnesses upon the stand, last of the witnesses in the lengthy trial.

First was blonde Frances Roth, who monitored the Zero Hour while in Hawaii with the Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The jury heard a Zero Hour script, monitored by Miss Roth, which the government produced to rebut the testimony that the Zero Hour did not dispense Japanese propaganda.

The script included a news report that the then-Secretary of the Navy Forrestal had offered his resignation because the "beating" taken at Okinawa by the Americans "was too much for him."

Admiral Nimitz claimed only 25 American ships were lost at

Okinawa, the script continued, but it added: "But you know Nimitz. He don't like big figures. . . . You have to multiply by 50 to get the right figure."

The final rebuttal witnesses, Rafael Velasquez, Sr., and his son, Rafael, Jr., provided an hour and a half of merriment for the generally staid court.

Another son, Gilbert, had testified several weeks before that he had known Iva Toguri d'Aquino when he was a child and that he had recognized her voice on the Zero Hour when he listened to it in the South Pacific. He and other members of his family, he had testified, had traded at the Toguri grocery store (in Watts, Calif.) years before and had been waited on by the defendant.

When Mrs. d'Aquino was on the stand, she testified she did not remember the Velasquez family.

Monday the Rafael Velasquezes, senior and junior, went on the stand to show they remembered Mrs. d'Aquino very well.

Velasquez Senior, a spare, gaunt man, said he went into the Toguri store often, particularly in the years 1934 to 1939, and was often served by Mrs. d'Aquino. They had no conversations, especially, he said, but he added, "It seemed like we knew each other very well."

At the request of Prosecutor De Wolfe Velasquez pointed out the defendant.

De Wolfe had started the identification game, apparently Collins decided to finish it. He asked Velasquez to point out Mrs. d'Aquino's sister June and then her sister Inez.

Velasquez, on the latter name, pointed out Michi Oka Onuma, a member of the press, (covering the trial for the Hokubei Mainichi), San Francisco bilingual daily.

As Velasquez left the stand, he was asked to step down and point out Jun Toguri, father of the defendant.

Velasquez walked toward Jun Toguri, the Issei who has sat in the courtroom for 12 weeks.

He walked up to him, his arm stretched out, his finger pointed at the Issei.

Toguri rose to meet him, hand outstretched. The two men smiled at each other. They shook hands warmly.

Rafael followed his father to the stand.

His eyes blinking nervously, he told the court he remembered that Iva had sold candy to his younger brother, Gilbert. They were in the store once or twice a week, he recalled. Gilbert was six at the time.

Rafael pointed out the defendant from the stand.

Hadn't she changed considerably since those early days, Collins asked.

"She's aged considerably," Rafael said frankly.

And so have you, Collins said.

Rafael laughed and agreed.

"MOT."

worked for had found her in such a state of shock that he had had her hospitalized, but she was mildly sedated now and able to see visitors.

"It's so dreadful, such a senseless tragedy," Kenochi said as he searched for some cuff - links. "I'll confess I can't understand it at all. Gila was probably the closest to him - perhaps she will eventually be able to tell you some things about him."

"Do you really think we ought to visit her - so soon?"

"We must, we must! This is one of the times when friends are needed. Do be brave, dear. I know it's hard for you, we were all so fond of Maeda. I'll admit something to you now, Kai was always paying you compliments and I felt a little inferior because we Japanese aren't trained in these courtly manners."

"Compliments? Oh what an idea! He only paid some attentions to me to - to impress Gila. You know, he was hopelessly infatuated with her."

"So that's the way it was. A thwarted passion - the poor man. My heart aches for him. Why, I never dreamed of such a thing. We must go now and see if there's anything we can do for Gila."

A cab had arrived. In spite of his sober mood, Kenochi found himself distracted by the sway of Atsuko's hips as she walked ahead of him, balancing on high heels. How chic and slim she looked in her dark silk outfit! Hurrying to get ahead of the cab - driver, he opened the door for his wife and bowed her in.

**... the Whale**  
From Page B-10  
in her silk coat before he had showered and come downstairs. Then, of course it was impossible to upset him with a description of what had happened that morning until he had eaten and sat to struggle through some of the morning paper with the aid of a dictionary.


The door - bell rang and there stood a couple ready to pay a neighboring visit on the newcomers. They entertained the stately white-haired gentleman and his pleasantly rotund wife, coffee and cookies were served and by the time the Heuers left, Atsuko had developed a splitting headache and must lie down. Kenochi brought her a little moistened towel to lay on her forehead and sat beside her. From time to time he gently patted her hand and she looked up at him gratefully. Oh, the fine carving of his features, the brush-stroke evenness of his brows and his gently - smiling lips! Must she pour out her story now in the gathering twilight, just when they were drifting into such a heavenly sense of closeness?

Kenochi spoke, very shyly: "How beautiful you have become, Atsuko."

The telephone rang.

"THEY COULD not turn on the television for the news of Kai Maeda's suicide at noon, on the river esplanade, was in all the reports and neither wanted to listen.

They were dressing again, to go to see Gila. The attorney she

  
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## 'Tokyo Rose' found guilty of treason

(PC, Oct. 1, 1949)

San Francisco — Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino was found guilty on Sept. 29 of one of the eight acts of treason with which she had been charged as a result of wartime broadcasts over Radio Tokyo.

The jury, weary from 40 hours of deliberation since receiving the case Monday (Sept. 26) returned the verdict Thursday evening.

The jury's decision was greeted by audible disappointment by more than 100 spectators in the courtroom. It was evident in the courtroom awaiting the verdict had expected either an acquittal or a hung jury.

It was understood that the great majority of the jurors had favored a verdict of acquittal from the beginning but had been unable to sway "at least two" of the jury who had demanded a conviction.

Jury Foreman John W. Mann, Oakland, Calif., glass company executive, said "at least two of the jurors never swayed from the guilty side" during the long hours of weighing evidence against the 33-year-old Los Angeles-born woman.

When newsmen told Foreman Mann that the press table had voted 9 to 1 for acquittal, the latter replied:

"Well, you're not so far off from us."

Mann declared the jurors who wanted to acquit Mrs. d'Aquino from the beginning "couldn't blow a hole" in the Overt Act VI as listed in the indictment which charged the defendant with deliberately broadcasting news of fictitious U.S. naval losses with intent to lower the morale of U.S. Servicemen in the Pacific.

The count on which Mrs. d'Aquino was convicted was Act VI, in which she was charged with making a broadcast in October, 1944 concerning the loss of American ships.

Judge Michael J. Roche said that Mrs. d'Aquino would be sentenced on Thursday, Oct. 6.

Wayne Collins, chief defense counsel, immediately announced that the conviction would be appealed to the Ninth District Circuit Court on the grounds that Judge Roche's instructions to the jury had been prejudicial.

The defense attorney asked for arrested judgment on Mrs. d'Aquino until it could be determined whether the Circuit Court would accept the appeal. He also declared that he would ask that the defendant be released on bail.

Mrs. d'Aquino faces a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, or a maximum penalty of death. The government, however, did not ask for the death penalty.

## Witnesses called to identify voice on air

(PC, July 30, 1949)

The court hearing the case of Iva Toguri d'Aquino alleged to be the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo, prepared this week to hear the voice of the defendant in actual "Zero Hour" broadcasts.

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

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

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

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

Ishii, who served as a news broadcaster over the "Zero Hour" in 1944 provided the second witness to overt act 7. Earlier Kenkichi Oki had testified to all eight of the acts, while George Mitsushio provided testimony in all but act 7. Two witnesses are

The verdict, ending the longest and costliest treason trial in American history, came as a stunning surprise to the 100 courtroom spectators. A cry of "Oh!" of apparent disappointment was heard when the verdict was announced. Several women spectators were weeping.

The verdict was returned by the jury which had reported to Judge Roche Tuesday (Sept. 24) night that it was deadlocked and had been sent back with the admonition to "try again" in view of the length, expense and importance of the trial.

"Apparently Judge Roche's admonition carried some weight with them," the United Press reported. "He told them, 'this is an important case. The trial has been long and expensive to both the prosecution and defense. If you fail to agree on a verdict, the case is left open and undecided. Like all cases, it must be disposed of some time.'"

Tom De Wolfe, chief prosecutor, termed the verdict "a just one for the United States."

"It was arrived at by an intelligent jury after apparently long, serious and persevering deliberation," he said.

Mrs. d'Aquino took the verdict quietly. She sat at her counsel's table while the court announced that sentence would be pronounced Oct. 6.

The woman who had been identified as "Tokyo Rose" was apparently stunned by the decision. She spoke a few almost inaudible words to her grief-stricken husband Felipe d'Aquino, as she left the courtroom in the custody of deputy U.S. marshals who took her back to her cell in the county jail.

Throughout Wednesday and Thursday (Sept. 28-29) the tension mounted in the courtroom. The jury, on several occasions, requested additional transcripts of testimony relating to specific overt acts charged in the indictment.

The long and weary wait for the verdict began at 11:45 a.m. on the Monday of the thirteenth week, immediately after Judge Roche gave his instructions to the six men and six women of the jury.

Judge Roche ruled out the defense claim of Portuguese citizenship, which the defendant's attorneys said she acquired upon registration of her marriage to a Portuguese national.

Mrs. d'Aquino always owed allegiance to the United States, said the judge, and the registration of her marriage did not in itself expatriate her from her American citizenship.

The judge also severely limited the defense claim of coercion and duress. He said

Turn to Page C-9



CANADA — Japanese Canadians attend Bon Odori in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

Elmer Smith's

## The Japanese in the Americas

From Page A-1

did not demand that all the Japanese learn the languages of Brazil nor even come into close social contact with other peoples of Brazil. Much of the business of these colonial groups could be carried on through "associations," and leaders were picked for this type of job, and it was they who were the links with the other groups.

The fifth factor of importance has been the extreme control the older generation has had over the younger through the family system of the Japanese. Resistance against mixed marriages is particularly strong, and many young girls and men who would prefer a Brazilian mate sacrifice their personal preference to the deeply respected paternal and family will.

The above analysis is not to convey the idea that the Japanese have been completely isolated from Brazilian social and cultural influences. Even in the early days they could not completely isolate themselves. No matter how insistently they tried to concentrate, everywhere they constituted only small minorities in the "municipios" in which they were living.

Today there are unquestionable evidences of the beginning of the disintegration of the traditional Japanese family structure. This is especially true and obvious in the large cities where escape from paternal and other forms of group control is easier. Thus with the increasing spatial and social mobility of the Japanese, the contacts with the Brazilian lead to more interest in the general community.

The segregated type of existence imposed by the Japanese upon themselves in Brazil was one of the primary arguments used in the passing of the "quota law" in the 1930's.

The supporters of this law argued that the Japanese were offering a challenge to Brazil's racial philosophy: miscegenation and the blending of all racial strains. This is an interesting paradox that while this law resembles in many respects some passed by the

state of California and others in the United States, it was arrived at for diametrically opposite reasons.

World War II found the Japanese in Brazil well entrenched in the economic life of the country. The self-imposed type of social segregation of the Japanese from the rest of the Brazilian society soon created feelings of distrust on the part of the non-Japanese. As a matter of fact, the declaration of war against Japan brought a hysterical search for fifth-columnist among the Japanese.

Allegations against the Brazilian Japanese followed a pattern somewhat similar to that which developed along the West Coast in the United States. The strategic locations of many Japanese communities in relation to industrial plants were interpreted to have been plotted for sabotage or control purposes, and not the result of mere accident. The immense concessions of the Japanese in the unexplored regions, the Amazon, were interpreted by many Brazilians to have been intended as a springboard for aggression by air in various directions.

The Sao Paulo press reported plots organized by the Japanese colonists to carry out subversive activities. Wide publicity was given to stories and rumors of admissions by some Japanese concerning fifth-column organizations. Reports were released that Japanese groups owned heavy artillery and automatic arms, and were ready to attack military bases, seize factories and railways, and control all of the communication systems.

The upshot of these reports was the organization of a police system leveled at the Japanese. Many of the Japanese were arrested and placed in custody. It is officially recorded by the Brazilian government that many Japanese were associated either directly or indirectly with the Japanese military. However, as in the United States, the stories and rumors were much more imagination than fact, and many innocent persons lost property, prestige and personal freedom.

Since the close of World War II, the Japanese in Brazil have become of increasing importance in the economic life of Brazil.

Fernando Collaga has summarized their position by stating that the Japanese are "of great efficiency, hard working, orderly, economical, obedient and law-abiding." They have taken their place by the side of the best agriculturists in Brazil.

### The Japanese colony in Peru

Chapter 2 — Peru  
The stimulus for the Japanese to come to Peru was principally the same as that in the other American countries. The Japanese were encouraged to migrate to Peru by coastal landowners who found themselves faced with critical labor shortages. These Peruvian landowners were primarily of Spanish descent and very conservative in social, economic and political fields. This fact must be born in mind as our discussion develops.

The Japanese migrating to Peru were hated by the poor natives upon the basis that these new workers were cheap and hence dangerous as competitors. These natives were nearly all "mestizos," and they regarded the Japanese as an inferior race.

The socio-political and economic situations became very tense in certain areas between these two laboring groups. It was at this time that an old hypothesis as to the origin of the Incas (the old pre-Eu-

ropean ruling class) was brought forward by some of the landowners in an attempt to decrease the tension situations. This hypothesis was to the point that the Incas originated in Japan.

It was believed that if the Japanese could be established to be related to the old Peruvian ruling class, then the "mestizos" would be forced to show them consideration and much of the tension against the Japanese would be eliminated.

This hypothesis as to the origin of the Inca from Japan was first formulated in the 18th century by a French historian. The Rising Sun was said to have great attraction for all ancient peoples. "It was through this attraction that the peoples of Asia, moving from one island to the next, arrived in the New World, where they landed on the coast of Peru. They brought with them the names of the children of the sun which they were seeking."

The above hypothesis was further developed by a Peruvian "mestizo" with a Spanish name. After this Peruvian, Francisco A. Loyaza, had spent ten years in Japan (1912-22) he concluded that the founder of the Inca Empire, Manko Kapac, had been a Japanese.

The Japanese were not long in utilizing this hypothesis for their own sake. It is said by Victor J. Guevara that the story of Manko is taught in Japanese schools in Peru. In Lima there is one monument to an "indigenous personality," that of Manko Kapac. This statue was given by the Japanese colony in Peru to the city of Lima on the hundredth anniversary of Peruvian independence (1821-1921). This does not mean, however, as Upton Close has implied, that Peru possesses a monument of Japanese heroes.

Anthropological evidence for this hypothesis of the origin of the Incas is lacking, and it seems to be built upon erroneous evidence and wishful thinking on the part of some Peruvians and Japanese. It has, however, had considerable psychological and sociological influence upon the establishment of certain types of relationships between Peru and Japan. No man of letters or science can be found to maintain this hypothesis at the present time.

Peru was the first South American country to establish specific diplomatic relations with Japan. This took place in 1873.

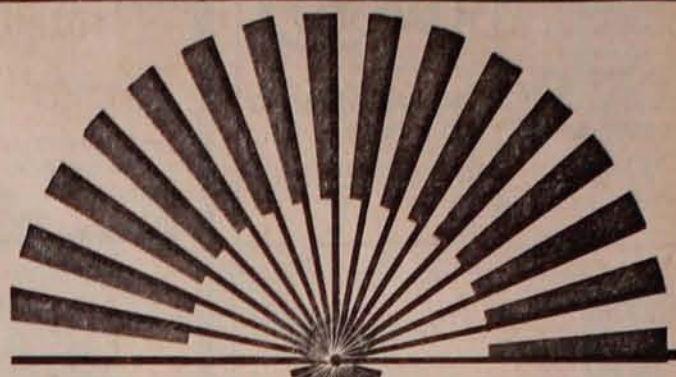
As might be expected, the basis upon which positive diplomatic relations were established between the two countries rested upon the need for labor in Peru to develop its agricultural resources. A treaty was signed between Peru and Japan in 1873, but only about 15 Japanese migrated to Peru in about 25 years.

The demand for labor by Peruvian landowners developed by leaps and bounds between 1873 and 1897. In that year, for the first time, specific organized movements developed to secure groups of Japanese immigrants into Peru were severe but relatively humane. Antonello Gerbi, writing in "The Japanese in South America," says: "Prospective immigrants had to be between 20 and 45 years of age, and had to be willing to work ten hours daily in the fields or twelve hours in mills or workshops."

The contract bound the Japanese immigrant for a given period of time and at a given wage. At the end of the contract period the Japanese laborer was to return, the cost of passage to Japan to be paid by the immigration agency. The immigration agency was the only recognized or authorized go-between relative to land-

Turn to Page C-4

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Issei entry in Peru low

From Page C-1  
owner and labor. This particular aspect of the agreement is of significance since it clearly shows that the Peruvian landowner did not intend the Japanese to be other than temporary laborers.

Attempts to bring Japanese laborers to Peru in 1897 resulted in only a few coming during that year. The year 1898 saw about 1,200 Japanese laborers arriving in Peru to pick cotton, but by 1900 at least a third of them had returned to Japan.

It should be pointed out at this point that authorities are not agreed upon the figures for Japanese in Peru during this period.

One source states that only 790 Japanese were in Peru in 1899. K. Ikeyama states that the first large number of Japanese arrived in 1899. These numbered about 800. All of the 1,899 Japanese immigrants were under four-year contracts to some of the very large sugar haciendas.

Stories concerning the first Japanese in Peru give evidence that they were not very highly regarded. They were said to be disorderly and rough in their conduct. They were said to be in continued strife with the "Cholos" and Chinese. The Japanese did not remain very long in agricultural pursuits, but became domestic servants, small shopkeepers, proprietors of little coffee houses, etc. This type of activity followed in the steps of the Chinese before them.

The year 1903 saw another attempt to bring in Japanese laborers, but this was less successful than before. There were 984 persons who arrived in this group, and almost half of them died in the sugar cane fields.

From 1904-1906 a few Japanese continued to arrive in Peru in small isolated groups. These came almost always at the request of Peruvian landowners, and with no intention of settling down as permanent members of Peruvian society. This small influx of temporary Japanese created no serious objection on the part of the other Peruvian peoples, but there was some evidence of

growing reluctance to allow the Japanese to become established in towns or industry other than agriculture.

The Russo-Japanese war seemed to create more antagonisms against the Japanese in Peru. This antagonism and growing suspicion against the Japanese rested in the belief that Japan was an imperial nation and her subjects could not be trusted. At the same time, however, there were feelings in many official quarters in Peru that offense could not be given to the Imperial Japanese government because of its expanding prestige in the Orient.

Peruvian politicians in 1905 introduced into the Senate a bill forbidding mass Asiatic immigration. The landowners appointed a commission to study the problem of Asiatic immigration, and it reported that factors were favorable for permitting immigration of Asiatics, especially Japanese, if rigidly controlled.

The Chief of the Immigration Service reported in 1905 that no serious danger resided in the immigration of Asiatics, but the more serious danger would be in the imposition of prohibitions against immigration which might offend "the excessive pride and suspicion" of the Chinese and Japanese.

The tendencies to control immigration of Asiatics to Peru resulted in the suggestion that immigration could be restricted to workers between 20 and 40 years old, "in good health and under a labor contract not longer than six years, after which time the agency which had brought them to Peru would be bound to repatriate them." It was also suggested that the Asiatic immigrant could be forbidden to reside in towns or to enter certain specified industries.

The situation was very much at a standstill as far as the control of Asiatic immigration was concerned. Much debating and propaganda was carried on by various supporters of the many suggestions for controlling immigration.

Such was the situation in 1906 when the third "wave" of Japanese immigrants came to Peru. These numbered 774 persons, and they were under contract to work on the haciendas in the Ganete Valley. The mortality rate was high, and many died. This fact, plus the rising objections to the Japanese entering the Peruvian area and others along the North American Pacific Coast, caused the Japanese Government to decide to permit immigration only to specific countries where less negative feelings were present.

The years between 1910 and 1912 included a boom and bust period in Peruvian economic history. It was during these years that the rubber boom rose to dizzy heights only to collapse with sudden confusion. At one time during the expanding rubber economy, a great demand was made to bring in Asian laborers, but as quickly the attitudes of the Peruvians changed to one of control and even outright exodus of the immigrant Asiatic labor.

One fact is of importance at this critical period in Peruvian immigration history. No distinction was made between Chinese and Japanese. After 1909 no Chinese immigration took place to Peru. This was because the Porras-Wu Ting-fang Agreement put an end to Chinese immigration to Peru.

All references to "Asiatics" and "Oriental" immigration after this period relates to Japanese, and all restrictive measures leveled at "Asiatics" are likewise referring to Japanese. The same forces which worked to bring about Chinese exclusion from Peru were fermenting and directing their force against the Japanese.

The agitation carried on by California, Washington and Oregon in the United States against the Japanese had their repercussions felt in Peru.

The agitation against the Japanese as immigrants to the New World slowed down the number of persons

arriving in Peru. However, some migration to Peru of Japanese continued. As a matter of fact by 1922 no less than 83 groups, totalling some 20,000 persons, arrived in Peru.

K. Ikeyama in "La Prensa" states that only about 20 per cent of these remained in Peru, and it is possible that only about 18 per cent of those who remained sent for their families to join them. Due to internal factors most of the Japanese remaining in Peru during the 1918-23 period moved from the rural to urban communities where a more independent existence was possible.

The first World War stimulated trade between Japan and Peru. This opened the gate for more Japanese immigration to Peru. Peruvian industry flourished, and greater demands were made by the landowners for labor. This demand was filled by the officially Japanese sponsored Kaigai Kogyo

Kaisha (Overseas Development Corporation).

The K.K.K. brought 2,933 persons to Peru before the end of 1930. It is of significance to note that during this same period this organization carried 14,000 persons to the Philippines and 73,000 to Brazil. This was a period of extreme migrational activity on the part of officially sponsored Japanese migration to foreign lands.

The Japanese census for 1930 showed 20,650 subjects of Japan living in Peru. The Peruvian figures were considerably lower, but this was undoubtedly due to the fact that Peruvian statistics do not consider as "foreigners" or non-Peruvian persons born in Peru. The Japanese Census, with the concept of dual citizenship in force, considered such persons as Japanese. The Japanese census figures are thus the more complete ones for our purpose.

The Japanese had become by 1930 the most important foreign colony in Peru. They had far surpassed the old Chinese colony, especially since this group had been partially absorbed through intermarriage. Some propaganda of the time made it appear that there were more Japanese in Peru than there actually were. The "Enciclopedia Italiana" (Vol. XVII), 1933, stated that "Peru is saturated with Japanese workmen and peasants." This was far from the truth.

Japanese migration from 1925 to 1930 was of a different sort than the earlier years. The new immigrants were small traders, artisans, rubber workers, plumbers, watchmakers, opticians. There were but few agricultural laborers. Most of these "new immigrants" were relatives or friends of established Japanese. It is due to this fact that Japanese communities became more consolidated and clanlike.

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## Peru's Issei—

From Page C-4  
 The available data on these immigrants suggest that the largest group was from the island of Okinawa. The newcomer was made to feel at home immediately, and he was made to feel that he was not in a foreign and hostile land.  
 The feelings of security on the part of the Japanese in Peru was short lived. The world depression and the competitive Japanese imports cut into Peruvian foreign trade. Up to this time there had been only a racial antipathy to the Japanese. Now the Peruvian recognized a commercial danger.

The most influential Peruvian newspaper in 1935 published a message to the Peruvian President asking protection from Japanese commercial infiltration. This was backed by a statement concerning the "racial danger" of Japanese immigration to Peru. On June 26, 1936 and again on May 15, 1937, new immigration laws were passed. These were aimed at the "Japanese invasion" of Peru. This was the beginning of a long and bitter struggle between the Peruvians and persons of Japanese ancestry — ending in the forced migration of numbers of Japanese to other countries as virtual "prisoners of war" after 1941.

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## Issei crisis of 1937—

From Page C-3

As the tension and feelings developed against the Japanese in Peru due to various factors of local and international nature, a new "menace" was pointed out to the Peruvians in relation to the Japanese. In the cotton-growing valleys near Lima, the Japanese were pointed out as being involved in land-grabbing. This became known as the "rural Japanese menace." This theme was played up during 1937 by "La Prensa" the principal anti-Japanese publication in Peru.

This campaign against the Japanese was undoubtedly stimulated by two important forces. One of these had been influencing the attitude of many Peruvians for a number of years, and it originated in the west coast areas of the United States. The anti-Japanese forces in California had been "blazing away" at both the rural and urban Japanese for at least six years prior to the 1937 crisis in Peru.

A comparison of anti-Japanese views in Peru and California show a number of things in common. Both types of propaganda stressed the "pollution" of non-Japanese communities by the Japanese. The high birth rate of the Japanese was played up by both states far beyond its value and truthfulness as evidence of a "rural Japanese period."

Incidents of various types were played up by the press in Peru and California as evidence of the danger of the Japanese. It seems safe to say at this time that the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States consciously or unconsciously did influence Peruvian propaganda.

The other primary factor stimulating anti-Japanese propaganda and feelings in Peru can be associated with the international scene. At the time the 1937 tension was at its height the Japanese offensive in Shanghai and the interior of China was reaching its peak. The newspapers of Peru carried big headlines announcing the attacks, bombing, etc., and at the same time the Japanese menace in Peru was denounced and analyzed. The basic question, stated one contributor, is: "Does the Japanese colony in Peru constitute a real danger?" The answer given was: "Yes, it does represent a political peril. The rumble of cannon - fire in China gives us proof."

The movement of persons of Japanese ancestry in and out of Peru during 1937-38 was in favor of the departures. In 1937 there were 294 arrivals and 940 departures; 1938 showed 292 arrivals and 692 departures; 1939 had 243 arrivals and 658 departures.

The last outbreak against the Japanese in Peru before World War II took place on May 13, 1940. This outbreak was inflamed by the false rumor that firearms had been discovered in Japanese haciendas. The population of Lima and Callao attacked and sacked a number of Japanese shops and bazaars. It should be emphasized that the Peruvian officials immediately denied the findings of firearms in Japanese homes, but this was not accepted by many Peruvians. The belief in Japanese arms in Peru seems to have been based upon the fact that the Peruvian Government in 1934-35 bought "Japanese arms in Peru," and this laid the foundation for a number of "recurring tales" denounced and utilized for different ends over a number of years.

The 1940 outbreak against the Japanese in Peru resulted in claims for damages amounting to about two million soles. These claims were filed through the Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Consulate.

The Peruvian Minister of Finance asked Parliament for an appropriation of 1,424,506 soles for Japanese citizens and "some Peruvian nationals" for damages suffered. On Sept. 24, 1941 this was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. On Nov. 11, 1941 the request had passed both houses of Parliament. It

was stated that the Japanese were to receive 1,400,000 soles, but they actually only received 350,000 soles in money. The rest was paid in Peruvian produce such as wool, salt and sugar.

The relations between the Japanese and Peruvians improved during 1941. One of the important factors bringing about this better relationship was the belief that Japanese troops were fighting with Peruvians against Ecuador.

The population, social and economic aspects of Japanese in Peru is patterned somewhat after that found in Brazil. The statistics on Japanese in Peru are unreliable because of the lack of census designation of persons born in Peru of Japanese ancestry. Such persons, as in Brazil, are classed as Peruvians. The estimated number of persons of Japanese ancestry in Peru is about 25,000.

Japanese in Peru mostly intermarry among themselves, as they do in Brazil. This is in contrast to the Chinese. The Chinese came to Peru without wives and mingled freely with all sorts of natives. This has resulted in a very interesting cross-breed in Peru.

The in-group marrying of Japanese is in striking contrast to that of the other foreign groups, and undoubtedly, as in Brazil, influenced some of the negative attitudes held toward the Japanese by many groups in the Peruvian population.

The Japanese tended to settle, and still do, in the Department of Lima and in Callao Province. It is of interest to note that these two areas are the capital and the most important sea port, and also the region of some of the richest cotton-growing valleys of the country. Other groups of Japanese are found in Junin, a mineral district, and in the rice-growing and sugar-producing north coastal regions of La Libertad and Lambayeque.

The concentration of the Japanese in these geographical regions has tended to draw more public attention to them. The same may be said concerning the concentration of the Japanese in Brazil and in the United States.

Agricultural activities of the Japanese in Peru are controversial. There seems to be little reliable statistics on the land owned and cultivated by Japanese.

Many of the old and/or native Peruvian landowners are conservative and have a sentimental attachment to land ownership. These landowners tend to exaggerate the amount of land owned by the Japanese for their own selfish interests. This is due to the fact that cultivable land is very scarce on the Peruvian coast. However, some statistics would suggest that the percentage of land area cultivated by Japanese is much larger than the percentage of land area owned by them. This is due to the land rental system in use in large agricultural districts.

In the Chancay Valley the N. Okada and Company is able to control almost 40 per cent of the total area under cotton in the valley. "In the urban areas of the same valley, most of the laboratories, shops and the like are operated by Japanese." These have displaced Chinese rather than Peruvians.

The concentration of Japanese in the Chancay Valley is easy to explain. It is the first valley of great fertility north of Lima. In the early days, the Japanese laborer under contract by an important Peruvian "hacendado" was treated so well that he remained after the labor contract had expired.

The Japanese through mutual assistance and financing were able to develop cotton raising on their own. Basically, the specialization of the Japanese in raising cotton has been the result of economic factors. As stated by Antonello Gerbi in "The Japanese in South America," "Cotton is the safest and most important crop on the Peruvian coast. It is not difficult to grow, but it requires

Turn to Page C-8

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Arata, Stephen D., 2665 1/2 Worden St. (10)  
Asakawa, Glenn H. and JoAnn, 4281 Littlefield St. (10)  
Asakawa, Masato and Dorothy, 4181 Lodi Way (17)  
Asano, Ray E. and Mihoko, 3683 Arizona St. (04)  
Asakawa, Donald E., 4281 Littlefield St. (10)  
Bunuan, Sachiko, 4571 Hartley St. (02)  
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Dot, Jim H. and Doris, 4722 Iroquois Ave. (17)  
Dodge, Richard D. and Judith D., 4139 Arden Way (03)  
Dunkle, Jonathan and Kayoko, 6381 Utica Ct. (39)  
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Estes, Maysel R., 4075 Louisiana St. (04)  
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Fujimori, Amy, 6333 Mt. Ada Rd. #262 (11)  
Fujimoto, Doris H., 6633 Harjoan Ave. (23)  
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Funabiki, Jon and Amy, 5043 Long Branch (07)  
Furuoka, Dennis and Ruby, 6718 Ballinger Ave. (19)  
Gerrish, Sue S., 3545 Ethan Allen Ave. (17)  
Gill, John H., 1433 Oliver Ave. #5 (09)  
Gist, Joseph H. and Kiyomi, 3690 Nassau Dr. (15)  
Grosvenor, J. Mark, 2022 Camino Del Rio, N., Suite 1001  
Hagg, Leo N. and Yuruko, 3761 Conrad Ave. (17)  
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Hashiguchi, Henry S. and Mollie M., 3635 Knox St. (05)  
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Himaka, Tetsuo and Sasaoka, 5705 Dream St. (14)  
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 Sakamoto, Kane, 4600 Lamont St., Apt. 4-208 (09)  
 Sakamoto, Minoru and A. Emma, 5286 Churchward (14)  
 Segawa, Tom, 6758 Lipmann St. (22)  
 Segawa, Toshiyo, 1462 Thermal (54)  
 Seki, Grace T., 2281 Irving Ave. (13)  
 Shima, Hisae, 933 Diamond St. #2 (09)  
 Shimamoto, Robert and Margaret, 660 63rd St. (14)  
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 Shinzaki, Karen H., 1962 Euclid Ave. (05)  
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 Shirashi, Dr. Joseph S., 3764 Clairemont Dr. (17)  
 Skucas, John P. and Lynn M., 1480 Fortuna Ave. #3 (09)  
 Sogo, Aizo, 1398 Lieta St. (10)  
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 Terao, Elaine E., 639-67th St. (14)  
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 Terada, Rev. Koji, 2927 Market St. (02)  
 Terusaki, George H., 5636 Bonita Dr. (14)  
 Toda, Rev. James Yukio, 3538 - 51st St. (05)  
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 Willcutt, Ward E., 4221 Mt. Casas Ct. (17)  
 Wittrock, Ky., 1678 Guy St. (03)  
 Watanabe, Jiro and Alyce, 4141 Beta St. (13)  
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 Yagura, Iwao, 2644 Boston Ave. (13)  
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 Yamanishi, Shigeo, 1167 Bittern St. (14)  
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 Yamamoto, Kengo and Maeolae, 4287 Avati Dr. (17)  
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 Yanagihara, Tom Y., 6050 Schuyler St. (39)  
 Yasuda, George, 3129 Geronimo Ave. (17)  
 Yato, Konosuke and Mikie, 1550 Goldfield St., Apt. 6 (10)  
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 Yoshioka, Vernon T. and Shinobu, 6968 Glenflora Ave. (19)

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 Hatahita, Mary, 251 Calle La Mirada  
 Morinaka, Ronald T., 3905 Bonita Mesa Rd.  
 Owashi, Leo and Aiko, 1054 Calle Mesita  
 Ozaki, Tom H. and Elizabeth A., 3185 Crela St.  
 Yano, Tadasu, 3715 Cienega Dr.  
 Yonekura, Roy S., 4982 Golf Glenn Rd.

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 Azuma, Takeo, 1385 First Ave. (11)  
 Bowers, Dr. Charles W. and Elaine H., 833 Lori Lane (10)  
 Date, Tsutomu and Rosie S., 450 Nickman St. (11)

Fujino, Yaeji and Midori, 345 Moss St. (11)  
 Fujito, George M. and Turu, 1344 Fifth Ave. (11)  
 Hamaguchi, Jack T. and Elsie, 1111 Broadway (11)  
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 Hirata, Tom and Katsuko, 630 Glover Place (10)  
 Horiye, Shizuo, 423 Nickman St. (11)  
 Itami, M. Sam and Chikaye M., 1467 Oleander Ave. (11)  
 Iwashita, Charles M. and Margaret, 769 Glover Ave. (10)  
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 Matsushita, Shig., 934 Fifth Ave. (11)  
 Mayumi, Manae, 5 E. Palomar Dr. (11)  
 Nakaji, Henry and Mary, 472 Hilltop Dr. (10)  
 Ochi, Hideo, 945 Nacion Ave. (11)  
 Oya, Paul T. and Aileen S., 809 Lori Lane (10)  
 Richard, Charles L., 932 Fifth Ave. (11)  
 Sato, Satoko, 327 Kimball Terrace (10)  
 Segawa, Ben S., 543 Walton St. (11)  
 Shimazu, T. June, 609 Anita St., Sp. 35 (11)  
 Shiromoto, Setsuko S., 1442 Nolan Ct. (11)  
 Shimazu, Tad H. and Hal S., 600 Anita St., Sp. 35 (11)  
 Tachiki, Frank R. and Kimi, 311 E. Palomar St. (11)  
 Takaguchi, Henry A. and Christine, 987 Fourth Ave. (11)  
 Takamoto, Robert S. and Fumie, 158 Sierra Way (11)  
 Takashima, David K. and Jo-Anne, 545 Parkway, #32 (10)  
 Takashima, Richard T. and Helen, Jeanne, 4103 Otay Valley Rd.  
 Takashima, Noboru and Lilly Y., 498 Arizona St. (11)  
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 Tanaka, Tsuruyo, 173 Naples St. (11)  
 Tsuida, Mark W., 265 Woodlawn, Apt. 6 (10)  
 Tsuneyoshi, Motoo, 1433 Hilltop Dr. (11)  
 Uda, David H., 651 Landis Ave. (10)  
 Uda, George and Shimako, 651 Landis Ave. (10)  
 Watamura, Bob and Rose Y., 384 Vista Way (10)  
 Yamada, Dr. Henry and Mary, 381 San Miguel Dr. (11)  
 Yamada, Kazumi, 772 - 4th Ave. (10)  
 Yamaguchi, Daniel H. and Mary S., 108 Landis Ave. (10)  
 Yamate, James M. and Yuri L., 724 Moss St. (11)  
 Yamate, Dr. Kiyoshi and Alice K., 1099 Second Ave. (11)  
 Yonekura, Glenn T., 372 Otis St. (10)  
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 Segawa, Fred H., 1306 E. Chase Ave.  
 Yamauchi, Sadam, 1471 E. Main St.  
 Yamauchi, Shigeru, 1471 E. Main St.

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 Hayashi, Kazumi and Susanne Misae, 630 Camino El Dorado  
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 Nakagawa, Fred K. and Fujie, 1561 Rubenstein Ave.

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Shimasaki, Hideko, 4130 Yale Ave.  
 Sugiyama, Rose, 4710 - 70th St.  
 Tsuida, Masaharu, 4130 Yale St.  
 Urata, Edward Y. and Shizu, 4261 Blackton Dr.  
 Yamaguchi, Carl Y., 5720 Blake Pl., Apt. #11

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 Imoto, Chiz A., 1962 Watwood Rd.  
 Kida, Tom, 1910 Berry St.  
 Kusumoto, Dale H., 1519 Primera St.  
 Murakami, Ronnie, 1443 El Prado  
 Nojima, Roy R. and Itoko, 8310 Alton Dr.  
 Takehara, C. Roxanne, 2467 Massachusetts Ave.  
 Yamashita, Edward E., 7041 Mt. Vernon St.

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 Kitagawa, George and Mickey M., 704 Salot St.  
 Kunishima, Harry K., 1618 I Ave.  
 Neill, Tom B. and Yuri F., 3010 E. 4th St.  
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 Okuma, Mr. and Mrs. Michael K., 1027 Palm Ave.  
 Sakamoto, Norman S., 3433 Eleanor Pl.  
 Sakamoto, Wayne C., 1206 E. 7th St.  
 Sugiyama, Yasuyuki and Yukiko, 2217 J Ave.  
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 Koike, Terry T. and Hisako, 8963 Tyler St.  
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 Nakamura, Susumu, 1435 Helix St.  
 Ogura, Frank, 10145 Casa De Oro Blvd.  
 Otsuka, Nobuo and Yoshiko, 9440 La Mar St.  
 Rasmussen, Toshiko G., 9249 Birch St.  
 Sandahl, Robert, 9244 Camp Rd.  
 Takahashi, Howard, 9365 Kenwood Dr.  
 Taniguchi, Marvin H. and Cheryl S., 8663 Harness  
 Wada, Frank M. and Jean G., 1125 Ramona Ave.

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 Hirase, Kiyo, 306 Eolus St., Leucadia 92024  
 Miyahara, Ronald Y. and Karen M., 13124 Toblissan Rd., Poway  
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**Success with bazaars —**

From Page C-6

much care, and the Japanese have proved adept at raising it.

The only other Japanese agricultural activities of importance are the raising of maize, coffee and some little rubber.

The greater number of Peruvian Japanese are engaged in non - agricultural work. The primary fields of interest seem to concentrate in retail trade and various small industries. Two important types of industrial activities were introduced into Peru by Japanese; these are the "bazaar" and tire - repairing. The industrial and small business enterprises owned and / or operated by the Japanese in Peru have only in exceptional cases displaced "native Peruvians." On the whole, the persons displaced have been Chinese and occasionally Italians.

Most typical of Japanese trade is the bazaar. This type of trade is principally in the hands of the persons of Japanese ancestry. The shopping district of Lima gives ample evidence for this statement.

A number of factors have contributed to the great success of the bazaar. Four such factors are the general sales techniques such as fixed prices, large turnovers, informal treatment of customers, and intensive advertising campaigns. A second factor is the direct access to Japanese producers of low - cost goods. Another factor is the strong internal organization possible because of the cohesion of the Japanese communities, and a fourth factor is the mutual assistance program through which financing can be carried on, especially through the "tanomoshi - ko."

The Japanese seem to be the most successful in the communities where the Indian population is the largest. It is also significant to note that in these Indian communities the population has a "low per capita purchasing power," and in such communities the North American and European high - salaried commercial representatives make little headway or seem to have little interest. The person of Japanese ancestry, because of the factors already listed, is able to reduce prices to the point where goods are accessible to the poorest Peruvian.

Even though the Japanese make it possible for the poorest Peruvian class to buy things they need, the relationship between the buyer and seller are anything but positive.

The poor Peruvian finds the bazaar useful, but maintains that the Japanese earn their living from the sweat and toil of the poor. This the Peruvian does not like and even hates. Furthermore, he will maintain that the selling of cheap wares, and often inferior ones, is an indirect form of usury.

An interesting study of this phenomenon could be made by the economist where evidently we have in this type of economic activity a form of "real" as opposed to "monetary" usury.

The bazaar type of commercial activity has drawn some criticism from other Peruvian commercial firms. It has been maintained, for example, that the general sales techniques of the Japanese diminishes the opportunities of other shop - keepers to sell high quality goods. A letter in "La Prensa" pointed out that the existence of Japanese bazaars prevented the establishment of big department stores in Lima and other similar communities.

This type of criticism and feeling both on the part of the other commercial population and the hatred shown by the poor Peruvian against the bazaar type of selling contributed much to the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry experienced during World War II. It should be part of the record that the Japanese in Peru have an excellent reputation for fulfilling obligations and their credit rating is very high.

The persons of Japanese ancestry engage in only a few other branches of retail trade. The small and excellent tea and coffee shops seem to be a Japanese invention in Peru. Related to the coffee and tea shops is the trade in "chicha," a fermented maize drink. Large numbers of "chicha" parlors are found in Lima and similar communities owned and operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

an additional problem in Peruvian accluturation. A number of factors have contributed to Peruvian absorption problems, but the primary one, as suggested in previous columns, seems to be centered in the landowner classes and their philosophy of exploitation and jealousy of others who own or attempt to own land.

Japanese isolation, however, has tended to be accentuated by another factor. The Japanese in Peru have maintained that they have done their duty to their adoptive country because "they are law - abiding citizens, able workers, punctilious business men."

This type of attitude has made it possible for one writer to say: "The Italians gave Peru a Raimondi; the Americans, a Meigs; the Germans, a Middelndorf; etc. Not a single Japanese name has endeared itself to Peruvian national feeling, not a Japanese is known but for his mercantile activities." In fairness to the Japanese it should be pointed out that within recent years more interest has been shown in collaborating with others in Peruvian cultural and intellectual fields.

The outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States found the Japanese in Peru easy prey to a number of pressure groups within Peruvian society. The accounts and holdings of Japanese citizens were frozen by the Peruvian government. This act was unofficially explained as not of a political, but of an economic character. It was intended, as explained by the Peruvians, to "guarantee the compliance of Japanese with their commercial obligations." The same was not applied to Italian and German nationals residing in Peru.

The Japanese Consulate in Peru allowed the publication in the Lima papers of a prominent advertisement telling the Japanese residents to "observe an attitude of prudence and tranquility, to abstain from unnecessary travels or meetings, and to refrain from comments on politics and war."

Public opinion toward the Japanese was hostile. It seemed to be principally based upon the belief of the ordinary Peruvian that most Japanese were ready to sacrifice themselves for their fatherland because of their traditional training in traditional ideals of fanatical patriotism and devotion to the Emperor. This hostility,

however, did not immediately bring about the boycotting of Japanese shops or artisans.

The Japanese in Peru discovered that feelings against them increased as the propaganda from the United States influenced the thinking and especially the feelings of the non - Japanese in Peru. One of the most severe blows to the Japanese in Peru resulted from an agreement between the United States and Peru concerning cotton and other export crops.

The upshot of this agreement was the annulment of all contracts of land - leasing when the lessee was blacklisted because of his ancestry. The contract was transferred to a Peruvian by birth and not a naturalized one. It will be noted that this was comparable in many ways to the "alien land laws" of some states in the United States. Analogous measures were dictated for the "black - listing" of businesses, either commercial, mining or industrial. This act was put into force on June 26, 1942.

Tensions between persons of Japanese ancestry and other Peruvian residents increased month by month until some of the actions of the Peruvian government against Japanese took on international significance.

During the months of April and May, 1944 (and in a few instances in 1943), some 400 families or about 1,600 persons of Japanese ancestry were seized by the Peruvian government and placed in the custody of United States military police. They were later taken to the United States (Crystal City, Tex.) and placed in an internment camp. Some were later removed to the Kenedy Internment Camp, Kenedy, Tex., and others to Santa Fe New Mexico.

The persons of Japanese ancestry thus brought to the United States were not all Japanese nationals. Some were Peruvian born and were made up of both sexes. As a matter of fact many of these internees were old residents of Peru and had families remaining in that country. Some of the children of these Peruvian Japanese were serving at the time in the Peruvian army.

Investigations by the American Civil Liberties Union showed that the majority, if not all, of the interned persons of Japanese ancestry from Peru were never given a trial, and many had been held incommunicado for an indefinite period of time by the Peruvian and United States authorities.

These "imported" Japanese from Peru were retained as "enemy aliens" in the United States internment camps until May of 1946. At that time it was announced by the U.S. government that it was deporting these persons because they were "illegal entrants to the United States." ACLU investigations showed that these persons could not be considered as "illegal entrants" because they were brought here against their will and "that the United States government participated in the illegality and indeed was responsible for it."

Suits were brought against this deportation movement, and by June of 1946 announcements were made that the "detained" persons of Japanese ancestry were "free to go to any country that will admit them." The Peruvian government at that time held that "only those Japanese who are considered to be Peruvian citizens may be permitted to re-

Turn to Page C-12

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Jury finds—

From Page C-7

that threat of death or serious bodily harm must be proven to show coercion, and that the duress must have continued throughout the period of time the defendant was employed as a Radio Tokyo broadcaster.

Surveillance by the police or the Kempeitai, fear of internment and knowledge of threats to other persons at Radio Tokyo were ruled outside the province of coercion.

Roche cautioned the jury to consider the numerous statements which ex-GIs have testified she broadcast only to determine if the defendant intended to betray her native country.

He also told the jury to

acquit the Nisei defendant if the intent to betray the United States could not be proven in the overt acts of treason with which she is charged.

He told the jurors not to consider the question of whether or not the government won its case against Mrs. d'Aquino.

"The government always wins if justice is done," he said.

He spoke for an hour and 45 minutes to the jury.

The wait

As the jurors left the courtroom at 11:45, the defendant sat motionless in her chair, her shoulders slumped forward and her almost emaciated fingers clenched.

The deputy marshal who has

escorted her to and from court came forward to lead her out.

He told her that news photographers were waiting immediately outside the courtroom door to take her picture.

She dug herself into her seat, her fists clenched in her lap.

Presently she got up. Eyes on the floor, she let herself be led from the room. As she entered the hall the flare of flashbulbs lit up the corridor.

She was taken downstairs to wait out the jury's verdict in the U.S. marshals office, where a section of the room has been divided off into two cells for prisoners. In one corner of the office there is a tall celluloid kowpie doll, a yellow hat on its head and its stomach creased in. Its wrists are held together by tiny handcuffs.

Mrs. d'Aquino found the doll in the alley alongside the post office building, where the courtroom is located, on one of her first trips to the court from jail.

Spectators, attorneys and reporters began the first hour of their long watch. They wandered along the high-ceilinged corridors, sat on the marble steps, talked in small, nervous clusters.

Like amoeba separating and rejoining, the people gathered in little groups, separated and regrouped.

At 2:45 in the afternoon the first word came from the jury. It wanted a list of the judge's instructions and the transcript of the case. The judge suggested that the jury ask for specific sections of the transcript as desired.

The day moved on slowly. A large number of spectators, many of whom had watched the case from the first day, held their seats in the courtroom. One of them ordered hot coffee sent to Mrs. d'Aquino. Downstairs in the marshal's office someone persuaded her to play cards. "Just to get her mind off the case." They played for paper clips.

The defense attorneys paced along the wide corridors, which grew dim as night came on. A few lights were turned on at the ends of the halls, but the main corridors remained dark.

Many of the fiercely partisan supporters of the Nisei defendant let themselves be heard.

A woman stopped to talk to Theodore Tamba, defense attorney. "How can she stand it?" she wanted to know. "My heart goes out to her."

The words were emotional. In the tense hours of the night they did not sound so strange.

At 11:00 that night the court clerk announced the jury had retired for the evening.

"I'm going to pray for her tonight," said a middle-aged Negro woman as she left.

The second day began slowly. Three times during the day the jury filed into the courtroom for sections of the transcript.

They asked specifically for testimony from Clark Lee, John Kenkichi Oki and George Mitsusho, government witnesses, on Overt Act V and VI, which concern alleged broadcasts made referring to the Battle of Leyte Gulf (Oct. 1944).

They also asked for the defendant's direct testimony on Act VIII, which concerns an

entertainment dialogue concerning a hat. Later they asked for all the testimony on Act VIII.

They asked specifically that the court reporter not read the transcript to them, since, they told the court through John Mann, foreman, the passages desired might indicate the jury's state of mind at that time.

On the third appearance the jurors asked for notes written by Lee, war correspondent, on his September, 1945, interview with the defendant.

The jurors looked drawn and exhausted.

During the day a carton of cigarettes went down to Mrs. d'Aquino — a gift from the press table.

The day dragged on heavily

'Sister is innocent'

(PC, Oct. 8, 1949)

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

Fred Togari, 39, and Inez Togari, 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."

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13th Week

From Page C-9

until 10 p.m. when the court was called to order.

Judge Roche announced that the jury had been unable to reach a verdict.

He asked the men and women to make another attempt to come to an unanimous decision.

The trial, said Judge Roche, had been a long and expensive one, and another would probably be equally long and expensive.

There appeared no reason to believe he said, that the case could be tried again "better or more exhaustively" than it had been.

"Any future jury must be

selected in the same manner and from the same source as you have been chosen," he said.

"So there appears no reason to believe that the case would ever be submitted to twelve men and women more intelligent, more impartial or that more or clearer evidence could be produced on either side."

It is unnecessary to add," he said, "that the court does not wish any juror to surrender his or her conscientious convictions. As stated in the instructions given at the time the case was submitted to you, do not surrender your honest convictions as to the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinion of the other jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict."

Judge issue sentences  
10 years, \$10,000 fine

(PC, Oct. 8, 1949)

Iva Toguri d'Aquino stood in stunned silence Thursday (Oct. 6) 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 of broadcasting treasonable statements from Radio Tokyo 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

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## Final Week

From Page C-10

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.

### Summary

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

Its expense, to the government, 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, onetime 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 VI.

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

"Orphans of the Pacific, you really are orphans now. How are you going to get

home, now that all your ships are sunk?"

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

On the first day of the trial's 18th week, the case went to the all-white jury which had listened for 12 weeks to the conflicting testimony of 90 witnesses. (Prosecutor De Wolfe had challenged every prospective jury of non-white origin. Most of the challenged jurors were Negroes.)

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

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

On Thursday evening, Sept.

## Jury, verdict both not right

(PC, October 8, 1949)

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 reach.

This is the opinion of the Alameda Times Star, which Oct. 1 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, only 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

29, at 6:08 p.m. the jury filed back in and announced it had found the Nisei guilty of treason, guilty on Act VI.

The verdict was greeted with obvious shock and disappointment in the courtroom, where sympathy for the defendant grew strong 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 far 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 the jurors were asked individually if they agreed to the verdict, one

Turn to Page D-11

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## Wishes

From Page C-1

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

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

"I was," Ishii answered. Collins objected and asked that the answer be stricken from the records, again charging Hogan with "coaching and prompting the witness."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said that without earphones the records are "substantially unintelligible,"

but that with them they are "reasonably" intelligible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Japanese in Peru —

From Page C-8

turn. The property of these "detainees" had been confiscated by the Peruvian government.

Since the close of the active fighting of World War II the Japanese in Peru have gradually retained much of their former status in Peru. Evidence to date suggests that the Japanese in Peru have been stimulated to more active intercourse and collaboration with the other elements in Peruvian society.

Much is yet to be done on the part of both persons of Japanese ancestry and others in Peru before "absorption" has completely taken place. This applies not only to persons of Japanese ancestry but to other ethnic groups in Brazil as well.

(This concludes our discussion of persons of Japanese

ancestry in South America. Some requests have been made to list basic references for the material included in these columns. Most of the material and original sources are written in Spanish and Portuguese, but the following bibliography may be useful for those interested in following this study more completely.

(Kawada, "Situation de l'Emigration Japonaise," 1933; "La Prensa," all editions of 1935-42; Normano and Gerbi, "The Japanese in South America," 1943; Smith, T. Lynn, "Brazil," chapters 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 1947; Smith and Marchant (ed.), "Brazil: Portrait of Half a Continent," chapters 3, 6, 9, 1951; Tavares, "The Brazilians," 1945 "Scene," May, 1952, pp. 70-75; and Whitaker, "Americas to the South," 1939.)

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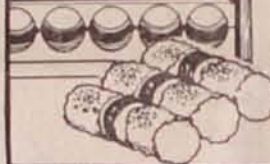
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BRAZIL - A Japanese lad feeds firewood into a farm camp oven.

## Academic Study of Japanese in Mexico Due

Chapter 3—Mexico  
The Japanese in Mexico are very few in number and have not played an outstanding part in either the social, political nor economic life of our neighbors to the south. No complete study has been made of the persons of Japanese ancestry in Mexico. Even during the war years (1942-45) no reference is given to "the Japanese in" Mexico in the "International Index of Periodicals" or other comparable publications.

The population of Mexico is made up of but 1.4 per cent of "foreigners," and over half of these are of "Spanish tongue."

The "Oriental population" consists of 14,813 persons, and the very great majority of these are of Chinese extraction. The Japanese population is so small (about 4,000 in 1973—Ed.) that it is not even listed in the census figures of the Mexican government—the Japanese fall under "others."

The scarcity of Japanese in Mexico can be charged to a number of factors, but the most significant seem to be that of "lack of economic opportunity," the failure of the Japanese government to establish important trade relationships with Mexico, and the lack of diplomatic agreements between Japan and the Mexican government making possible sponsored migration from Japan.

The Chinese came to Mexico before the Japanese government allowed migrations from Japan. The type of work open to the Japanese had already been fairly well "taken up" by the Chinese, and this acted as another negative force for Japanese migration into the country.

The small number of Japanese now in Mexico came as representatives of Japanese commercial firms, and stayed on because of personal reasons.

Another group of Japanese in Mexico entered for the purpose of being able to be brought into the United States. This group found the way blocked, and were obliged to make the most of the situation. These moved into the large cities of Mexico, and found various types of menial jobs. A few of these were able to become of economic importance in small industries and farming enterprises.

The Japanese problem in Mexico was not of significance during World War II. As a matter of fact we might summarize the Japanese in Mexico by saying: They are insignificant in social, economic and political life. No large numbers of Japanese ever resided in Mexico. The Japanese in Mexico have always occupied a restricted recognition by the Mexican government, and no such agreements as we find in Brazil and Peru with the Japanese for migrational purposes were ever in existence. Laws against the settling of non-Spanish speaking peoples have been used to restrict Japanese settlements in Mexico.

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T—Time does alter the conditions  
H—Heavily upon all living things.  
E—Even man is affected by it.  
S—Since man only lives with himself  
A—And does not exist with his environment.  
S—Signs are that many enclosing to exist  
A—Are being dominated by thermodynamic laws  
K—KE increasing with PE decreasing.  
I—In a span of time all will reach  
S—Static Equilibrium and Entropy, since man continues to violate the laws of God, Nature and Physics.

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# Story of Japanese in U.S., Canada

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Chapter 4—U.S. and Canada  
The story of the Japanese in North America has perhaps been the most advertised, talked about and written about of anywhere else in the New World. It is to this story that we will now turn for the rest of this story.

The Japanese government was not willing to allow contacts with the western world until the middle of the 19th century when Commodore Perry landed in Japan. Up to this time, Japan had remained a hermit nation for over 200 years. What factors were at work to bring foreign pressure to bear upon Japan at this time? Especially, why did the United States force open the "door of Japan?"

A number of factors were at work in the U.S. to make it possible for this "new power" to expand its contacts. One of the most important centered in the expanding economy of the United States. The "Far West" was opening up new industries in farming, mining and commerce. Also, American interests in the Pacific had increased to such an extent that it seemed imperative that in some manner the isolation of Japan should be broken.

Many commercial interests demanded that relationships with Japan be established, especially when it was a known fact that Great Britain and the Netherlands were aggressively seeking to break Japan's isolation.

tion for the benefit of their own commercial interests.  
The Spanish authorities in Cuba were interfering with the foreign trade of the United States, and new demands were being made for more activities in the Pacific to compensate for this interference. The U.S. was involved in a very serious dispute with Great Britain over fishing rights, and it was believed by having the proper relations with Japan some of these disputes could be settled to the advantage of the United States.

The opening of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Japan in 1854 laid the foundation for the beginning of a varied type of relationships between the Japanese and the United States.

The second treaty between Japan and the United States was signed at Yedo in July, 1858, with the understanding that the ratifications should be exchanged at Washington.

In March of 1869 an envoy consisting of 76 persons left Japan for the United States. After landing in the United States, the Japanese were welcomed and dined in great style, and were taken to all of the important points of interest around New York, Washington and Philadelphia.

The New York Tribune commented upon this show of hospitality to the Japanese in an editorial in June, 1869.

The comment read: "If they (Japanese) have acuteness to see the uses to which they have been put to gratify the inordinate greed of those with whom they have come in contact, and if they think that in these they have seen reflected the character of our people, then heaven help our reputation in Japan. Of almost all that an intelligent traveler would want to know they have gone away as ignorant as they came."

The Treaty of 1858 established specific regulations governing commercial relations between the two countries. One of the important provisions of this treaty was that each country granted to the citizens of the other the right to migrate and settle in its territory.

In spite of this treaty agreement, the Japanese government held to its policy of forbidding Japanese citizens to leave the country until 1866 when laws were passed permitting the higher classes, such as merchants and students, to travel to foreign lands in order that they might acquire the knowledge and learn the techniques of the Western world.

It was not until 1868 that any number of laborers left Japan, and at that time one hundred and fifty Japanese laborers emigrated to Hawaii under private contract to work on the sugar plantations. It should be recalled in this connection that Peru began open to Japanese in 1873 and Brazil in 1888 when the first Japanese arrived.

The first commercial representatives from the United States to Japan did not present themselves to the Japanese in a very positive light. These representatives adopted the traditional "Caucasian" attitude of superiority to the Japanese.

As one early writer has said: "They (the U.S. agents) were unable to understand the Japanese attitude toward the various problems of the day, and approached everything with a degree of suspicion which wounded the pride of the Japanese." Thus we see that at a very early stage in the relations between the Japanese and the people of North America the foundation was being laid for tensions and conflicts.

As the commercial and diplomatic relations increased with Japan and other nations, the number of foreigners increased in Japan. This in many instances called for increased official interference on the part of the Japanese government in private affairs and negotiations. An atmosphere of perplexity and double dealing began to envelope foreigners and their relations with the Japanese.

The governing classes of Japan finally brought enough pressure on the Emperor that he issued an edict in which he complained of the "insufferable and contemptuous behavior of foreigners," and of "loss of prestige that was constantly menacing the country." The Emperor stated in another instance that he intended to "drive out the aliens in ten years." This edict and statement was meant to organize an anti-foreign crusade and it was successful in doing so.

Conflicts and tensions developed until open fighting broke out in some localities. This was

soon put under control by the interference of British and American warships. The Japanese realized that they were not strong enough to as yet "hold their own." The Japanese nation's demeanor toward foreigners became positive, and more and more "westerners" entered Japan. Likewise more and more Japanese left their homeland for Hawaii, North and South America.

The flow of migrants from Japan to the Western nations did not really start until after 1884. There were a few who arrived in Hawaii as laborers in 1886, but the conditions of work were so negative the Japanese government refused to permit others to leave Japan for the islands until conditions became better.

However, between 1885-1907 statistics tell us that 178,927 moved into Hawaii, 72,545 into the U.S., and 16,513 Japanese in Canada. The migration of Japanese into North America took place over a fairly brief span of years. The greatest numbers arrived between the years 1906-1915.

The early Japanese immigrants to North America were mostly males under 30 years of age. Some writers have insisted that the youngest and the most energetic were the first to leave their homeland. The chief stimulants to migration were word-of-mouth rumors, reports from relatives and friends, and the general reputation of America as a land of opportunity and plenty.

People from the same "ken" or prefecture in Japan tended to settle together in the same area on the west coast and inland. Since most of the immigrants were men, and also since certain restrictions were soon placed upon women coming to the United States, most Japanese men married late in life, and a fairly large number did not marry at all.

The social and economic status of the Japanese who migrated to North America and Hawaii was varied, but the great majority were of the peasant and/or laboring class.

In 1891 the class of immigrants may be used as representative, and at that time out of 966 persons there were 625 laborers, 46 merchants and professional persons and 295 students.

The Seattle "Great Northern Daily News" made the following diagnosis of the Japanese immigrant.

"Our Japanese society here in America is composed of three classes of immigrants."

"To the first class belongs the man who has come to make money and has no intention of staying here longer than necessary..."

"To the second class belongs he who does not know and does not care whether he will go home or stay here. His present concern is to pursue his work with a single heart..."

"To the third class belongs he who is determined to settle here permanently. His home is whatever place is comfortable to live in. His children are born here, his business grows, and his money is tied up with it..."

The migration of persons of Japanese ancestry to North America was directed first to the three Pacific Coast states of California, Washington and Oregon in the U.S., and to British Columbia in Canada.

Much has been written about this settlement, or as some have called it "colonization," of the Japanese along the western coastal areas of North America. The concentration of Japanese in these states made good anti-propaganda material for racists during World War II as it had done before. Let us examine the factors controlling the settlement of Japanese in the U.S. and Canada.

San Francisco, Seattle and Portland were the ports in the United States receiving most of the immigrants. This being true the states of California, Washington and Oregon became naturally the places of settlement. A number of forces made these regions natural settlements for the Japanese.

During this period of great Japanese influx into the U.S., railroad construction work was at its height. As one person said: "Work on many of the big transcontinental railroads was being pushed, and even those Japanese of the merchant class found that profitable employment could be secured in this type of work."

Other important factors tended to keep the Japanese along the west coast. Nearness to the ports of San Francisco, Seattle and Portland were the ports of entry for friends and relatives of the Japanese already in the U.S.

Transportation at this time across the country was diffi-



CANADA Japanese Canadian worker in a salmon cannery at Steveston, B.C.

cult, and they desired to stay close to an area in which they were acquainted. Employment was able to be secured to a better advantage in the west. The commercial interests of the Japanese were centered at the three principal ports of entry from the Orient, thus the merchant classes were settled in these areas.

One final factor tending to keep the Japanese on the Pacific Coast was the availability of excellent farm and gardening lands located near centers of population demanding their goods. The agricultural lands of California, Washington and Oregon were highly suitable to the growing of crops of which the Japanese immigrant was familiar.

The selection of British Columbia for the settlement of Japanese in Canada rested upon many of the same factors making the settlements along the Pacific Coast of the United States possible. First, British Columbia was the closest region to Japan, and Vancouver was the principal

port of entry. Few immigrants upon arrival had money to move inland, and what they later acquired was needed to establish themselves in their new homes and businesses or to help relatives in Japan.

The economic life of the British Columbia region made it possible for the new arrivals to find a ready means of making a living. During the time Japanese were moving into British Columbia the Canadian boom was in full swing.

During this period over two billion dollars of British capital was poured into business undertakings on the Pacific Coast. Labor was scarce and the Japanese found ready jobs at a good wage. The climate, topography and fishing were much like that found in Japan, and thus these played important parts in keeping the Japanese in the region.

The great wave of Japanese immigration took place between 1885-1912, and was not centered in North America alone.

Australia, Korea, China and some islands of the Pacific were absorbing the Japanese in their period of industrial development. It is of interest to note that between the years of 1885-1906 immigrants from Japan to Hawaii, Australia, the United States and Canada numbered 269,325.

The years of greatest influx of Japanese into the countries of the United States, Australia and Canada saw the birth of strong adverse reaction toward what was called "the rising tide of color."

Australia was the first to take action against the Japanese migrating to that country. It was argued that Australia was so close to Asia and to Japan that it was being endan-

gered by non-whites, especially Orientals. As a result of this feeling Australia embarked on a policy of a one hundred percent White Australia. This policy is still the dominant one regulating immigration.

(Australia opened its doors to non-European immigrants including the Japanese for the first time in January, 1973, provided they

met three criteria: 1 — ability to speak English, 2 — a job in Australia, 3 — professional training. Following the alarming influx of Chinese gold-seekers in the 1890s and plantation laborers from the Pacific Islands, the new Australian government in 1901 virtually barred non-white immigration. — Ed.)

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## Issei of U.S. and Canada

From Page D-4

Policies of the United States and Canada were more cautious for a short period of time in relation to Japanese immigration. The U.S. and Japan instituted the Gentlemen's Agreement in 1907 effecting voluntary restriction of the movements of Japanese to the U.S. Canada arrived at a similar understanding with Japan in 1908.

As we look back upon this period of "the Gentlemen's Agreement" we can see that the agitation carried on by certain racist groups along the Pacific Coast created dis-

satisfaction with the workings of this agreement. Due to the propaganda and political efforts of the Hearst interests, the labor unions, and some radical patriotic groups in California, Washington and Oregon force was brought to bear upon the U.S. Congress.

In 1923 the Exclusion Act was passed against all Orientals, but especially the Japanese. Canada in this same year modified its agreement with Japan involving a material reduction in the number of Japanese admitted annually to the Dominion.

In 1928 Canada further revised the 1923 ruling and reduced the maximum number of Japanese immigrants per-

mitted to enter Canada to 150 annually.

The closing of the doors of Australia, the United States and Canada to the migrant Japanese compelled them to look elsewhere.

South America was open and it was to this continent that more and more Japanese migrated. We have seen that the great influx of Japanese into Brazil and Peru took place after agitation for restricted immigration became embedded in the political and economic thinking of North Americans. However, as conditions became more negative in South America the Japanese outlet for its large population turned to the Asiatic mainland and island areas. This demand for

"population outlet" and economic satisfaction of needs did much to contribute to the forces ending in World War II.

The numbers of Japanese in various parts of the world in 1936 has been well represented by Yano and Shirasaki in their book, "Nippon, A Charted Survey of Japan." These authors picture:

20,000 Japanese in Canada, 120,000 in the United States, 20,000 in Peru, 5,000 in Mexico, 5,000 in Argentina, 175,000 in Brazil, and 150,000 in Hawaii, 20,000 Japanese in the Philippines, 5,000 in British Malaya, 5,000 in Java, 55,000 in China, and 245,000 in Manchukuo.

What manner of people were these early Japanese who migrated to the United States and Canada? Many articles and books have been written about the Japanese in general, but few authors have attempted to give us intimate views of the individuals themselves. The present writer cannot attempt to give a complete picture of the individuals who moved to America in the early days, but at least a few brief biographies can be summarized.

A child 12 years old landed in the United States from Japan in 1891. By diligent work and inspiration from his Japanese and American friends, he soon became interested in the study

of English, and became a successful student. He studied between jobs and in his spare hours.

Finally, after a number of years his interest and natural ability "paid off," and he became the editor of the "North American Times," a leading newspaper in Seattle. Later in his life the "Rafu Shimpo" of Los Angeles found him in the editorial department of that newspaper. This man — Mr. Shiro Fujioka — was always active in social and community affairs.

The most successful Japanese farmer in California in the 1920's was Mr. George Shima, labeled "The Potato

King" by his associates. Mr. Shima arrived in the United States in 1890 at the age of 20 years. He was not always a farmer of successful means.

Before he took a chance on the development of the delta area of the San Joaquin River, the principal business activity of Mr. Shima was that of a labor contractor. He supplied labor to the American ranchers and orchardists in the area around the San Francisco Bay area and elsewhere.

However, the time arrived when new lands were demanded by the settlers in the San Joaquin Valley. The most promising land was the delta area, but no one would take the initiative in its development. It

was swampy, covered most of the year with shallow water and mud flats filled with tule and other wild vegetation.

Mr. Shima undertook the reclaiming of this area, and by the building of numerous dikes and pumps the land began to yield to the plow. The soil was found to be excellent for the raising of potatoes, and Shima's life work became cut out for him.

Many other personal examples could be given picturing the integrity, hard work, and success of many Japanese in the early days of their pioneering along with persons of Irish, Welsh, German, English.

Turn to Next Page

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The Yamato Colony

From Page D-5

Swedish, Greek, Mexican, Italian and Jewish descent. The great railroad systems of the west, the reclaimed lands of forest, desert and swamp were made to blossom by these early pioneers. All have written stirring chapters in the history of the lumber and fishing industries of the west.

One of the most striking achievements of persons of Japanese ancestry in making the desert blossom as the rose can be found in Livingston, Calif. The story of Livingston (or the Yamato Colony, as it was first known — see 1933 PC Holiday Issue — Ed.) is almost a romance, and fit for a story of pioneering Americans.

It is a tale of great struggle against a hostile natural taskmaster. It has a part of its plot financial disaster, year after year of disappointment, but a struggle maintained by stout hearts and indomitable perseverance. Like all true romances, it ended in complete victory over the elements.

Livingston, Calif., is a community made over from the shifting sands of the desert. It used to be a barren, dry region scorched by a fierce sun. Today it is one of the most thriving areas in California. Before the Japanese moved into the region and made trees, flowers and orchards grow in abundance, there were no shade, water, schools, sanitation.

One should remember that 12 years before the Japanese decided to move to Livingston a Caucasian colony had tried to conquer the desert. After a brief struggle with hostile conditions, this first colony moved out. When a small group of Japanese stated they were moving to Livingston in 1906, all the people in the surrounding communities made fun of them, and said they would be "blown away" as others had been before them.

The Livingston Japanese colony faced disaster after disaster, and they almost starved through five very lean years before a profit came from their labors. The wind swept away the soil loosened by the tilling of the desert floor, and the hot, dry climate dried up their young plants. Plagues of grasshoppers devoured what the wind left. Water for domestic use had to be carried for two long, hot miles.

In 1909 the Japanese Bank in San Francisco, which held second mortgages on the land, closed its doors. The outlook for the colony was black and dreary. The colonists had no money, and many went from one day to the next without many of the basic necessities. However, their faith in their land and in themselves carried them through.

Today the community of Livingston is a thriving and rich area in California. Grapes, peaches, figs and a variety of other fruits are raised in abundance in what was once a "wind blown" desert. All of this is due to the pioneering spirit of a few Issei and their children.

The Japanese in Canada had a comparable history of pioneering as did those of the United States. One of the principal fields where the Japanese were able to pioneer was in the fishing industry of British Columbia. They were in the fishing industry from the beginning of

settlement. Records show that Japanese fishermen were located near the mouth of the Fraser River in 1885.

Their success as fishermen contributed millions of dollars to the fishing industry of Canada. However, competition with the Indians and Caucasians was keen and often bitter, developing into numerous discriminatory acts leveled against the Japanese.

The Japanese in Canada have been closely allied with the lumbering industry from early days. Lumbering was especially appealing to the Japanese because it demanded labor, and the Japanese fishermen could work at lumber camps and mills during the off-season in fishing. Furthermore, the lumber camps and mills were located close to the fishing centers, making long trips unnecessary for the gaining of employment. Non-Japanese labor recognized the importance of the Japanese in the lumber industry and as in fishing protests and discriminatory acts were leveled against them.

After 1921, when anti-Japanese agitation in the lumber industry began to reach its strength, Japanese lumbermen began to decrease, but even then until World War II many Japanese lumber operators could be found in British Columbia.

In mining, railroading and agriculture the Japanese in Canada played a leading pioneering role as they did in the United States. The Canadian Japanese and the Japanese American in the early days left a comparable inheritance to their children. This inheritance is one of faith in themselves, in their integrity, their worth, and in the country in which they live. It was this inheritance which made possible the strength of the Nisei in the United States and Canada during the trying times of World War II.

The first generation of persons of Japanese ancestry in both the United States and Canada broke through the barrier of their own culture and that of the local culture into the larger life of the community for the most part at secondary points.

These secondary points were primarily confined to occupational situations. The language handicap and the in-group feelings of both the Japanese and non-Japanese acted as restraining forces to fraternization. This being so, the contacts of the early Japanese settlers with white adults were virtually confined to the occupations in which they worked together. This definitely limited the numbers of persons one could know intimately in both groups.

The type of relationship between the Issei and the non-Japanese was principally one of workers. The relationship between workers is generally competitive. Therefore, the first type of relationship the Issei found in North America was based upon competition. This competition, as shown previously, rested in a few industries.

As more and more persons of Japanese ancestry entered the United States and Canada and entered the competitive field in specific industries the competition increased. Feeling between the Japanese and non-Japanese groups became bitter.

Laboring groups were the first ones to bring the conflict between the Japanese and the whites into the open. On April 18, 1900, the Western Central Labor Union in Seattle, Wash., held a meeting picking out for criticism the Japanese and the expression of Anti-Japanese sentiments.

Kamikaze shrine

NARA—About 5,000 surviving Kamikaze pilots raised funds to erect a stone monument here Nov. 18 in memory of the 1,005 cohorts killed in WW2.

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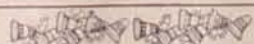
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In 1942, but not to camps

## Baja California Nikkei evacuated

By TERESA T. KISO

Much has been said and written in recent months about the World War II evacuation days. One cannot help but look back and reminisce about those uncertain days.

Mine is an untold story as far as I know. I am a Nisei from Mexico. Perhaps many people do not know and will be surprised to learn that those of us of Japanese ancestry, who at that time were living just south of the U.S. border in Baja California were also subjected to what amounts to an evacuation.

Perhaps fear of sabotage by the Japanese living so close to the United States was the reason. Who knows? Or as we say in Mexico, "Quien sabe?"

There was a deadline by which we all had to be out of the area. I shall never forget the hectic days prior to the Evacuation. Grown-ups talking in hushed tones, worried, with so much to settle. My father had a small grocery store and selling it was next to impossible.

I remember mother going to the neighbors to see if anyone would buy the things we could not take with us, such as her sewing machine. Of course, at the end she had to give it all away. Father asked a friend to sell the store and send him the money but we did not hear from him for the duration of the war.

My family, plus five or six other families, put together their resources and hired a truck and driver to take us all the way to Mexico City. There were six of us in my family; the four children ranging in ages from eight to one, and more or less the same number of people in the other families. In retrospect, we must have looked like cattle in back of that truck. We ate and slept aboard the truck most of the time in order to save time and money.

Upon our arrival in Mexico City, we stayed at what I would like to refer to as the "clearing house." New arrivals were allowed to stay there for a short time. The men went out daily job-hunting but jobs were scarce. At night, this place was "carpeted" wall-to-wall with people sleeping on the floor.

Finally in desperation father took a job which was to take us to a remote little village in the state of Michoacan. It might as well be called "malaria village" for we all came down with it soon after our arrival. And not one doctor for kilometers around.

For those fortunate ones, who at the time the war started had already been established in Mexico City, life seemed to go on without much inconvenience. The hardships fell up those like my parents and others who happened to live at the wrong place at the wrong time and had to sacrifice practically all they had. There was absolutely no assistance remunerative or otherwise, at any time from any source.

My parents worked very hard for a few pesos but with four growing children there never seemed to be enough. We later learned that many times my parents went hungry so that we would have enough. And mother, how awful (I lack the words to describe it) she looked in those large, brusque men's half boots, yet never complaining. These are the things etched in my mind.

Just as many of the Issei in the United States, many of our Issei in Mexico had a language problem too which made the situation more difficult.

The majority of the people of Mexico showed no animosity toward us. In fact, many went out of their way to be helpful. We shall be eternally grateful to those who helped us at our time of need.

I would like to say at this point in all fairness, that we were not put into relocation camps. However, after comparing notes with some of the Japanese Americans who spent those years in camp, I cannot help but envy them a little. Certainly it must have been humiliating, degrading, unbelievable to say the least, but at least they were provided with food, clothing and medical attention as needed.

I have seen it happen and believe that the invisible arms of war know no boundaries and seem to extend beyond all expectations; we must not allow it to happen again. — Raku Shimpo (1972)

## Year-end exodus record viewed

TOKYO—If the oil crisis permits, the number of year-end holiday tourists may increase by 80 per cent of 160,000 over last year, Japan Travel Bureau estimated. All departures have been booked: 72,000 to Southeast Asia; 33,000 to Hawaii; 27,000 to South Korea; 13,000 to Europe; 12,000 to Guam; and remaining 3,000 to other areas.

## 'Strad' controversy

OSAKA—The violin purchased from a London dealer by Hisako Tsuji of Nishinomiyama City near here for 35 million yen may not be the Stradivarius—1715 she was led to believe. Hers has a back made of one piece of wood while experts contend it should be two pieces.



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## Dr. Stanford Lyman

## Sansei mean to find identity in own way

(As a companion piece to Miss Lora Nishimura's resume on the Nisei and Sansei personality, we offer Ed Kitazumi's coverage of Dr. Stanford M. Lyman's address made Nov. 14, 1971, before the Northern California - Western Nevada JACL district council session at Burlingame, Calif. The story was published by the Hokubei Mainichi, San Francisco, in its Dec. 23, 1971 edition. — Ed.)

By Ed KITAZUMI  
(Hokubei Mainichi)

It was my first JACL district council meeting in 30 years. While outside visiting with some of the delegates from practically all of the 27 NC-WNDC chapters, Hokubei Mainichi columnist Renee Renouf asked if we would cover the keynote speech at the banquet. We agreed, but meekly, and it will be greatly

appreciated if it has been covered in context.

Dr. Stanford M. Lyman is presently associate professor in sociology at the UC San Diego, has been active in Asian American research and author of "The Asian in the West" (Univ. of Nevada, 1970, \$3.95), which deals with the Chinese and Japanese residents on the west coast.

In his introductory remarks, Dr. Lyman said 1956 was the first time he had addressed a Japanese American group in San Francisco. "As a fledgling assistant professor," as he put it, he was a last-minute replacement for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa as speaker.

At that time, JACL was engaged in widening its membership and becoming involved in civil rights issues.

#### Generations Counted

Getting into the substance of his talk, he noted the Japanese are the only people who count each generation and have a special designation for each: Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei. "They are the only people in the United States to do this," he observed.

Each generation is also unique and Generational Counting is a remarkable view that the Japanese have. It is a good in a way for it contributes to mutual understanding, but it also creates division. "We are witnessing this change - in-generation in the Japanese American community today. The Nisei are passing into middle and old age. The Sansei have entered young adulthood and middle age.

The Issei came without wives to this country, much as the Europeans did, with hopes of returning to their old country within a few years. In spite of horrendous discrimination, they persevered and succeeded in sinking their roots deeply into their adopted country. Years passed fleetingly. They wrote to Japan for brides, and the perpetuation of succeeding generations of people of Japanese ancestry in this country was established.

Dr. Lyman then went into some amusing, and perhaps at times not so amusing incidents in connection with Shashin Kekkou, a mode of acquiring a bride, which was very much in vogue at the time (1909-1919). Some pictures were doctored. Others were pictures of some other person. He mentioned that Sessue Hayakawa did his helpful bit as Baishakunin in this period.

#### Generational Crisis

In Dr. Lyman's observation, the coming of these picture

brides laid the foundation for the generational crisis that followed. 1930 marked our first generational crisis.

Issei were born in Japan. In them the spirit of Yamato Damashii survived. The Nisei were American born. They were educated in the United States. "Angry with old fashioned methods," he said, "the Nisei formed the Japanese American Citizens League in defiance of the Japanese Association of America." "I don't know if everyone will agree, but I believe this is what he said.

Today we are witnessing a generational crisis. Sansei have come of age. Concerned with the "old fashioned" way of the JACL, the Sansei are reacting in much the same way as did the Nisei in the 30s.

The surviving members of the JAA must feel a sense of nostalgia, but the generational crisis of today has something unique. It is tied in with the general national IDENTITY CRISIS shared by all racial and ethnic groups.

#### Ethnic Awakening

The Sansei crisis is a part of the general crisis. We may refer to this period as a period of ETHNIC AWAKENING. Therefore, it makes it more difficult to identify Sansei crisis as such. It is tied in with the general identity problem.

In order to really understand our present crisis, it will be necessary to understand the direction of American Society. The 1850-1955 period was referred to as the ASSIMILATION PERIOD.

Assimilation then was the dominant direction of American Society. Every ethnic group took assimilation at its goal quite seriously. Our sociologists picked up this theme and made it a doctrine.

Even the Indians in 1916 were asking, "Will we assimilate?" They were boasting that they were at least ahead of the Chinese!

The MELTING POT concept predominated in American life at the time. With this concept came another assumption (which became the basis of many discriminatory laws) that "people who are not assimilated are dangerous." Some Jews took stock and changed their religion (Hence, today all Jews are not necessarily Jews.)

#### Period of Skepticism

Then came the period of skepticism. Small voices began to be raised. This doctrine of assimilation became a target. White Anglo Saxon Protestants (WASP) thought of themselves

## Sociologist pushed Anti-Japanese ideas

From Page D-6

Soon after this meeting the San Francisco Labor Council sponsored a meeting for the definite purpose of stimulating



ARGENTINA — Nisei school girl in Buenos Aires.

as the model to be copied. They were the standard and the control.

Development of this questioning attitude led to a dual of double standard of living. Public vs. Private. In our public life, we tended to conform to WASP standards. In matters of marriage, religion, family life, personal association and the like, we tended to conform to our ethnic culture. Perhaps we could say a dual concept that could be termed ANGLICAN CONFORMITY and ETHNIC CONFORMITY was born.

Take a look at the Nisei bowling leagues. Five hundred people, all of Japanese ancestry with a sprinkling of persons of Korean and Chinese descent, are seen bowling together in San Francisco. He said Masao Satow aptly summarized this situation. "We believe in integration and congregation." This, Dr. Lyman feels, is an accurate description of American life as it exists.

The Third Generation started to question this concept of duality. They call this an "Ethnic Hangup." They also challenge the trend towards tribalization and division into dominant and sub-dominant cultures.

#### Hansen's Law

Marcus Lee Hansen studied the Swedes. As a result of this study, what is known as Hansen's Law became

anti-Japanese feelings. The eminent sociologist, Dr. E. A. Ross was the principal speaker, and he enumerated and expounded the stock-in-trade arguments that had been developed against all Orientals on the Coast, but this time he slanted them to apply only to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The San Francisco Chronicle in February, 1905, conducted a very vigorous campaign against the Japanese as the "little yellow man," and the "treacherous, sneaking, insidious, betraying and perfidious nature and characteristics of the Mongolian race" as a whole were played to the limit. The following year (1906) there are recorded numerous assaults made upon Japanese, their stores invaded, burglarized and destroyed.

One year after the bitter attack upon the Japanese in the United States, there broke out in Vancouver, British Colum-

recognized, Hansen hit on something the sociologists failed to see. The law says, "What the second generation wishes to forget, the third generation wishes to remember."

The tragedy which this law uncovers is that the third generation who wishes to remember, has no cultural memory. Hence, he is forced to create this memory on his own.

The tragedy is compounded because the Sansei cannot fully appreciate how completely Americanized he is. What he creates is not necessary in conformity with what the memory actually would be in reality. Also, society itself changed. He is therefore faced with another crisis, the "Crisis of Consensus." He is faced with contradictions which he doesn't know how to resolve.

#### Blacks as Models

Possibly because of these confusions, for the first time in American history, the blacks became people to be emulated. This is true not just for Sansei but for all youths of this country today. This emulation of the blacks led to still another crisis. When the Sansei want to be like blacks, they are also being very "un-Japanese." The expression, "Brothers and Sisters," is a black expression. This expression is used by the Sansei. It is not derived from Japanese.

The Negroes use a strong language and obscenity. Japanese were quite different. Use of such strong language tends to "TURN OFF" the Nisei. There was a language barrier between the Issei and the Nisei.

There is a new kind of language barrier between the Nisei and the Sansei. This barrier, too, is not limited to the Nisei and the Sansei. This again is a common problem between the old and the young of America.

Dr. Lyman said he was criticized for his pre-Nisei attitude. The Nisei are success oriented. The Sansei want something new, different and at the same time something traditional. Such fulfillment is difficult.

#### Sansei Conservative

Dr. Lyman's final observation was encouraging. He said in spite of the strong language and revolutionary rhetoric the Sansei are very conservative. We may be able to call them CONSERVATIVE ACTIVISTS.

In spite of their strong language what Sansei plan to do is quite conventional and conservative as well as commendable. They want to be nice to the Issei, for instance. They are also concerned with the problems of ecology, pollution, racial bias, social inequality and community service. (Who can fault them for these concerns?)

The language and action contradiction is not limited to our young. An example is our relation with China. Diplomatic Turn to Page D-12

bia, the "Riot of 1907." Attacks were made upon Japanese in the streets, in their places of business and at the fishing and labor camps and plants. This type of open conflict flared up again and in a more significant manner at the conclusion of World War I. The returning soldiers found many of their jobs filled by immigrants from the Orient.

The significant aspect of this early anti-Japanese feeling was that it soon spread from the few laboring groups in which it arose to other areas of contact. Non-Japanese who believed that they had "lost out" in their occupational status because of Japanese competition took their grievances to the larger non-Japanese community. These persons used newspapers, meetings and organizations to spread their demands and anti-feelings.

Public opinion is both the United States and Canada against the Japanese was determined by the attitudes and opinions of a minority of non-Japanese who had contact on a competitive occupational basis with the Issei.

As Walter Lippman pointed out, public opinion resolves itself upon examination into the opinions held by interest

groups within the general public.

This same sort of thing occurred during World War II when a few interest groups were able to bring about the exclusion and control of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast areas of the United States and Canada.

A few of the anti-Japanese groups which developed out of the above situation in the United States were the Asiatic Exclusion League, the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Central Labor Council of Seattle.

The most outstanding anti-Japanese organization in Canada was the White Canada Association. The Executive Committee of the White Canada Association was made up of representatives from the Retailers' Association, the Fishermen's Protective Association, the Cloverdale Farmers' Association and dealers in real estate.

All of these groups continued their anti-Japanese agitation from about 1905 through World War II, and shadows of these organizations continued to exist in both the United States and Canada (until the 1960s. — Ed.)

## Roots of prejudice imbedded in cultures

#### Chapter 5 — Epilogue

In the previous chapters, we have dealt with the settlement and problems faced by persons of Japanese ancestry in the areas of South and North America. The problems faced by the Issei and their children can be found to be based in various aspects of race prejudice. It should be pointed out that many of these prejudices are not really racial in the strict sense of that term, but are founded in socially defined ideas about race held by many persons in the Americas.

A study of the types of relationships that existed — and still exist between "Japanese" and non-Japanese in the United States and Canada, in contrast to South America, will and does show that the U.S. and Canada have much more in common. This being so, there is still a common element running through the whole relationship between Japanese and non-Japanese which will make it possible for us to summarize the factors of expectancy in defining race relations in all the Americas.

However, let us now turn to the "roots of prejudice" common to the non-Japanese against the person of Japanese ancestry in both the United States and Canada. The first root of prejudice against the Japanese can be found to be that of a different cultural background. The U.S. and Canada were and are predominantly European in their cultural heritage.

The Japanese in the 1890s and early 1900s brought to the

North American people a culture rooted deep in the feudal system of Japan. Customs, beliefs, group relationships, family traditions and religion were much different than the non-Japanese could ever imagine. Not only this, but stories and traditional beliefs about the Oriental in North America were based upon old traveler tales and adventure stories about the Orient. This made the Japanese suspect from the very beginning in the relationships which developed between the Japanese and the non-Japanese in the U.S. and Canada. This is based on the well-known principle that a person suspects that which he does not understand.

The western part of the North American continent was a raw and pioneering area when the first Japanese arrived. As long as labor was scarce and economic investments were highly profitable, little notice was given to the nonconformist, even though the potential feelings of antagonism were ever present, based upon the factors mentioned in the above paragraphs.

However, as soon as economic competition became serious any differences between laborers or groups were used as a force to eliminate this competition. The Japanese, as shown in the previous chapter, discovered that they became the scapegoat for many and varied "economic problems" faced by the laboring and agricultural groups in western

Turn to Page D-11

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#### Lora Nishimura

## Sansei personality study shows them as followers

Two years ago, Lora Nishimura of Sacramento conducted a study comparing the Nisei and Sansei personality from a sociological perspective for her master's thesis at Sacramento State. She found (at least among the Sacramentoans she had interviewed for her study) that Sansei are still "followers" and do not match the Caucasian normative scores on "dominance".

Other findings are to be noted in her resume and at the same time, she expresses her appreciation to those who assisted in the completion of her 140-page thesis, "Value Changes in Two Generations of Japanese Americans as Measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule".

A 1969 graduate from Sacramento State, Miss Nishimura spent the following summer on a travel study on the South Pacific and Orient and received her M.A. in social science from the same college in 1971.

Two schedules of questions were used in her survey as follows:

Issei—Value Orientation Schedule originally developed by Florence Kluckhohn and adapted to the Japanese by William Caudill of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Nisei & Sansei—Edwards Personal Preference Schedule; attempts to measure the respondent's personal preferences for 15 needs (Achievement, Deference, Order, Exhibition, Autonomy, Affiliation, Intraception, Succession, Dominance, Abasement, Nurturance, Change, Endurance, Heterosexuality, and Aggression) which were originally defined by H.A. Murray and others.

This thesis was designed to examine the values of three generations of Japanese Americans. Its objective was (1) to examine the current value orientations of the first generation immigrants,

comparing their responses to a sample of motherland Japanese studied by Caudill and Scarr and (2) to systematically measure the changing value preferences in the second and third generations, contrasting the generations with each other, with their Japanese American counterparts in Hawaii, and with an American normative group.

In essence this investigation focuses on the lack of acculturation found among the Japanese immigrants and the process of acculturation among the second and third generations.

Although it is undeniable that the Sansei are losing their Japanese cultural heritage, which in many instances probably contributed to the success of the Nisei, it was hypothesized that a number of the values of the Sansei are not significantly different from those of the Nisei.

Although moving in the direction of acculturation, the Japanese cultural heritage passed on by the Issei immigrants is still evident among the Nisei and to a lesser extent among the Sansei as measured by their responses to the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.

#### Primary Hypotheses

In general, the three primary hypotheses examined were supported by the data. They are the following:

(1) The Japanese immigrants have for all practical purposes, retained their traditional value-orientations relatively intact and unchanged, indicating that they have retained their Japanese identity despite over a half century of residence in America.

(2) There are still a number of value differences between the Japanese Americans and their Caucasian American counterparts as measured by the EPPS, indicating the subtle influence of their Japanese cultural heritage.

(3) There are a number of significant value differences between the second and third

generation Japanese Americans with the Sansei closer to the Caucasian American patterning, indicating the trend in the direction of acculturation.

#### Cultural Traits Remain

In summary, the major thrust of the data supported the second hypothesis. There were a number of differences between the Japanese Americans and the Caucasian American normative groups. However, some of the hypothesized differences were not in the expected direction and there were some results which were not entirely consistent with previous studies.

The specific hypothesis that the Japanese Americans will score higher on order, deference, and abasement but lower on exhibition, dominance, heterosexuality, and aggression was only partially supported by the data.

The Nisei did score higher on order and lower on exhibition and heterosexuality, but not notably so.

With the exception of deference among the Nisei females, Nisei scores on deference, abasement, dominance, and aggression were in the opposite direction from that theoretically hypothesized.

For both the Sansei males and females, expectations with respect to exhibition, dominance, heterosexuality, order, and abasement were substantiated but not with respect to deference and aggression.

#### On Autonomy

Perhaps the rather high need for autonomy expressed by the present Japanese American groups gives a clue to the unexpected findings.

One investigator had previously pointed out that individuals high on autonomy may not be as likely to conform to set standards as those who rank lower on this variable.

In comparison with their Hawaiian counterparts who scored significantly higher than the normative samples on the

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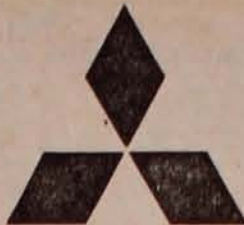


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## Expectancy Principle

From Page D-8

Canada and the United States. Selfish interests and individuals began to use the Japanese as "powder" for the igniting of movements to gain their own ends. The Heart and like groups were able to play upon the ignorance and economic selfishness of individuals and groups to gain political and economic power. The scapegoats were the persons of Japanese ancestry.

The physical characteristics of the Japanese made it possible to classify them with the "inferior peoples" of the world. It should not be forgotten that during the migration and settlement of the Japanese in the western part of North America the policy of both the British and the United States was based upon the concept of "manifest destiny."

This policy rested on the firm belief that it was the destiny of the English-speaking peoples to civilize the world. The "inferior peoples" of the world needed to be aided and

supervised to the acceptance of the English-speaking way of life.

When it was discovered that the Japanese had a "way of life" which was complex and efficient and that the Japanese refused to occupy a "coolie" status in the U.S. and Canada, the non-Japanese were called upon to justify their own "superior position." This was done through discrimination and segregation. In order to keep the record straight, it should be noted that the Japanese were intent, in many instances, on keeping many of their cultural ways of life and their group solidarity. This led to further conflict and suspicion on the part of the non-Japanese.

The roots of prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry (we have thus seen) make it possible for the non-Japanese to expect certain behavior to be common to all persons of Japanese extraction. This role of expectancy is of extreme

significance in directing race relations. The psychological principle involved in this concept means that what people expect determines their behavior toward persons and/or things.

A person is lead to believe that conflict between cultures or groups is unavoidable. This principle of expectancy makes it possible for that individual or group to look for any sign which suggests this conflict. When this sign is believed to be recognized, the next step is action. This action leads to more conflict and tension and often ends in riot and bloodshed.

Ignorance is an important factor in making possible expectancies which are biased and incorrect. This type of ignorance usually rests in the failure of the group of person to understand the other's intentions and way of life.

This can be recognized to have been true in the case of the Japanese in Brazil, Peru and North America.

The Brazilians expected the Japanese at the outbreak of World War II to carry out subversive activities; the Peruvians anticipated or expected the Japanese to be ready to sacrifice themselves for their "fatherland."

The expectancy factor was of extreme importance in the development of the program for exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of the United States during World War II. The report of General De Witt on "Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942" is a classic in this respect.

The now famous remark of Gen. John L. De Witt that a "Jap's a Jap" shows what expectancy can do in the development of ideas and programs on a national basis. The rumors from Hawaii that there were evidences of Japanese sabotage during

World War II and especially at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack was based upon the factor of expectancy.

The people who held these incorrect ideas expected sabotage from persons of Japanese ancestry and thus were able to see it, even though it did not exist.

The expectancy principle also worked and works in the Japanese group or any other minority group. The expectancy in this instance means that due to some negative experience on the part of the Japanese, he will expect such treatment from all persons or groups with which this negative experience was associated.

The actions on the part of the Japanese or Negro or Mexican will mean that they are able, in many instances, to conform to the expectancy of the non-Japanese or non-Negro. This will tend to substantiate the belief or expectancy of the non-Japanese in the behavior of the Japanese or Negro. This was seen to be true in Brazil, Peru and North America.

## Final Week

From Page C-11

woman, Mrs. Flora G. Covell, Piedmont, Calif., could only nod. Asked to 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 had been held since she arrived here for trial Sept. 25, 1948.

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## Lyman—

From Page D-8

dm is quite conventional and conservative as well as commendable. They want to be nice to the Issei, for instance. They are also concerned with the problems of ecology, pollution, racial bias, social inequality and community service. (Who can fault them for these concerns?)

The language and action contradiction is not limited to our young. An example is our relation with China. Diplomatic language between the two countries could be quite strong and yet there is nothing untraditional or radical in the idea of visits between the heads of states, in itself. The language is new but the activities are old.

Young people want to know who they are, what they are and where they are going? They are lonely and they feel isolated.

They want involvement but the question is involvement with whom? Involvement with their ethnic community, with the whole of all ethnic communities or is Pan-Asianism their answer? No one really knows.

**Conclusion**  
The Nisei recognize that each generation is different but that each will find its way. The Sansei seek their way by finding a new Asian identity. Their ethnic identity is not necessarily Japanese. Whatever it is, the Sansei mean to find their own way by doing what they feel must be done. This, they feel is their responsibility as "Ethnic Americans" and they wish to feel pride in their particular ethnicity.

This may very well have been the implied or actual conclusion of Dr. Lyman's address.

I guess it will be possible to make many other conjectures from his presentation and it could be of great value in trying to understand the trend in American life today as well as the trend in Nisei - Sansei relationship.

Finally, all this discourse brings to my mind an old Japanese expression, "Oite wa ko no shitagae." The elders should conform to the views of our children. That may be rough but possibly close enough translation. The question remains. If so, what are we going to do about it? What is our course of action?

**More Questions**  
In making our decision, should not we remember that harmony and future well-being of all concerned is our objective, and our approach should be based on mutual respect, understanding and consideration?

In our desire for change, do we have any sound social philosophy? What is this philosophy?

Have we taken into account



SEATTLE—A Sansei girl.

(From the Toge Fujihiro Collection).

## Sansei life styles compared between Hawaii - California

By GAIL MIYASAKI  
(Hawaii Herald)

As a college student, my experiences with individual mainland - born Japanese Americans were limited mostly to Sansei and to only a few Nisei. Unlike the Hawaii Nisei, the mainland Nisei had to endure the terrible experiences of the relocation centers of World War II. Although many of them were children or teenagers at the time, the tone

of the ever - escalating rate of inter-racial marriage? How should this development affect our thinking?

Is there a need to modify our philosophy in our appraisal of desirable social structure? Does anyone have the knowledge or courage to spell it out?

In the meantime, what really is our guide? Are we all in this together, or are we hopeless antagonists hell-bent on destroying each other as some element of our population seem to be thinking?

Is the way we FEEL our ultimate and only guide? If there are other values, what are they?

Are we really independent or interdependent? Can anyone survive at the expense of others?

I think these questions demand answers in addition to questions of ethnicity or generational differences.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Writer of this thought - provoking article, Edward M. Kitazumi, is an insurance agent in San Jose.

(Miss Gail Miyasaki) returned to her home state of Hawaii after attending UC Berkeley, where she graduated with a degree in English. In the following article for the Hawaii Herald, she compares the lifestyle of Sansei in California with that of Sansei in Hawaii. — Ed.)

is still serious when they speak of the "hakujin."

They simply do not speak as lightly of the "hakujin" as we in Hawaii do of the "haole." Others are alarmed at the growing alienation of their Sansei children from themselves and from the present Japanese American community.

The Japanese American Citizens' League's official Publication, The Pacific Citizen, for example, bemoaned the lack of participation in their organization by AJAs (Americans of Japanese ancestry) between the ages of 21 and 35.

**Generation Gap**  
Many Sansei differ sharply from their Nisei parents' views on the perpetuation and continuation of the Japanese American community and identity. For a few, total assimilation into the greater white society is the answer. But for the majority of Sansei, I know, the answer is tied to an ethnic identity.

These Sansei are connected with the Asian Studies departments of the UC Berkeley campus, and Stanford. Many openly despised what they termed the Nisei "passivity." In dealing with problems of ethnic community and identity, The Los Angeles - Based "Gidra," a monthly of the Asian American community, is a militant Sansei publication whose views are shared by many Sansei.

The typical Japanese American family usually does not include grandparents, remarked Jane Muramoto, a Sansei from Sacramento. "My family included my grandparents, but they never interfered in family affairs. In fact, they never really existed for me. They were just there."

The mainland born Sansei grow up in environments as yet unknown and unheard of in Hawaii. The majority live in predominantly white communities and go to the predominantly white schools — a fact reflected in their speech.

I was shocked to find that some know no other way of pronouncing their own last names except as the haole do. So "Nakamura" becomes "Nackimoorah" and "Okada" is "Okaydah." But not all were raised in haole - dominated communities. A few Sansei were raised in Black or Chicano ghettos.

**Ghetto AJAs**  
The following excerpts are typical examples of Japanese Americans growing up in such environments:  
"A — 'My life started 23 years ago in a Chicano neighborhood. From the age of six, I was into street fighting to survive. In jr. high, I was ready to show anybody I was as bad as the rest — fighting, dropping pills, drinking wine."  
"I quit school at 15 or 16 after joining a gang. Then it really began to get me down. Here I was at 18, still in the street with nothing that I could be proud of. I wanted to find myself before it was too late."

B — "I grew up with Blacks and they accepted me as one of them. After elementary school, we moved into a predominantly

Japanese community. That was my first encounter with Buddhahood. During this period, I became aware of being Asian. Not only aware, but recognized. I felt I belonged. We were proud of being Buddhahood."

The lives of these two Japanese American youths reminded me so much of our local gangs of Filipinos, Hawaiians and Samoans at schools like Waianae and Farrington High. Yet I had to also remind myself that they were Japanese.

**'Kotons'**  
To many young Hawaii - born Japanese, the word "kotok" has come to mean a Japanese American who has been assimilated into the dominant white society and has thus lost his Japanese identity because of the mainland birth and upbringing.

In other words, a "kotok" is "empty-headed" about the Japanese culture. A child who lives in Gardena once told me that the reason I sat on the floor was because I was Japanese. And he, on the other hand, sat on the sofa because he was a kotok.

Today, the largest concentration of Japanese communities on the mainland is found on the West Coast, in particular California. In California, these communities are generally found near large cities — Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose and Los Angeles which have residential as well as commercial areas that have been called "Japanese Town" or "J-town" because of their large number of Japanese.

In San Francisco, for example, the Japanese Culture Center (since renamed the Japanese Trade Center) is a large commercial complex that features many small Shirokiya and Hoteiya-like shops together with the branch offices of such well known Japanese companies as Sony, Mikimoto Pearl, Sumitomo Bank, Honda, and Matsushita Electric.

The Center has lost the majority of the Nihonmachi residents who once called it home. A few of the residents who remained behind shake their heads sadly when the speak of the old Japantown. "Today, it's only for the tourists," remarked one woman.

**Like Mollili**  
San Jose, whose mayor incidentally is a Nisei, has a very large Japanese American community. A Hawaii-born Japanese would be surprised to find many small, often family-run grocery stores, flower shops, and service stations that remind him of Mollili or Kaimuki. Huge yellow "takuan" and small white "rakkyo" in large glass containers, and dried squid hanging on display amid the chatter of Japanese being spoken greets a customer entering a typical Japanese American food store in San Jose.

Many, however, have expanded to include TV dinners, Campbell's soups, and ice cream cones.  
Of all the California cities, it is probably Los Angeles that has the greatest concentration of Japanese American communities. Of these the Los Angeles suburb of Gardena, whose population is roughly two-thirds Japanese, is perhaps the largest and the best known. (One-fourth Japanese is a truer ratio for Gardena. — Ed.)  
As in San Jose, Gardena has its own grocery stores and

## Nishimura—

From Page D-8

change variable, the mainland Sansei scored surprisingly low. Professor Arkoff of the University of Hawaii, who studied Hawaiian Japanese Americans, pointed to the higher need for change in the Japanese American groups under study as pointing to a general movement from old patterns to those of the larger American culture.

Relating this interpretation to the present data, a question arises: Are the Sansei calling a halt to the acculturation process?

Nathan Glazer in "Ethnic Groups in America: From National Culture to Ideology" states that "while there is a period of rejection of one's past and passionate acceptance of the new culture, it is often succeeded by a return in some sense to the original culture."

**Comparative Differences**  
Comparing the two generations with each other, the Sansei males scored significantly higher than the Nisei males on nurturance, exhibition, and heterosexuality and significantly lower on deference, order, and endurance.

The Sansei females, likewise, scored significantly higher on heterosexuality with a diminished need for order, deference, and endurance.

Although the remaining variables fell short of the chosen levels of significance, the differences were generally in the expected direction, taking into account the factor of age. However, the one unexpected finding was the still high abasement scores reported by the active Sansei college students.

The specific hypothesis that the Sansei would show greater dominance, exhibition, and aggression and less deference, order, and abasement than their Nisei counterpart was only partially supported by the data.

Expectations with respect to order, deference, and exhibition were confirmed but not with respect to dominance, aggression, and abasement.

**Sansei Leadership**

Although the Sansei college population probably represents that segment from which the leaders will eventually emerge, the Sansei at this stage of his life appears less interested than his Caucasian counterpart in assuming leadership positions or arguing for his own point of view as indicated by their rather low dominance scores. This is apparently a traditional

service stations. One can easily mistake the community for East Manoa. But the community itself is unmistakably modern and suburban. Missing are the vegetable, pig and chicken farmers, Chinneys, station wagons, and backyard barbecues take their place in Gardena.

Throughout these communities, the Nisei are the dominant group. The Japanese American Citizens League, considered "the most influential national AJA organization," is primarily Nisei. In a joint effort with other Japanese American organizations, the JACL helps put on our Cherry Blossom Festival called Nisei Week. Their queen is called "Miss Nisei," though she may very likely be a Sansei or even a Yonsei.

Japanese characteristic which is a little more difficult to overcome.

In short, this study demonstrated that acculturation as measured on some indices such as the need for deference and order is almost complete; while on other indices such as the underemphasis on dominance and exhibition, the "Japanese heritage" can still be observed.

In conclusion, as Kitano states in Japanese Americans, "The present trend away from the Japanese culture in terms of norms, values, and personality means that in the near future there will be almost complete acculturation."

However, it is interesting to note that in marked contrast to their Hawaiian counterparts, the Sansei did not show any significant difference on the change variable in comparison to the Nisei and were considerably lower in comparison to the Caucasian American normative samples.

**Acculturation Pace**  
Based on Arkoff's interpretation, this suggests that the acculturation process is not gaining momentum on the mainland.

It is generally acknowledged that the democratic process will not function well if the population unquestioningly accepts the leadership of others or is guided largely by the wishes of others — always conforming to customs and traditional modes of behavior.

Thus the lower deference scores of the Nisei and Sansei compared to their Caucasian American normative samples suggest a favorable outlook for the development of democratic processes.

No longer will the Japanese Americans sit meekly on their hands. However, the notably lower dominance and higher abasement scores of the Sansei are not favorable signs for the development of democratic procedures.

It is hoped that overall this study will contribute to a greater understanding and appreciation of the Japanese Americans and their cultural heritage.

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Alameda	C-9	Mt. Olympus	C-12
Arizona	A-8	New York	C-8
Arkansas Valley	B-3	Oakland	D-11
Berkeley	C-4, 5	Omaha	D-4
Boise Valley	D-4	Orange County	A-8, B-12
Chicago	C-11	Pasadena	B-2
Churches	D-12	Philadelphia	D-11
Cincinnati	B-2, 3	Placer County	D-12
Cleveland	B-3	Portland	D-1
Clovis	A-8	Puyallup Valley	A-5
Columbia Basin	B-3	Reedley	B-2
Contra Costa	A-8	Reno	D-7
Cortez	D-11	Riverside	A-5, D-11
Dayton	D-4	Sacramento	A-4
Delano	D-6	St. Louis	B-12, D-4
Denver	D-11	Salinas Valley	B-6, 7
Detroit	D-2	Salt Lake City	C-12
District Councils	D-7, Ref 6, 7	San Benito County	D-4
Downtown L.A.	D-10, 11	San Diego	C-6
East Los Angeles	A-6, 7	San Fernando	A-5
Eden Township	B-2	San Francisco	C-1, 4
Fowler	D-7	San Gabriel	D-2
French Camp	C-6	San Jose	D-3
Fresno	B-9	Sanger	B-3
Gardena Valley	D-6, 7	Santa Barbara	D-4
Greater Pasadena	D-8	Seabrook	B-4
Gresham-Troutdale	D-1	Seattle	D-2, 3
Idaho Falls	B-3	Selenoan	D-2, Ref 6
Los Angeles:		Snake River	D-4
Little Tokyo	B-12	Sonoma County	B-3
Market	A-11	Spokane	C-1
Crenshaw	A-12	Stockton	B-1
Hollywood	D-12	Tulare County	C-5
L.A.-at-Large	D-12	Twin Cities	D-1
Livingstone-Merced	D-11	Venice-Culver	D-1
Marysville	D-8	Washington D.C.	C-4
Milwaucee	B-3, D-4	Watsonville	B-4, 5
Monterey Penn	C-10	West Los Angeles	D-4