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Mayor Bowron Supports Issei Citizen Move

Los Angeles Official Stresses Loyalty of Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES — Support of equality in naturalization legislation which will permit resident aliens of Japanese ancestry to apply for citizenship was indicated Aug. 6 by Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles in an interview with Sam Ishikawa, Pacific Southwest regional representative of the JACL, and John Aiso, Los Angeles attorney and a former Army officer on General MacArthur's staff in Japan.

In declaring his personal support of Issei citizenship Mayor Bowron stressed that any suspicions that had been held against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States had been disproved during the war.

He declared that Japanese Americans were among the "best citizens" of Los Angeles.

Mayor Bowron was an early advocate of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor but stated, in a letter for Nisei GIs after the war, that he had been mistaken in his suspicions regarding the loyalty of the Nisei group.

500 Delegates, Boosters Will Attend National Convention Of JACL in Salt Lake City

Approximately 500 delegates and boosters from 70 JACL chapters and committees in all parts of the United States are expected to attend the tenth biennial national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City from Sept. 4 to 8.

Convention headquarters will be established at the Hotel Utah where most of the national council sessions will be held.

Convention Chairman Shigeki Ushio this week announced the scheduling of a full round of entertainment for convention delegates and boosters in addition to the business sessions.

Among the features of the convention will be golf, bridge and bowling tournaments, a queen coronation dance, an outing at Brighton in the Wasatch mountains, a tea at Governor Maw's mansion, a public meeting at Kingsbury hall, an oratorical contest, several special luncheons and dinners and a farewell ball at the Cocoanut Grove ballroom.

A meeting of the JACL's national board on Sept. 3 will lead off the convention activities, with the first national council meeting scheduled on the next morning from 9 a. m.

The opening ceremony for the convention will be held at the Little Theater in the University of Utah's Student Union on Sept. 4 at 7:30 p. m. with Saburo Kido, past national president of the JACL, scheduled to deliver the keynote address. The new national officers of the JACL, who are being elected by the popular vote of the membership, will be introduced at this time.

One of the innovations of the convention will be a JACL Chapter Clinic which will be held in the Hotel Utah for booster delegates on Sept. 6. The clinic will discuss the problems of chapter organization and activity.

The bowling tournament will start on Sept. 4 at the Temple Valley, while the golf tournament will be held at the Bonneville golf course from Sept. 7. The bridge tournament will be held on Monday night, Sept. 6.

A special meeting of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will be held on Sept. 9, following the convention. The general public is invited to the sessions. Officers of the Northern California Kisei Kisei Domei (Issei support group) will be in charge of the program which will be held in the Hotel Utah.

The ADC meeting will discuss the continuance of the legislative program to obtain the removal of racial discrimination in citizenship

"Tokyo Rose" Declares She Has Never Been Notified by U. S. Of Projected Treason Trial

(Miss Yo Tajiri, who interviewed "Tokyo Rose" last week in Tokyo, is a staff writer on the Pacific Stars and Stripes. She attended the University of Utah and the University of Chicago before going to Japan as a civil service employee in May, 1947.)

By YO TAJIRI

TOKYO — "Tokyo Rose" last week denied that she had ever been officially approached by anyone from the U.S. Department of Justice in what was obviously a reluctant interview with this Stars and Stripes reporter.

In answer to what she thought about recent reports that U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark may prosecute her on treason charges, Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino said:

"I don't know what new evidence they have uncovered, if they couldn't find it before. This has been going on for three long years, it will probably go on for three more years. The Department of Justice hasn't even sent me a postcard. The only way I have of learning about my case is what I read in the newspapers."

Mrs. d'Aquino was released from Sugamo prison in Tokyo in October, 1946 after a year's imprisonment. At that time, Army Intelligence officers could not find sufficient evidence to try her on the charge of treason.

"I have never signed a statement that I was Tokyo Rose," she said firmly. "There were several other girls who broadcast on these propaganda programs. They were put on all over the Far East; in Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila, besides Tokyo," she said.

Newspaper accounts once described this 32-year old American-born former broadcaster as buxom and comely. We found her to be neat and attractive but quite thin and not more than 5 feet 4 inches in height. She met us in the foyer of the shabby Japanese-style apartment house in Setagaya ward where she has a one-room flat.

She was dressed for the hot weather in a pink cotton sports blouse over a plain blue cotton petticoat and blue bobby socks. Her hair was neatly put up in one tight roll around her head and set off with a white ribbon.

The woman who once talked freely and pleasantly with newspapermen told us she has decided against any more interviews.

"Anything I have to say will come up in court," she said.

To most questions, she would answer: "This is beginning to sound like an interview."

She appeared embittered and has developed a defense mechanism of countering most questions with a question of her own or answering them curtly or sarcastically.

Asked if she is working on a book about her wartime activities, clearing up her much-publicized story, she answered:

"No. I've given up that project. But if a book is written, I will do it myself. It will not be ghostwritten."

She says she has no plans for the future.

"What would you do if you were in my position," she asked. "Why, I can't even buy a plate for the house or take a job because I might be arrested tomorrow."

"I'm not doing anything right now—just sitting around waiting for the newspapermen who always come around when something comes up in my case."

Asked if she did a lot of reading, she answered:

"Where would I get anything to read?"

As we left Mrs. d'Aquino smiled for the first time since the conversation began and said:

"I'm sorry I wouldn't say any more. Once I was willing to talk, but that was a long time ago. You should have come to see me then."

JACL Opposes Activation Of Future Segregated Units For Japanese American GIs

By LORRAINE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the reactivation of the Selective Service System the Japanese American Citizens League, which championed the cause of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in World War II, stands again ready to serve the same cause. This time, however, instead of endorsing the formation of another segregated unit like the 442nd, the JACL as a matter of national policy is asking that no segregation or discrimination be practiced against the Nisei GI under the latest rulings.

In a letter to General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, the JACL ADC national legislative director in Washington stated on Aug. 4 that JACL "stands ready to cooperate with your office in the just and efficient administration of this act." The letter concluded: "We trust that American citizens of Japanese ancestry accepted for training in the Army will receive the same consideration as other Americans and that they will not be segregated or discriminated against because of their race or national origin."

This formal representation culminated talks on this subject between Mike Masaoka and

Two Attorneys Prepare Case On 'Tokyo Rose'

Justice Department Plans Prosecution Over Broadcasts

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Justice Department announced this week that two attorneys, Thomas G. DeWolfe and John B. Hogan, of the department's criminal division have been assigned to prosecute the forthcoming treason case against Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino on charges of broadcasting propaganda to GIs over Radio Tokyo from 1943 to 1945.

"Upon Mrs. d'Aquino's return to the United States, they will present such evidence as they have gathered to a grand jury," the Department of Justice announced.

Department officials did not indicate when Mrs. d'Aquino would be returned. She has not yet been arrested in Tokyo.

Pacific Southwest Chapters to Hold Council Meeting

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The pre-convention meeting of the Pacific Southwest JACL district council will be held in Santa Barbara on Aug. 8.

Masao Satow, national JACL executive secretary, will speak on the forthcoming national convention in Salt Lake City.

A luncheon for council members will be held at the El Lobero hotel.

the office of the Under Secretary of the Army and the War Plans Division of the Department of the Army.

In another letter to General Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, JACL's stand against future segregation of Nisei in the armed forces was brought out as follows: "We believe that the wartime record of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry has earned them the right to equal treatment, consideration, and opportunity."

It was pointed out that when Selective Service reclassified American citizens of Japanese ancestry after the outbreak of war, making them ineligible for service in the armed forces, JACL was among the first to protest and to request combat service for qualified Nisei. When the War Department organized the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and called for volunteers, the national JACL actively cooperated in recruiting members of this unit, as well as for military intelligence duty against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific.

So effective was this cooperation throughout the war that Saburo Kido, the then national JACL president, was awarded the Selective Service Medal in recognition of his services during 1941-46. This medal, the highest civilian award for work of this nature, together with the Certificate of Merit, was presented to Kido at the Salt Lake JACL New Year's ball in 1947 by Colonel H. A. Rich, Utah state director of Selective Service, representing the President and General Hershey. Kido is said to be one of few persons of any nationality outside the Selective Service System to receive this award.

As members of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd in World War II, Nisei GIs of these units proved their valor and loyalty beyond the shadow of a doubt. There was then a cause to be served—a fact to be proved. The Nisei soldiers knew it, and by the mass demonstration of their incomparable fighting spirit proved it most effectively and eloquently.

But with the end of that conflict and the shifting international scene, cause, motivation, and circumstances have changed. The Nisei is no longer in a unique position. There is no challenge flung at him beyond the challenge to serve his country as an American citizen. He can best serve his country, his people, and his own self by being accepted as an American soldier, no different from the soldier standing next in line.

"We believe," stressed Masaoka to General Bradley, "that the compelling reasons for the organization of the Japanese American Combat Team as a separate unit no longer exist and that Japanese Americans should be accepted into the Army as Americans entitled to the same duties, responsibilities, training, and privileges as any other American."

There may be those who will take the opposite stand—that the Nisei soldier would himself prefer to serve in a segregated unit. He would be happier, more at ease among his comrades in arms. There would be less restraint, less fear of discrimination. But those who argue thus are only postponing the day when all American citizens of Japanese ancestry become a truly integral part of the nation—when there are no longer any Japanese Americans, but, in the words of General Devers at Arlington, "just Americans."

TOKYO STUDIO SEEKS HAWAII NISEI FOR ROLE

TOKYO—A Japanese American girl actress from Hawaii is being sought for a featured role in a forthcoming motion picture to be produced by the New Toho studios.

Details for a talent hunt to find a Nisei actress in Hawaii were discussed here recently during the visit of Tatsuro Matsuo, Honolulu manager of a motion picture theater.

Toho studio, which also has plans for a film on the 442nd Combat Team of the U.S. Army, is now negotiating with General MacArthur's headquarters to obtain permission for the Nisei actress from Hawaii to come to Tokyo to make the proposed film.

Honolulu audiences will pick the ten leading candidates for the film role and the final selection is expected to be made by Akira Kurosawa, one of Japan's top film directors, who will stop in Honolulu en route to Hollywood.

Tule Lake Renunciant Seeks Return of Citizenship Rights

SAN FRANCISCO—A 27-year old native of San Leandro, Calif., now living in Yokohama, filed suit against Secretary of State Marshall in a United States district court in San Francisco for the return of his renounced American citizenship.

He is Hiroshi Murakoshi who said he renounced his citizenship in 1945 while interned in the evacuee segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif. The renunciation, he declared in his suit, was neither free nor voluntary; that he agreed to it through misunderstanding, coercion and undue influence.

Murakoshi, in his suit, blamed pro-Japanese internees whom he accused of intimidating him. More than that, he said, he was unduly urged by members of his family to give up his citizenship and go with them to Japan.

He declared that he recently had applied to the American Consul General in Yokohama for a pass-

port back to the United States and was refused.

He claimed in his suit that the denial constituted a violation not alone of the 14th Amendment, which he declared holds that American citizenship cannot be renounced, and also of the 5th Amendment which says an individual cannot be deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

Murakoshi's suit, which asks a reaffirmation of his citizenship with all attending rights, was filed by William C. Ferriter and James Purcell of San Francisco and prepared by his Los Angeles counsel, A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California.

Murakoshi added in his suit that he wanted to change his mind en route to Portland for deportation after the war but was restrained by "pressure groups." He also declared he had never received notice of approval of his renunciation.

Defense Witness Presents Alibi for Tomoya Kawakita In Seventh Week of Trial

LOS ANGELES—Defense witnesses held the spotlight as the trial of California-born Tomoya Kawakita, charged with 13 overt acts against the United States while an interpreter at the Oeyama prison camp in Japan from 1943 to 1945, entered its seventh week in the court of Federal Judge William Mathes.

A surprise bit of testimony was given by a defense witness, Meiji Fujizawa, also an American-born interpreter at the Oeyama camp, who told on cross-examination by U. S. Attorney James M. Carter that he once took Kawakita to task for reported mistreatment of American prisoners.

Prosecution witnesses who have testified in the case invariably have praised the 33-year old Fujizawa for his considerate treatment in contrast to the alleged arrogance shown by the defendant. Fujizawa now is employed by the U. S. military government in Japan.

After categorically denying he had ever heard of any of the 13 overt acts charged against Kawakita, Fujizawa was asked by Carter:

"You did hear, didn't you, that Kawakita had beaten American prisoners of war?"

"Yes, sir," Fujizawa replied. "I did hear that he had been mistreating prisoners but no names were mentioned. One day after work when we were in my room with Inouye (the third interpreter at Oeyama) I asked him about it but he denied it."

Fujizawa related that he and Kawakita were childhood playmates in the Imperial Valley, schoolmates in Japan before the war, and that the defendant helped him get his job with the metallurgical company as an interpreter. But, he admitted, Kawakita once strained their friendship by trying to boss him around at the Oeyama camp.

"The POWs were reporting for sick call and Kawakita was going over to the dispensary and I started to go along," Fujizawa said. "He turned and told me: 'Why don't you get on with your work?' and I said he wasn't my boss and I wouldn't take orders from him. The next day Kawakita apologized to me and I don't bear him any grudge over it."

Fujizawa testified that the camp commandant told him it was an interpreter's duty to be "a friend of the prisoners of war." He said he did not know whether Kawakita ever got similar orders.

Meanwhile, another defense witness, Kiyoshi Mori, mining engi-

neer in charge of the Oeyama mine, gave the defendant an alibi for one of the overt acts charged against him.

Flown here from Japan for the trial, Mori was questioned by Defense Attorney Morris Lavine. He said that Kawakita was having lunch at his (Mori's) home on New Year's day, 1945, when former prisoners of war have charged that the defendant assaulted Einar Latvala, a mortally ill Marine, at the nickel mine smelter several miles away.

Mori, testifying through an interpreter, said the incident was etched in his memory by the red beans, cooked with rice, a dish his wife and children especially like. Red beans were strictly rationed in Japan. So Mori sent Kawakita, who was residing with him, to get some from a nearby farm. "Kawakita was chased by a policeman but brought home the beans," the tall, smiling Japanese executive told the court.

Mori, brother of the president of the Oeyama firm, also testified that:

(1) Kawakita begged to be transferred from his interpreter's job because he "could not bear to see the weakness and poor condition of prisoners of war."

(2) Kawakita turned to with pick and shovel to help the POWs dig ore when the Japanese military upped their daily quota from 120 to 200 tons.

(3) Kawakita urged that the prisoners be given lighter work at the smelter when they were unable to meet their quota at the mine, and this eventually was done.

(4) Kawakita never, in his sight or hearing, struck or gave orders to an American prisoner of war.

(5) Kawakita petitioned him for extra food for the POWs and obtained permission for them to have any leftover rice from the mess halls used by Japanese employees of the company.

Dilemma of Two War-Stranded Nisei Dramatized at Trial

LOS ANGELES — The tragic dilemma of two American-born Japanese caught in Japan by the outbreak of war was dramatized in Federal Judge William C. Mathes' court last week in the Kawakita treason trial, the Los Angeles Times noted.

In the defendant's chair sat Tomoya Kawakita, formerly of Calexico, Calif., accused as a traitor to the land of his birth.

In the witness box sat Meiji Fujizawa, another interpreter at the Oeyama prison camp near Osaka, the man embittered Bataan survivors have called "the only one we could trust" at the POW camp.

Physically the two were not unlike, though Fujizawa was tanned and confident and Kawakita, after a year in the County Jail, pale and nervous.

Their careers, in the years before and after Pearl Harbor, were remarkably parallel to a point.

Like Kawakita, Fujizawa was born and educated in the Imperial Valley, the son of a farmer. Like Kawakita, he went to Japan in 1939 to enroll in Meiji University, Tokyo. There he met Tomoya Kawakita whom he had known in childhood.

Together with Kawakita, Fujizawa testified, he went to the Tokyo office of the Nippon Metalurgical Company in 1943. His funds from the United States were cut off. He had to work. The company, using British and Canadian POW labor at its Oeyama mine and smelter, was paying a 30-yen bonus for English-speaking interpreters.

But Fujizawa, before leaving the United States had affirmed his American citizenship. Officially he was an enemy alien. He was told he could not be hired unless

he registered with the Japanese government.

Testifying in American idiom, Fujizawa told the jury he made application for Koseki, or certificate of registry, with the Tokyo police. While waiting for red tape to unravel, he went to work on a special army permit as a foreign national.

He and Kawakita traveled to Oeyama together, but here their paths began to part. Fujizawa lived in the employees' dormitory. Kawakita shared quarters in the village with Kiyoshi Mori, brother of the company president. Fujizawa worked at the POW camp, Kawakita at the nickel mine and later at the factory.

Now employed as interpreter by the U. S. Military Government in Japan, Fujizawa was brought here by the government but was called by Defense Attorney Morris Lavine as a defense witness.

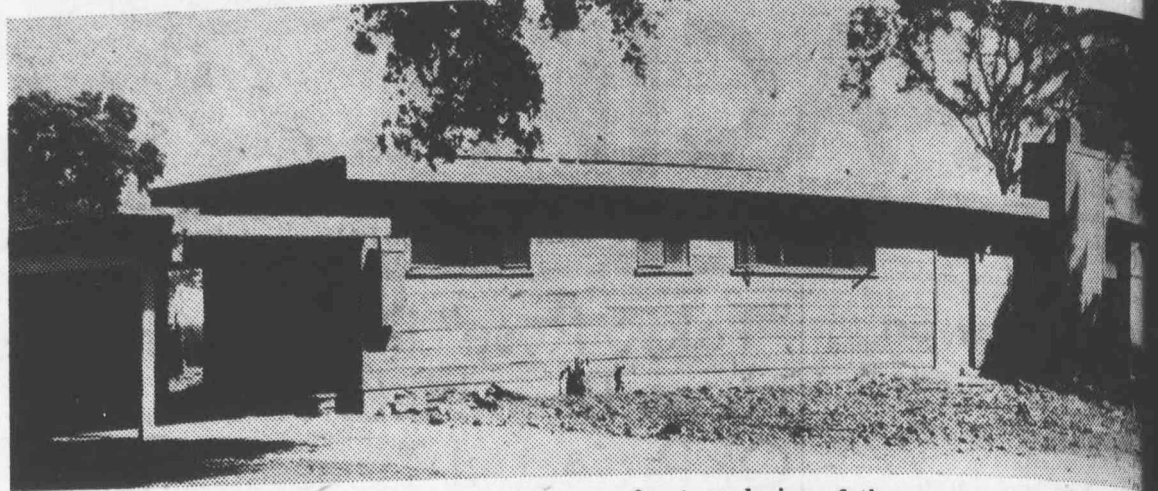
Ironically, the Times observed, Fujizawa's cherished hope of returning to the United States may hinge on the outcome of Kawakita's trial. The prosecution contends that Kawakita is an American citizen; the defense that he is not, having expatriated himself by electing to be a Japanese national. On the conclusion of his testimony, Fujizawa must return to Japan. If the prosecution's contention holds, he probably will be able to come back to the United States.

"Did Kawakita at any time say anything against the United States of America," Lavine asked Fujizawa.

"No sir, the witness replied, but his answer was ordered stricken on U. S. Attorney James M. Carter's legal objection.

"Well, did you ever talk with him about the United States," Lavine inquired.

"Yes, we talked about our child-



The Yamamura house in East Palo Alto, Calif., is shown above. It is 54 feet across the front, exclusive of the carport shown at left and features horizontal redwood siding.

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED Two Nisei War Veterans Find Answer to Housing Problem

By MARION TAJIRI

Palo Alto, Calif.

Many a U. S. soldier who used to dream of home came back from the wars overseas to find there was no such thing as home, unless it was a 2 by 4 apartment or a ramshackle cottage renting at \$75 a month.

Two Nisei vets, however, who returned to this area after service in the European and Pacific theaters respectively, found out there was only one way to beat the housing shortage. It was to build.

But they didn't like the boxy little houses that contractors were offering at the outrageous price of \$10,000 and up. They were small rectangles of houses with cubicle-sized rooms. They were uniformly dull on the outside and uniformly small inside.

The two vets, Wally Funabiki and Taro Yamamura, knew what they wanted. And they proceeded to do something about it.

Funabiki, now concluding his final year of study at Stanford university, is a major in civil engineering. He served in Japan for a year, from September, 1945, till September, 1946.

Yamamura is a veteran of the European theater, a member of K company of the famous 442nd combat team. He went into Italy with the Nisei unit, and in the last campaign in northern Italy he was wounded. He came home on a hospital ship.

Today he operates a Union ser-

vice station in East Palo Alto.

Wally and Taro went through the usual dreary house-hunting procedure until they decided to get together in designing their homes. In September, 1947, a corner lot with a 136 foot frontage and extending 100 feet in depth was purchased for their two contemplated homes. The lot is situated on Glen Way in East Palo Alto. Two oak trees shade the front of the lot.

Funabiki and Yamamura had had no experience in designing houses. But they knew what they wanted. They wanted distinctive homes, uncluttered by the fussy little "extras" that contractors like to put on tiny homes. They wanted attractive houses that were functional and suited to the needs of their families.

So they rolled up their sleeves and went to work on house plans. They pored over magazines, house plans and pictures of houses. They discarded what was unnecessary, incorporated the features they liked.

They came up with house plans, both different but blending together, and house plans that are eminently suitable to their lot and the surrounding land. Both houses were to be of modern design with wide expanses of windows in the back, and flat roofs with wide eaves.

This month the Funabikis and the Yamamuras began moving into their new homes.

The houses were not inexpensive, but they incorporate many money-saving features which enabled the owners to get much more for their building dollar.

The houses have no garages but have attached carports. There are no basements.

The two major money saving features are the flat roof and concrete floors. Funabiki and Yamamura estimate that the cost of their homes was cut one third by these two features alone. They were able, mostly for these reasons, to have their homes built at an approximate cost of \$8.50 per square foot, a figure which compares favorably with the \$11 or \$12 generally quoted for the ordinary home.

The houses are roomy, each

having approximately 1000 square feet of living space.

The concrete floor is four-inches thick, with the foundation 12 inches deep and reinforced with steel. The concrete for the floor was poured over a gravel base which was covered with water proof material and a screen before the cement was poured. With just a dark brown stain on the cement, the floor looks and feels like composition, rather than cold concrete.

The flat roof is covered with a special type of gravel which reflects sun and light and insulates the house.

The houses have panel-ray gas heating.

Both exteriors are finished in redwood siding, oil stained, housing material especially suited for California homes. It is, however, generally considered an expensive building material.

The Yamamura home is finished in horizontal redwood siding, the other house in vertical siding.

The two houses, placed together upon the same lot, are separated by their respective carports. The Funabiki house is on the corner and is constructed in an L-shape, another feature not generally used by homes selling at the same price.

The house has small high windows upon walls facing the street to give greatest privacy, but the walls facing inward upon the lot have glass from floor to ceiling. One of the glass walls forms one complete living room wall, while the other lines a hallway. A path will be built with two sides enclosed by the window walls. The living room faces south, but the wide eaves keep out the summer sun. About 20 by 15 feet in size the present living room will eventually become a dining room and a larger living room is planned adjacent to the present one.

A light trough above the windows holds fluorescent lights, with the trough providing indirect lighting.

Both living rooms have the light troughs. They also have brick fireplaces with raised hearths a foot above floor level.

The Yamamura house is built in a long, narrow rectangle with a 54 foot, 4 inch frontage, exclusive of the car port. In the back of the house a combination kitchen laundry-dinette has been built out. The living room, which also has a window wall facing in upon the lot, is 21 feet long and 14 feet wide.

These two homes could not be managed on the minimum budget, but they represent better than average housing values in a day of inflated prices.

Most of all, they represent the ingenuity and ability shown by a couple of Nisei vets who knew what they wanted and got it.

San Francisco YMWCA Starts Innovation in Interfaith Services

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-three neighborhood organizations are cooperating in an unusual demonstration of interracial and interfaith activity at the Buchanan St. YMWCA.

A Sunday night vesper service initiated recently has been attracting persons of the Buddhist, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religions and persons of every racial ancestry in the multiracial neighborhood.

Larry Adler, the nation's foremost harmonica artist, was featured in the first service, while another service featured Cantor Weinberg, opera star with La Scala and the San Francisco opera.

Last week's vesper service included readings from the Buddhist scripture.

Rev. Harry Komuro of Hawaii will be a special guest at the next service Sunday, Aug. 8, at 7 p. m. The Pine Methodist church will be in charge of the program.

hood days, and Kawakita talked about business opportunities and said he'd like to start up an export-import business some time."

Fujizawa, answering a question by Lavine, declared he had not seen Kawakita "strike or hit or beat" any American prisoner-of-war.

Fujizawa recalled the cesspool ducking of Thomas J. O'Connor, but testified he did not see Kawakita there. (Eight prosecution witnesses, all POWs, have related the incident in which the defendant allegedly helped Japanese and British noncoms beat the American prisoner.)

In response to Lavine's questioning, Fujizawa said Japanese civilians employed at the camp were told if they did not obey the orders of the military they might get killed.



Relatives inspect the Funabiki home in East Palo Alto at the halfway mark in its construction. The living room area with a window wall is seen at right.

California City To Honor Nisei Killed in France

Legion, VFW Posts Will Take Part in Reburial Rites

WILMINGTON, Calif.—The people of Wilmington will honor on Aug. 7 the first soldier dead from this community whose body has been returned to the United States for reburial, Pvt. Susumu Okura, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Momota Okura.

In honor of the Nisei GI, who was fatally wounded during the 442nd Combat Team's rescue of the Lost Battalion in the Vosges Mountains of France and who died Nov. 2, 1944, the Wilmington posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion will participate in the reburial rites at the Evergreen cemetery in Los Angeles.

Pvt. Okura, who volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team while at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas in 1943, will be laid to rest in a plot beside other men of the 442nd Combat Team who died in France and Italy.

The Nisei veterans Association will participate in the rites.

The services will be attended by his parents and by his brothers, K. Patrick Okura of Boys Town, Neb., Tetsuyoshi and James Okura.

Ennis to Represent

United States at

World Red Cross Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward J. Ennis, recently appointed special counsel for the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, has been named by Attorney General Tom Clark as one of the United States delegates to the International Red Cross conference to be held in Stockholm during the latter part of August, it was announced Aug. 2 by the Washington JACL ADC office.

Mr. Ennis will represent the United States in the consideration of a revision of the terms of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of civilian internees in wartime. It will be recalled that he was director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Justice Department during World War II, and this experience and his familiarity with internees' problems fully qualify him for this role.

Mr. Ennis plans to leave the United States for Sweden on August 16, returning about the first of September.

Texas Nisei Plan

Summer Assembly

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — The Nisei Summer Assembly, sponsored by the Baptist General Convention of Texas, will be held from Aug. 26 to 29 on the campus of the University of Corpus Christi in Corpus Christi, Tex., according to S. Aono, chairman of the forthcoming event.

The assembly will be under the direction of Dr. A. C. Miller and an invitation is being extended to all Nisei regardless of denomination to attend the affair.

Information may be obtained from Mr. Aono at 2922 West Commerce St., San Antonio.

Northern California Chapters Urge JACL Activity to Make Evacuee Claims Law Workable

SAN FRANCISCO — The responsibility of the JACL with respect to evacuee claims did not cease with passage of the claims bill by Congress.

This general belief was expressed by representatives to the Northern California district council meeting in this city Sunday, Aug. 1.

General agreement was felt that the JACL should assume the responsibility in making the claims law a workable and practical solution to the problem of losses faced by persons of Japanese ancestry because of the enforced evacuation of 1942.

Delegates favored a suggestion that visiting teams of trained workers be sent from the attorney general's office to each locality to assist in the filing of claims.

Each team would consist of professional and stenographic personnel. Use of these teams would result in uniformity and simplification of claims filing, it was said.

JACL delegates, in expressing their views on evacuation claims, also declared that local communities should be consulted in order to work out a claims filing procedure suitable to the needs and wishes of the majority of persons of Japanese ancestry.

A questionnaire will be sent to JACL officers to determine further the needs of the various communities.

Representatives from 16 of the 20 chapters in the district council were present at the meeting. Three

delegates attended from Reno, Nevada. They were Ida Fukui, Mas Baba and George Oshima.

Sam Ishikawa, temporary regional representative in Los Angeles, Masao Satow, national secretary, and Kohei Ikeda of the Issei supporters' group were among the featured speakers.

Ishikawa gave a dramatic account of the ADC's work in the past congressional session, with special emphasis upon the evacuation claims bill.

Satow declared that the JACL acted upon the mandate of the Japanese Americans in working for passage of the claims bill.

Ikeda declared that the attitude of Issei toward the Nisei and their activities has changed greatly since the war. Today the Issei support the JACL as enthusiastically as the Nisei do, he said.

Delegates to the meeting observed a moment of silence in memory of Kay Hirao, popular and active member of the JACL, who passed away suddenly in June.

Representatives also voted to continue their work in honoring Nisei soldier dead. Each reburial service for Nisei war dead in this area has been attended by a representative from the San Francisco regional office. Local photographers have contributed their services by taking pictures of the services and presenting families of the soldiers with about 10 pictures of the funeral. In addition flowers have been sent to the services through the district council.

Noted Ceramics Artist Dies After 64 Years in Cincinnati

Issei Came to Work For Pottery Firm Back in 1883

CINCINNATI—Death brought to a close the career of Ketaro Shirayamadani, widely known ceramics artist, who died at St. Mary's hospital on July 19.

Mr. Shirayamadani, believed to be between 87 to 90 years of age, began to paint vases at Rookwood Pottery 64 years ago and continued until a few weeks.

In his many years of service at Rookwood, "Sherry" as he was known to associates, painted thousands of cases and his name and fame spread throughout this and other lands.

He was born in Kanazawa, Japan and came to the United States in the early 1880s and worked as a designer of ceramics in Boston. In 1883 Mrs. Bellamy Storer, who founded Rookwood Pottery in 1880, brought the young Japanese artist to Cincinnati to help her create art expression in her newly-established industry.

He had had excellent art training and from the beginning his designs at Rookwood showed character and vitality and fine artistic feeling. His influence, together with that of a small group of local artists, was credited with establishing the quality and later great fame of Rookwood ware.

With the exception of two or three trips back to his native

country, all of his working lifetime was spent in the studios at Rookwood, and countless pieces of his art were included in the groups for which Rookwood received high honors at home and abroad.

"Sweet and gentle in character, understanding, with a keen sense of humor and a mind of high culture, he occupied a position in the art history of Rookwood which cannot easily be replaced, and he occupied, too, a place in the hearts of his many friends, who will regret his passing," said his old friend, John Dee Wareham, art director at Rookwood.

John A. Binford, manager of Rookwood and vice president of Sperti, Inc., which owns Rookwood, recalled last week that Mr. Shirayamadani sustained a scalp wound and bruises in a fall while preparing to take part in a television show at Rookwood last December. Despite his age the artist was back in his studio in a few days.

"For 17 years, until his death, Mr. Shirayamadani lived at our home," said Mrs. Paul H. Millican, 2723 Madison Road, Hyde Park.

"Mr. Shirayamadani lived in a room overlooking our garden and he greatly enjoyed the flowers and the birds. He was like a grandfather here and was very fond of our children and grandchildren.

"He lived here alone and I never heard of him having any relatives in America. I never knew his exact age and thought he was about 85. His health began to fail about six months ago. He grew weaker and was taken to St. Mary's hospital about two weeks ago.

"Mr. Shirayamadani long had been a faithful attendant at services in the Park Avenue Christian Science church and I have asked a reader of the church to conduct the funeral services," Mrs. Millican concluded.

Body of Aged Issei Still Missing in Vanport Disaster

PORTLAND, Ore.—The body of one of the two persons of Japanese ancestry who died in the Vanport, Ore., disaster on May 30 is still missing as waters continued to recede from the doomed, floodbound city.

Although the body of Mrs. Iwao Oyama was recovered, the body of Sadao Mizuno, 76, is still missing.

Authorities believe that those still unaccounted for may be found when a four to five-foot layer of silt is cleared away and water pools drained.

Nisei Still Face Difficulty In Obtaining Title Insurance In California Property Deals

SAN FRANCISCO—Japanese Americans in California are still facing difficulty in buying and selling land, despite the Oyama case decision by the U. S. Supreme court, Joe Grant Masaoka, regional JACL ADC director, declared here this week.

Refusal of title insurance companies to insure titles for Nisei land holders have made property transactions difficult and sometimes impossible, Masaoka said.

The JACL representative declared that title insurance companies have resorted to various practices in dealing with Nisei clients, though he declared that not all companies have refused to handle title insurance for Japanese Americans.

Citing a recent case in Sonoma county, Masaoka said that a Nisei property owner who wished to sell land was asked by a title company to produce the following three documents:

1. A birth certificate.
2. An affidavit testifying to the correctness of the birth certificate.
3. A document showing that the Nisei did not renounce his American citizenship, that he never received any funds from the Japanese government for purchase of the land in question, that no Issei ever furnished any money for purchase of the land, that no Issei ever received any income from the property, that no Issei ever sharecropped the farm and that no Issei ever lived on that farm.

The Nisei was told by the company that the third document would never need be questioned, Masaoka said.

In other instances, Masaoka declared, title insurance companies have typed into land title forms the phrase "subject to the alien lawn law."

Masaoka said that some companies refuse to handle any titles except those involving parent-child relationships, on grounds that this was the only situation covered in the Oyama decision.

The matter of land titles, Masaoka said, can only be settled by a clear test of the constitutionality of the land law itself.

He declared that a pending case in Oregon, which will be heard by the Oregon Supreme Court this fall, will seek to test the constitutionality of anti-alien land laws.

The case is being supported by the JACL.

Yoko Hishikawa Named Portland Bussei Queen

PORTLAND, Ore. — Portland's candidate for the queen of the Buddhist Golden Jubilee celebration in San Francisco later this month is Yoko Hishikawa, 19, a stenographer with the Public Welfare Commission.

She is 5 feet 4½ inches in height and weighs 112 pounds.

Miss Hishikawa is a recent graduate of Goldendale high school.

She is the holder of the local Nisei girl's bowling championship.

Believe Claims Law Limitation On Charges Applies to All

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Among the many sections of the recently enacted Evacuation Claims Law whose interpretation is subject to question is the one dealing with the so-called ten percent limitation on attorneys' fees.

The Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee has been asked to obtain clarification as to just what persons come under the term "attorney" as used in Section 5 of Public Law 886, reading: "The Attorney General, in rendering an award in favor of any claimant, may as a part of the award determine and allow reasonable attorneys' fees, which shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount allowed, to be paid out of, but not in addition to, the amount of such award."

"Any attorney who charges, demands, receives, or collects for services rendered in connection with such claim any amount in excess of that allowed under this section, if recovery be had, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

The question has been raised as to whether the term "attorneys" is limited to lawyers who have been admitted to the bar. If this is the correct interpretation, the point is raised as to whether it leaves the way open for non-attorneys such as accountants, legal interpreters or advisers, and other laymen to charge more than the 10 percent prescribed by law.

Edward J. Ennis, legal counsel for JACL ADC, and Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, brought up this point with Justice Department officials. It is the opinion of these officials that the term "attorneys" in this case is not confined to those who have been admitted to the practice of law but refers to any individual or firm which aids the evacuee in the processing of claims.

Justice Department officials expressed the opinion that the intent of the Congress was to protect the evacuee against any exploitation and that the use of the term "attorneys" was to be construed broadly as meaning any and all individuals who give counsel or aid, rather than be confined to the narrow interpretation of practicing attorneys alone.

Nisei Girl Will Be Air Hostess On Orient-to-America Airline

NEW YORK — The first Nisei stewardess on an American air line will serve on Northwest Airlines planes on the Orient-to-America service shortly.

She is Grace Hideko Umezawa, formerly of San Diego, Calif., who has been with Northwest Airlines for the past three months in preparation for a post on airships serving the Tokyo-to-New York route.

Miss Umezawa was an honor student at San Diego State college before the evacuation when she and members of her family went to the Colorado River relocation center at Panguitch. Her parents are Prof. and Mrs. Kiyokichi Umezawa. Her father now is assistant professor of agriculture at Farmingdale. He was evacuee head of the agricultural department while at Poston.

Miss Umezawa left Poston to join her older brother in Minneapolis and studied at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., for three years. She received her registered nurse's degree in June, 1947.

Her first intention to become an Army nurse was changed when she learned after V-J day that her 94-year old grandfather was still alive in Gumma prefecture in Japan.

Hoping to get on the Tokyo service of the Northwest Airlines, Miss Umezawa turned to air hostess work.

Under a general rule an air stewardess is required to fly within the continental United States for ten months before she is assigned overseas. Special consideration will be granted the Nisei girl and she expects to be on the Tokyo run in October.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Kawakita Case By-Product

One of the judicial by-products of the Kawakita trial, now in its seventh week in Los Angeles, may be a legal determination of the status of several thousand war-stranded Nisei in Japan who have been denied the right to return to the United States because of wartime activity.

The government's contention in the Kawakita case, at considerable variance with present State Department policy, is that the defendant, and presumably others like him, are still nationals of the United States. If this view holds, it may clear the way to return for many war-stranded Nisei who have been unable to obtain clarification of their American nationality because they were employed during the war by the Japanese government or because they registered for rationed food or voted in the first postwar elections.

All of the more than 2,000 war-stranded Nisei who have returned to the United States and Hawaii during the war are persons whose American nationality has been certified after investigation by American consular authorities. There are several thousand others who have been refused American passports because of technical difficulties which may be clarified in the Kawakita case. This point is one on which considerable stress has been placed because of the defense contention that Tomoya Kawakita renounced his American nationality during the war.

From the Washington Post: Citizenship Restored

During the war, some 5300 American citizens of Japanese ancestry renounced their citizenship under the terms of a law passed by Congress in 1944 for the specific purpose of enabling them to do so. Subsequently about 2300 of them sought to rescind their renunciations on the ground that they had acted under duress. Federal District Judge Louis E. Goodman of California has concluded that the renunciations of most of the plaintiffs should never have been accepted and are therefore invalid. He ruled that the renunciants remain citizens of the United States. His decision is a momentous act of restitution, amending an error committed in the excitement of wartime and pointing a lesson to all who would palter, for any reason whatever, with the constitutional guarantees of individual rights.

The history of this country's treatment of its West Coast citizens of Japanese descent is a shameful one. Although they were guilty of no disloyal act and had violated no law of the land, they were forced to leave their homes and were imprisoned without trial in concentration camps euphemistically called relocation centers. When the Supreme Court ruled in the *Endo* case that those whose loyalty was admitted no longer could be detained, the Government hit upon the expedient of authorizing voluntary renunciation of citizenship so that the renunciants could then be interned as enemy aliens.

The expedient was applied to persons who had been segregated at the Tule Lake camp because they had refused or failed to sign certain loyalty affidavits. "It is shocking to the conscience," declared Judge Goodman, "that an American citizen be confined without authority and then, while so under duress and restraint, for the Government to accept from him a surrender of his constitutional heritage."

Duress need involve no direct menace. John L. Burling, the Department of Justice official in charge of the renunciation hearings, took great pains to make sure that the renunciation was not coerced in any way by the militant groups of pro-Japanese aliens living in the Tule Lake center. Judge Goodman characterized an affidavit submitted by Mr. Burling in connection with the rescinding pleas as fair, temperate and dispassionate statement of the circumstances backgrounding the renunciations. The affidavit declared:

It is also true, as has been stated, that most of the renunciations took place at the time when the renunciants and their families were in extreme fear of being forced out of the center into a hostile community and when they believed that the only way of making sure of protective detention during the war was to make themselves eligible for Department of Justice internment. If these factors and hysteria render the act of renunciation by persons detained under these circumstances void, then the renunciations are void.

The court—very properly, in our judgment—held that the totality of circumstances constituted coercion. "The renunciants acted abnormally," said Judge Goodman, "because of abnormal conditions not of their own making. . . . The Government of the United States under the stress and necessities of national defense, committed error. . . . The highest standards of public morality and the inexorable requirements of good conscience rest upon the government in its dealings with its citizens. It must be slow to afflict and quick to make retribution. . . . The Government need not sheepishly confess error; it must be stalwart and forthright in its recognition of injustice. By so doing, faith and confidence in our system of law will be maintained."

—An editorial in the Washington, D.C. Post
of July 25, 1948.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Spy Scares and the Nisei

The case of the blonde spy, now supplying something of a summer diversion in Washington, recalls the periodic spy scares involving Nisei in pre-war days and during the early months after Pearl Harbor.

These suspicions regarding the possibility of espionage and sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry pervaded even the thinking of the Army's high command on the Pacific coast and was responsible in large measure for the mass evacuation decision.

General John L. DeWitt, who ordered the evacuation, indicated as much when he testified before the House subcommittee on naval affairs on April 13, 1943. This is the time when Gen. DeWitt allegedly said "a Jap's a Jap" in reference to the Nisei American. Actually, Gen DeWitt did not say it in so many words. What he did say was far more revealing of a personal racist bias on the part of Gen. DeWitt and is, as a WRA report later noted, "the first evidence made public that the evacuation might have been determined by other than objective considerations."

Gen. DeWitt had been asked by the congressmen if he had any problem he wanted to leave with the subcommittee. This was his reply:

"I haven't any except one—that is the development of a false sentiment on the part of certain individuals and some organizations to get the Japanese back on the west coast. I don't want any of them here. They are a dangerous element. There is no way to determine their loyalty. The west coast contains too many vital installations essential to the defense of the country to allow any Japanese on this coast. There is a feeling developing, I think, in that the Japanese should be allowed to return. I am opposing it with every proper means at my disposal."

Gen. DeWitt then was asked whether he determined his stand "on experience as a result of sabotage or racial history or what." He replied:

"I first of all base it on my responsibility. I have the mission of defending this coast and securing vital installations. The danger of the Japanese was, and is now—if they are permitted to come back—espionage and sabotage. It makes no difference where he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty."

"You needn't worry about the Italians at all except in certain cases. Also, the same for the Germans except in individual cases. But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map. Sabotage and espionage will make problems as long as he is allowed in this area—problems which I don't want to have to worry about."

It can be noted for the record that Gen. DeWitt revealed the nature and extent of his racist bigotry in that statement to the House subcommittee in San Francisco. He recommended that the Japanese be "wiped off the map," and presumably he included all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Of course, Gen DeWitt was wrong, dead wrong.

It is three years since V-J day, seven since Pearl Harbor and there still is no case reported of any acts of sabotage or espionage committed by persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States and Hawaii.

The suspicions which filled Gen. DeWitt's thinking and warped his handling of the Japanese American situation, resulting in an act of mass evacuation and incarceration unprecedented in our national history, had been planted long years before and nurtured in the hate propaganda of the anti-Japanese forces in California. It was a campaign of white supremacists and of commercial opportunists against the economic stake built by the Japanese immigrants and their children.

Gen. DeWitt's mass evacuation decision was the end result of many years of prejudice and propaganda. Whatever his motives, he became the pawn of the

Yellow Peril campaign. The spy scares, originally used against the immigrant Japanese and later involving their Nisei children, had proved effective.

It is now apparent that the decision for mass evacuation was influenced by rumor and fable, by myths and misinformation. The suspicions, fears and suppositions which prevailed on the Pacific coast regarding the Japanese American population took on, after constant repetition, the aura and dignity of truth.

In his Final Report on Japanese Evacuation, published late in 1943, Gen DeWitt repeats his charges of illicit signaling and radio transmission against persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast and uses these charges to support his decision that mass evacuation was necessary.

In a report issued by the War Relocation Authority in 1946, it was disclosed that Gen. DeWitt had been informed by the chief of the Federal Communication Commission's radio intelligence division on Jan 9, 1942, nearly two months before the mass evacuation order was issued that there had been no illegal radio transmission or signaling from Japanese or other coastal residents.

Following the publication of Gen DeWitt's report, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission was asked to comment on statements in the report. He wrote to Attorney General Biddle on April 4, 1944, again categorically declaring that there had been no illegal radio transmission or signaling by persons of Japanese ancestry.

In his report justifying the mass evacuation Gen. DeWitt declared that the unlawful radio signaling which he reported may have been the acts of persons of Japanese ancestry virtually ceased after the evacuation.

Gen. DeWitt apparently was wrong again.

The FCC chairman declared in his letter to Attorney General Biddle that "reports of unlawful radio signaling along the west coast—which in each case were unfounded—were not affected by the evacuation."

Gen. DeWitt's mistaken statements regarding these reports of unlawful signaling, which tended to justify his conclusions for mass evacuation, were not the result of ignorance. The FCC reported that the "General (DeWitt) and his staff were kept continuously informed of the Commission's work, both through occasional conferences and day-to-day liaison."

At the time he made his charges that persons of Japanese ancestry may be responsible for unlawful radio signaling on the west coast, Gen DeWitt already had been informed by the Federal Communications Commission that there were no such acts of unlawful activity.

It should be noted here that the War Department, by its actions, repudiated the racism of Gen. DeWitt and the Army's influence, spread through speaking tours made by Army officers in California cities, was a major force in combatting prejudice against the Japanese American group and insuring the return and resettlement of the evacuees in the evacuated area.

In a sense it was the absence of a coordinated agency of information within the government, particularly between the armed services, which contributed in marked degree toward the mass evacuation decision. It is now evident that the War Department and the Western Defense Command had little reliable information regarding persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast. Thus the bigoted opinions of prejudiced individuals could not be combatted with facts.

The Army did not have an active intelligence service operating within the United States before the war which was comparable to the Navy's Office of Naval Information. The ONI possessed considerable data on the Nisei but that was not available to the Army because of the lack of coordination. Had the Army possessed the facts which the Navy had on Japanese Americans, it is possible that mass evacuation may have

Vagaries

Model . . .

Suzanne Tory Narahara, now a Patricia Stevens model in Chicago, is being featured on the Salem Cocoanut bar ads which are on billboards in Chicago and in other midwestern states. She wears a sarong in the ad. As Suzanne Tory, Mrs. Narahara is also well known as a folk singer and has appeared in musical revues.

Miyoko Ito Ichiyasu, Nisei painter, is the recipient of an award at the 52nd annual Chicago exhibition at the Art Institute for the second successive year. . . . Bradford Smith's book on America's people of Japanese ancestry, "Americans from Japan," is being published by J. B. Lippincott on Aug. 25.

Salesgirls . . .

A poll on reaction to the employment of Nisei and other non-Caucasian salesgirls in downtown Los Angeles stores has shown a lack of customer opposition, according to the Los Angeles Nisei weekly, Crossroads. The poll was conducted by members of the Interracial Workshop who quizzed 1,000 patrons of downtown stores. Eighty per cent declared that they were in no way opposed to the hiring of Nisei, Mexican and Negro sales personnel.

The second part of Elmer R. Smith's article, "The Japanese in Utah," is published in the July issue of the Utah Humanities Review. The article presents conclusions resulting from Prof. Smith's study of Utah's Japanese Americans as a Viking Fund project. . . . Paramount may release its B thriller, "Tokyo Rose," if the Justice Department brings Mrs. Iva Toguro d'Aquino back to the United States for a full-fledged trial. In the picture, produced by the Pine-Thomas unit for Paramount, "Tokyo Rose" is captured by an American aviator and a Nisei underground agent.

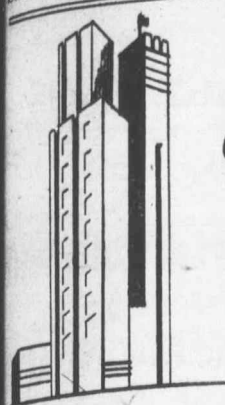
Millard Lampell's book, "The Long Way Home," which includes the story of Ben Kuroki, will be made into a movie starring Joe McCrea by Milton Sperling for Warners. It's not known, however, whether the Ben Kuroki story will be used in the screenplay. "The Long Way Home" is the name of a collection of radio scripts by Lampell who did Army Air Forces programs during the war. One of his scripts was "The Boy from Nebraska," the Kuroki story, which was presented on the Mutual network. . . . Lampell originally planned to write the Kuroki biography but was prevented from doing so by other writing commitments. As a result he suggested the book to a friend, Ralph G. Martin, who did the fine story of the Nisei turret gunner from Hershey, Neb.

been averted. Typical of ONI officials was Lieutenant Commander Ringle who was well acquainted with many Nisei leaders in Los Angeles before the war. Commander Ringle wrote an article in Harper's in 1942 in which he expressed the belief that at least 85 per cent of the resident population of Japanese ancestry was loyal. Captain Elias Zacharias, the Navy's top intelligence expert on Japan, attended a number of Nisei affairs in Southern California before the war and undoubtedly was well acquainted with the Japanese American group.

Because it did not possess first-hand information on the Nisei the Navy did, the Western Defense Command's high brass was forced to rely on second-hand data and on rumors and suspicions, much of which was obviously biased against Japanese Americans and some of which originated from the very groups which were shouting for mass evacuation.

The spy and sabotage scares which the Nisei were subjected to had their effect on public opinion and dulled the resistance of the general public to any act of discrimination against the Japanese American population.

Even after V-J day, the National Opinion Research Center in national poll on public attitude toward the Japanese American group found that the majority of the American people still believed that Japanese Americans had been guilty of espionage and sabotage during the war. The lie-makers had done their job well.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

Louisiana's Grand Isle

I felt like a Robinson Crusoe when I revisited Grand Isle this week. As I walked along the solitary sands of the beach, I momentarily expected a Friday to come popping out from behind a piece of driftwood.

This tiny finger of barren land is about 100 miles southwest of New Orleans and a far cry from the humming turnstiles of Times Square.

This is deep in the grizzled Cajun country of Louisiana where Acadian French is the common currency of conversation. Here is the land where the one-man general store, selling everything from toothpicks to bath tubs, and the ever-present, every-busy one-armed bandit are major characters on the huts and the pockmarked gravel road might well be a prop from some Hollywood Western thriller.

Strange as it may appear to the outsider, looking at a map of the Pelican state, Grand Isle is the only surf beach in Louisiana. It is strictly a summer resort. All during the hot sultry summer months the natives from the upper reaches of the Evangeline country along prosperous Bayou LaFourche, will hop into the family car to journey to Grand Isle for a day of fishing, swimming, picnicking or any other reason to wear their mail-order Sunday best.

Swimming in the Gulf of Mexico is a pleasure. The 70 degree water makes it possible to stay in for hours. I always walk on eggs when I go swimming because I have seen too many stingerees fished out of the Gulf.

This is also the hurricane and tornado belt of the South. Big blows and high waves have snuffed out hundreds of lives in the past one hundred years. Fortunately, Grand Isle, with its table-flat terrain, has escaped such disasters.

The big nights of the week are Friday and Saturday. Everything goes, from dancing barefoot on the dance floor to sitting down at a table for a game of poker with some shifty-eyed, green-visored characters who might have just come off a river boat.

The Historic Past

Over a hundred years ago, Grand Isle was used by pirate Jean La Fitte as his base of operation. Direct descendants of some LaFitte men, as Dominique You and One-armed Chighizola, are still living on the island.

Over the seven-mile stretch of this island thousands of treasure-hunting expeditions have been conducted in past decades. Occasionally gold coins are washed up on the beach or excavated from the swampy regions along Bayou Rigaud.

Tradition has it that Napoleon Bonaparte is buried on this island and that the man imprisoned on the island of Elba was a double. They also claim that John Paul Jones rests in the graveyards on Grand Isle along with swashbuckling buccaneers of another era.

Back in the swampy regions you can almost expect Nelson Eddy to come bustling in with a couple of choruses of "Stout-Hearted Men" midst all the moss-covered snarled trees and shrubs.

I am told that Japanese fishermen frequently docked at Grand Isle to sell their shrimp and fish that they caught out on the Gulf. Else, they would come to this spot to refuel or replenish their food supply.

A few miles up, along Barataria Bay, is a small village known as Manila fillage. Some decades ago, groups of Filipinos, mostly fishermen founded this little community on the water's edge.

Several Chinese families are still in the fish and shrimp business at Grand Isle. Dip Gee has a huge shrimp drying plant back of Grand Isle and is one of the largest operators in the field. A few of the Chinese still go fishing on the Gulf. The Chinese tried to get a few Nisei interested in the shrimp fishing business but to date none have been favorably impressed with the set-up.

Emphasis is On Fishing

The big event of the week has been the Tarpon Rodeo. Over a thousand fishermen boarded 250 boats to vie for angling honors. The winner hooked a 140-pound giant.

Going on a fishing trip, I found that the waters are filled with all kinds of fish I never heard of before. Aside from the tarpon, the other well known local varieties include cobia, dolphin, redfish, and tripletail. I never heard of a barracuda, yellowtail, tuna, or halibut caught in these parts. The amateur fisherman can be assured of landing a dozen fish at the least on any fishing expedition in these waters.

The angler has all sorts of occasions to prove his prowess and also to expand his knowledge. I found fishing for crabs very easy. They tie a chunk of meat into a net and lower it to the bottom of the bay. In just a few minutes the net is raised and inevitably a clawing crab, small variety of course, can be found in the net. It's no trick at all to gather 60 or 70 crabs in a few hours. The matter of shrimp-fishing is also a simple operation. We maneuvered into shallow water and tossed a ten-foot net, with a frame of sinkers on the circumference of the net, into the water. Another short wait and the net is hauled up. Usually several dozen live shrimp will be struggling on the bottom of the net when it is pulled up. So, if one doesn't care to go fishing, it's an easy matter to row out a few yards from shore and go after crabs and shrimp. I also understand that fishing for oysters during the season is a simple operation. All you have to do is to take a long rake and scrape the lake bottom and come up with dozens of the luscious bivalves.

A New Buried Treasure

Most of the major oil companies are flocking to Grand Isle and the immediate region in search of "black gold." They feel that some of the world's largest deposits of oil are to be found on the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico.

One company has spent several million dollars in erecting a huge drilling platform eight miles off Grand Isle. They have gone down close to 10,000 feet and have yet to strike a rich vein. They anticipate a gusher of phenomenal proportions very soon.

The Texas Company, The California Company, Consolidated Oil, and the Humble Oil Company are some of the firms that have located here.

Experts claim that the off-shore oil deposits off Louisiana and Texas may total between four and five million barrels. This is equal to about one-fifth of the total known deposits of petroleum in the United States.

Rising Real Estate Prices

Now that it can be told, a one-thousand acre tract of land in St. Charles Parish, which is about 20 miles north of New Orleans, was under consideration for purchase by group of Issei and Nisei farmers in 1944. They were considering relocating to Louisiana from the Rohwer and Jerome Relocation Centers.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Entertaining the Relatives

Denver, Colo.

We have just ended a period of playing host to kin from the states of Washington and Minnesota and relearned a lesson we should have mastered years ago. That lesson, in the words of some ancient sage, is: "Don't bite off more than you can chew."

We kept up a 20-hour-a-day schedule while the kin were here—eating, talking, seeing the sights, fishing, reminiscing, bragging, and eating some more. Here was so much to be done and so little time in which to do it; so many sights to see and so few waking hours in which to see them. By trying to do everything instead of selecting just a few of the most important things, we succeeded in exhausting everybody and reducing the amount of enjoyment.

We'll know better next time. Maybe.

Plight of the Little Sister

In our years of observing children we have tried to believe that they are innocent, guileless, sinless creatures who are plastic and pliable. Now, with regret, we must admit the error of our views.

Just this afternoon our Susan came into the house with woe on her face and tears in her voice and she said: "I want to play kick the can with the kids but they just make me hold their jackets."

It should be explained that Susan is only a few months past her fourth birthday and she tags along behind children that are considerably older. Thus it is inevitable that she gets the short end of things, the dirty deals, the menial chores like

watching jackets. Of course there are times when she is the pet and the center of everyone's attention, but these are in the relatively rare instances when the youngsters are feeling noble.

But when they are themselves—selfish, opportunistic, sometimes savage, willing and ready to exploit the smaller and the weaker—then little Susan is the scapegoat. It is amazing how much like their elders, in their petty cruelties, children can be. It is only after they acquire adult inhibitions that they begin to act more the popular concept of childish nobility.

From Insanity to Kinsey

There were four of us engaged in the bull session at Publisher Fred Kaihara's sumptuous suburban home: Togo Tanaka, editor and intellectual; Tom Fukuyama, clergyman and social worker; George Furuta, businessman and entrepreneur; and myself. The session, which turned from insanity to the Kinsey report, from politics to business, turned out to be one of the most interesting we've been in. Among the opinions forwarded:

That the Nisei have a better and easier time of things than many other minority groups.

That it's still possible to make a million dollars honestly.

That the morals of Los Angelenos are different from those of persons in other parts of the country.

That Nisei have not attained the financial success that the Issei have.

That it's still a few years too early to measure the peak financial attainments of Nisei.

That Denver is a good place in which to live. (This last, of course, was an unanimous opinion.)

MINORITY WEEK

Something Borrowed

Reader's Scope had this one, which we pass on:

Dorothy Parker was listening to a member of the "Bore Hundred," who resides in a restricted Connecticut area, defend the exclusiveness of her neighborhood. "Mind you, Mrs. Parker," the socialite concluded with the standard remark, "some of my best friends are Jewish."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Parker. "How do you keep them?"

Capital Stuff

Negro and white kids both in Washington, D.C., have been deprived use of a neighborhood playground and pool because of segregation laws.

Recreation officials voted to close the playground rather than have both white and Negro children playing together and because it was impossible to keep Negro children out of the restricted park.

A limited program of activities for white children has been instituted. It is expected that the national capital park and planning commission will eventually approve change of the playground from white to Negro use, whereupon the park will be reopened. Meanwhile, no playground.

Celebration

W. C. Handy, Bill Robinson and Irving Berlin will be honored in a giant music festival Aug. 11 at Lewisohn stadium. The festival will be part of New York City's golden anniversary celebration.

Reversal of Form

American Indians, formerly denied the right to vote and participate in social security in the state of Arizona, have finally won both rights, in accordance with a recent decision by the Arizona supreme court. The court reversed a previous decision.

Indians now have the right to vote in every state since a New Mexico court last week also granted the franchise to Indians. It's said, however, that their ballot right is still hard come by in certain states, where their right to vote is established but where local officials make actual voting more difficult.

Colorblind

The big show repair shop was full of colored and white customers. The white clerk

A Short Story:

Simple and Unimaginative

By DEN MOREY

"Mother once wrote me that it was an unusual circumstance that brought you and Tosh together—an automobile accident—wasn't it, Midori?" Misako Yamato asked her sister-in-law.

Robert Yamato shifted uneasily in his chair and forced out a cough. Misako, from long association, understood her husband's actions—that he knew her curiosity was getting the better of her. However, neither Midori nor Tosh, who sat relaxed in the easy chair, showed any sign other than if it was just another impersonal question. But they did not know what Robert did.

Ever since, a year ago, when Tosh had written the Yamatos inviting them to his wedding—an event to which they did not go because Misako was expecting a baby—Misako's curiosity had been working double time. It had been difficult for her to imagine that her younger brother whom she had never known to have other interests besides tinkering with his car, riding a horse bareback, or carving quaint wooden figures with his pocket knife, was going to be married. The four years she had not seen him while he was in the army did not seem to her of any consequence. He was still her "baby brother"—so simple; so unimaginative. . . . Then, when Tosh had sent her his wedding picture, Misako's curiosity had jumped two-fold. Under what circumstance had a lovely girl like Midori fallen in love with her simple and unimaginative brother?

For the first time, in the morn-

couldn't find the shoes belonging to a colored woman. He asked loudly: "Are these white woman's shoes or black women's shoes?"

Then he reddened as all the customers except the colored woman giggled. She drew herself up and replied coldly: "They are gold women's shoes." —Alfred E. Smith in the Chicago Defender.

Profitable

A group of race purists in Washington recently found a way to circumvent Negro property-ownership in their neighborhood. When it was learned that a Negro was looking over a certain home in a "white" neighborhood, residents of the community raised \$15,000 and bought the house themselves. They sold it again—at a small profit—the very next day to a more "suitable" neighbor.

At that time the purchase price was set at \$100 an acre or \$100,000 for the whole piece, payable 10 per cent down and 10 per cent annually. Well, community "settlements" stalemated this deal.

Just this week I met the owner of the property and he told me that the Japanese could have realized a \$150,000 profit in four years because he recently subdivided the land and sold it for a sum total of \$250,000.

ing, Misako had met the new couple. Since that moment, she had been putting forth mild hints hoping one would lead to the details on their "unusual marriage." However, all had been duds; therefore, she was forced to come out with a direct question. Fortunately, Midori went after the bait.

"Our meeting wasn't unusual nor was it under that terrible condition," Midori chuckled. "My car had a flat tire and Tosh, who passed nearby on his horse, stopped to help. The tire fixed, I got on the car to continue my journey when I couldn't find the key. And the only extra one was at home. Naturally, Tosh stayed to help me hunt for it."

"We had been there about an hour when the rain started. So, Tosh went home and got his car. Then, we started for my place—in Plasterville about ten miles from your parents' farm. We got there just in time for dinner, so I invited him in. Meanwhile, he poured steadily and by the time Tosh was ready to go back, the streets were very wet. Therefore, my grateful parents—of course with my urging—invited him to stay overnight. The next morning we drove back together to get my car. Well, someplace between the two points, Tosh asked me for a date and I accepted. That was the beginning—the rest you know. So you see there wasn't anything unusual about either our meeting or our marriage."

Robert Yamato, who had been listening quietly mused: "Say, Tosh, knowing that you're a darn good mechanic, wasn't there a temporary and simple way to work the ignition without the use of the key?"

The simple and unimaginative Tosh smiled. "Yes, but if my interest was only to work the ignition, I didn't have to even tamper with it much less go through all the trouble."

Then, from his pocket, Tosh drew out a pocket knife. Attached to it by a ring was the key.

Nisei on Trial

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nisei will go on trial August 19 in San Francisco for failure to live up to their civic responsibilities.

A unique program, "Nisei on Trial," will be presented on that date by the San Francisco JACL in an effort to find out how Nisei can increase their participation in civic affairs and to show wherein they have failed to participate in the past.

Two Nisei representing Joe and Ann Nisei will face the Court. Three judges will sit on the bench. Ed Howden of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity has been named one of the judges.

The public is invited to attend the meeting. Fred Hoshiyama will be chairman.

Japanese American Designs Wallpaper for Chicago Firm

BERKELEY, Calif.—Mary Takahashi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiyokichi Takahashi of this city, is the only woman designer for one of the largest wall paper companies in the world.

Miss Takahashi, who returned to her Chicago studio last week after a visit in Berkeley, is a graduate of the University of California where she majored in optometry, with art as a minor.

After her graduation, she became a licensed optometrist and followed the profession for a number of years, both in the East Bay and later in Hammond, Ind., where she fitted industrial workers for prescription goggles. It was while she was in the midwest that she arranged to attend the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, where she studied fabric and wallpaper design. Now art is her profession and optometry very much in the background.

During her brief stay in Berkeley, she found time for a few lessons from Chiura Obata, noted artist who is a Berkeley resident.

In addition to her full time job with the United Wallpaper Co., where she is the only woman in the design department, Miss Takahashi teaches classes in flower arrangement two nights a week and frequently lectures on the subject.

One of the new trends in wallpaper design, the Nisei artist said, was to make the paper resemble fabric, and she was interested when her company purchased designs woven by Dorothy Wright Liebes, famous Berkeley weaver and designer, which are reproduced on wallpaper. Designing for wallpaper, Miss Takahashi said, is more difficult than for fabric.

Miss Takahashi comes naturally by her artistic talents, as her father is noted for his miniature gardens and dwarf trees.

Miss Takahashi's older brother, William Takahashi is a noted

plant pathologist at the University of California and the winner of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1944; brother, Henry, like herself, is an optometrist; David is a student at UC and Joseph is a photo finisher. His sister Ruth is a nurse at Berkeley Emergency Hospital, while Olive is employed in the Social Security offices in San Francisco.

Zebbras Move Ahead In Ball League

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Zebbras moved half a game ahead of its nearest rivals in the coast division of the northern California Nisei baseball league this week by virtue of a whopping 18-6 victory over Sebastopol. Richmond A.C., former leaders, went into second place with Sebastopol in third place.

The San Jose-Sebastopol game was played Sunday, Aug. 1, at the municipal stadium in San Jose. Sebastopol was ahead 6-5 at the end of the third inning of the high-scoring game, but the score was fairly close until the 7th and 8th, when San Jose scored 10 runs.

John Horio pitched for the victors, with Fuzzy Shimada catching. Eddie Kawaoka was the losing pitcher. He was relieved by Bob Murakami in the eighth. Chi Akizuki, first Zebra man to face Murakami, hit a smashing line drive which went into left field for an in-the-park homer.

Two games remain on the Zebra schedule, with games with San Francisco and Richmond remaining. The league was scheduled to have ended last week, but postponements have necessitated the post season games.

41 Strandeers Return Home Aboard Wilson

Four Nurses Arrive From Tokyo to Study In U.S., Canada

SAN FRANCISCO — Forty-one war-stranded Nisei were aboard the President Wilson when the American President Line ship docked in San Francisco on Aug. 3.

Also aboard the ship were four Tokyo nurses, the first Japanese students to arrive in the United States for study since 1941. All four are graduate nurses associated with St. Luke's hospital in Tokyo and were selected for scholarships by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Masu Yumaki, 41, director of education at the school of nursing, will study at Toronto University, while Shun Takahashi, 34, will go to Wayne University in Detroit. Mitsu Kaneko will study public health administration at Yale, while Chizuko Nakamichi, 32, will go to Western Reserve University in Cleveland, O.

Nisei passengers aboard the Wilson included the following:

CALIFORNIA

Kyoko Makihara, 28, San Francisco; Fusako Konishi, 20, Oakland; Isuzu Sakakura, 24, San Leandro; Eiko Lily Watanabe, San Mateo.

Tozuko Shimizu, 18, Monterey; Atsushi Ii, 18, Osamu Kiyohara, 18, Mountain View; Henry Seizo Munehiro, 18, Palo Alto; Noboru Tateyama, 16, Mrs. Yoneo Aiura, 41, Sacramento; Sakami Shimizu, Penryn; Toshie, 22, and Gene Tamura, 11, Lodi; Motomu Akashi, 19, Cressy; Shu Hironaka, 47, Fresno; John Seiro Matsuda, 19, Delano.

Ruth Kuroishi, 31, Mary Eiko Kakita, 21, Jumpei, 23, and Hiroshi Kawasaki, 20, Yasushi Sakimoto, 34, Richard Hajime Otomo, 18, Masao Takasugi, 18, Masazumi Hara, 18, Theodore Junichi, 23, and Genji yene Kawasaki, 20, Yoshio Kumagai, 18, Michiko, 20, and Takako Terakawa, 18; Dorothy Miyasaki, 23, Los Angeles.

Akira Takei, 19, Pasadena; Kimiyo Kobayashi, 26, Bonsall.

OTHER STATES

Yoshio Tamaki, 21, Seattle; Kae Nakayama, 25, Kimiko Inamasa, 23, Denver; Sakae, 23, and Chiyoko Nagaki, 20, Payette, Idaho; Ryoji Osako, 19, Chicago; Harry Ichiro Taka, 18, Widen, West Virginia; and Norimi Kuwahara, 18, Seabrook, N.J.

Bob Takeshita Loses Decision To Max Docusen

HONOLULU — Robert Takeshita, hard-hitting Nisei welterweight, lost his first decision in 30 professional bouts when he was outboxed by Maxie Docusen of New Orleans in ten rounds on July 26 at Honolulu Stadium before 17,334 fans.

Takeshita was the aggressor in the bout but Docusen's sharp counterpunching won him the decision.

Nisei May Be Eligible for Japan Tours

No Side Trips Will Be Permitted Under SCAP Regulations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An item concerning seven-day scenic tours through Japan has recently been released in several newspapers. These guided tours, scheduled to begin July 15, are to be comprised of 24 persons to each tour party, with the rate set at \$175 per person exclusive of personal expenditures, and exclusive, of course, of the plane or steamship fare to and from Japan.

Since the announcement of this SCAP directive, the Washington JACL ADC office has received numerous inquiries as to just what persons are eligible for these tours and how much freedom of movement within Japan is permitted during the sojourn.

On checking with the Passport Department of the State Department the Washington JACL ADC office has confirmed the fact that only holders of valid United States passports may take these tours. This would eliminate Issei, but would presumably include Nisei.

Moreover, the State Department in its interpretation of the SCAP directive stressed that these scenic tours are strictly guided and no side trips or missions may be undertaken by any member of the party. This would exclude any possibility of visiting relatives or performing errands or negotiations of a private nature during the tour.

Incidental to this subject, there are a number of people, both Issei and Nisei, who had expressed a desire to visit Japan to see ailing or dying relatives, or for other family reasons. It is believed that these so-called "compassionate" cases do not have much chance of going through, as State Department officials have indicated they do not consider these to be valid reasons for issuing permits to visit Japan.

Doctor Returns After Studying on Mainland

LIHUE, Kauai—Completing his studies on the mainland, Dr. Sydney Fujita returned to Kauai recently after an absence of seven years.

He was accompanied by his mainland bride, the former Miss Helen Sakiyama, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sakiyama of Chicago.

Dr. Fujita graduated from Denison college in Ohio and received his medical degree last June from Temple University.

Mrs. Fujita is a graduate of Wilson college where she received magna cum laude honors in chemistry. For the past two years she has been an associate member of the Pennsylvania medical association, doing cancer research work.

Dr. Fujita will begin his internship at St. Francis hospital in Honolulu in August.

Tasaki Elected Hilo Legion Head

HILO, T.H.—Toma Tasaki, administrative assistant to the supervising principal of Hawaii Island schools, recently was elected commander of Hilo Post No. 3 of the American Legion.

Hawaii Minister Heads Theology School in Japan

HONOLULU, T.H. — Dr. Raymond Kakuichi Oshima, a native of Kohala, Hawaii, has been named dean of the Doshisha university theological school, Kyoto, according to word received here.

Takahashi Case Ruling May Affect Hawaii Fishing Ban

HONOLULU — Resident Japanese alien fishermen may soon be able to fish again in territorial and offshore waters as the result of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Takahashi case which invalidated an anti-alien restriction in the California fish and game code.

It was believed here that the Takahashi case decision challenges the constitutionality of the Hawaiian law barring aliens and persons ineligible to citizenship from fishing in territorial waters.

The matter is now being studied by Territorial Attorney General Walter D. Ackerman Jr. who has recommended that criminal proceedings against aliens for violating the restriction be delayed pending an interpretation of the ruling. Filipinos and Japanese residents of Hawaii are the most directly affected by the ruling.

History

SAN FRANCISCO — The story of 100 years of trade between Japan and the United States will be compiled soon, according to Shigeki Oka, publisher of the Hokubei Mainichi, who will be a representative here for the publishers.

The history will begin with the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry. Permission for publication has already been given by SCAP, Oka said.

Approximately half of the book will be written in English.

Seek Nisei Players For Interracial Team In Basketball League

SAN FRANCISCO—Nisei basketball stars are urged to try out for a new interracial team to be sponsored by the San Francisco area council and the Buchanan St. YMCA, according to Maurice S. Marcus.

The team, to consist of 12 players, will be entered in the city recreation league beginning in January but will begin play in other games in October. The team's home gym will be at the Buchanan St. Y.

Alberta Polls Will Be Open to Canadian Nisei

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Hundreds of Canadian-born and naturalized citizens of Japanese origin will cast their votes for the first time in their lives when Alberta goes to the polls on Aug. 17.

While most of the Japanese Canadians in Alberta came into the province after the west coast evacuation in 1942, they were not permitted to vote in the provincial elections of August, 1944 because they were classed as "temporary" residents. In British Columbia where they resided before the evacuation, they were not given the right of franchise.

It was not until the spring of 1948 that Premier Manning announced that the evacuees would be permitted to remain permanently in the province with the same citizenship rights enjoyed by other Alberta residents.

Urged by the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association and local organizations, a large number of Canadian Issei have been taking out naturalization papers.

Most of the Japanese Canadians in Alberta live in the sugar beet districts around Raymond, Picture Butte, Taber, Coaldale and in Lethbridge.

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PC SPORTS

Leilehua Coach

The Leilehua Alums, perhaps the most colorful of the Hawaiian football teams which have shown on the mainland in recent years, have a new coach. When Chin Do Kim quit as head coach of the Leilehuas, the team's manager, Marco Tanaka, announced recently that Mitsuo Fujishige, formerly that Mitsuo Fujishige, former University of Hawaii star, would become head coach of the squad. The Leilehuas, playing as the Honolulu All-Stars, have proved popular during the past two years in games with San Jose State, Portland University, Fresno State and Loyola on the coast. In 1946 they boasted the triple-threat abilities of Wally Yonamine, now with the San Francisco 49ers. The Asato brothers and Marco Tanaka are three star backs on the squad.

Sad Sam Is Sad

It seems that Sad Sam Ichinose was right when he tried to have the match between his star, Robert Takeshita, and Maxie Decusen, one of the country's top lightweights, postponed. Instead the bout was moved up one day and Takeshita lost a decision to Decusen, the first loss in 30 fights for the Nisei welterweight. Takeshita had to scale down to 137

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pounds for the bout and Ichinose claimed that this would hurt his fighter. The bout drew nearly \$30,000 in Honolulu.

Nisei Southpaws

Nisei pitching talent these days seem to run to southpaws. Four of the top Nisei hurlers on the coast in semi-pro ball are lefties. They are Jim Tsukamoto, who beat the Carmichael Firemen, 1947 national semi-pro champions, recently; Jiro Nakamura and Henry Honda, who helped pitch El Cortez of Richmond, Calif., to the 1948 Oakland Tribune tournament championship; and Mas Kinoshita, the erstwhile Los Angeles City College star, who is performing for the San Jose Zebras and will pitch next year for Santa Clara University.

The fastest pitcher in the Northern Utah girls softball league is Mickey Tazoi of the City Motor team of Tremonton, Utah. Her sister, Faye, is a regular outfielder on the squad.

Three mainstays on the San Jose Zebra team, Nisei ball club, played together in Italy as members of the 442nd combat team nine. They are George Hinaga, shortstop, Art Kitahara, first baseman, and Tok Murakami, 2nd baseman. A fourth Zebra man, Coach Smudge Shimada, was also a member of the 442nd at the same time. Kitahara, Shimada and Hinaga are all Purple Hearters, Kitahara with two clusters on his medal. The Zebras are proud of the fact they have lost only one regular league game against Nisei competition in two years. Sole defeat was at the hands of Richmond AC this year. Against top semipro teams in the San Jose area the Zebras have recorded three wins and three defeats.

Yam Oka, the Nisei hot rod driver who has been burning up Southern California tracks, has had some hard luck in his last two outings. Last week at Culver City Yam went into a spin on the 19th lap of the 30 lap feature event and was unable to finish. On Aug 2 at Gilmore Stadium he was forced out of the final 10-lap feature while leading at the 6th lap. He placed second in the 25-lap feature race.

Portraits by . . .

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. James Nakahara a girl on July 29 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Larry S. Kataoka, Wheatland, Calif., a boy on July 24.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Matsui a girl on Aug. 1 in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu George Yonekura, Madrone, Calif., a girl, Anna Marie, on July 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Isaku Shingai, San Juan, Calif., a boy, Gary Tomio, on July 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. Spud Masuda a boy, William James, in Livingston, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yamada a boy on July 27 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kinoshita, Gresham, Ore., a girl on July 18.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Sakaguchi a girl, Susan Dorothy, on July 20 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu S. Tsukiji a girl on July 21 in Sacramento.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Hirakawa a girl on July 22 in Auburn, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. James K. Furushiro, Caldwell, Idaho, a boy, Henry Trent, on July 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideyoshi Ohara, West Los Angeles, a girl on July 29.
To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Katsuki a boy on July 26 in Redding, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Sasano, Loomis, Calif., a girl on July 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Takehara, Yuba City, Calif., a boy on July 27.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hirokichi Fujinami a boy on July 10 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Sam Kakiba a girl on July 20 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Kubota, Ontario, Ore., a girl on July 11.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nagaki, Payette, Idaho, a girl on July 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mas Kido, Nyssa, Ore., a girl on July 16.
To Mr. and Mrs. Abe Saito, Weiser, Ida., a boy, Craig Stephan, on July 28.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Takehara, Sacramento, a girl, Kathleen Georgia, on July 19.

DEATHS

Buntaro Fujinari, 62, on July 28 in Palo Alto, Calif.
Fumi Chinen of Okinawa on July 28 in Berkeley, Calif.
Ketaro Shirayamadani, 87, on July 19 in Cincinnati, O.
Keijiro Fujita, 61, on July 26 in Pasadena, Calif.
Yoichi Kitahara, 61, on July 26 in Artesia, Calif.
Hidekichi Doi, 61, on July 24 in San Diego, Calif.
Kankichi Hori, 61, on Aug. 2 in Fresno, Calif.
Mrs. Nui Nakayama, 60, on July 29 in Seattle.

MARRIAGES

Miki Misaka to Munemitsu Matsumoto in Las Vegas, Nev.

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Kiyoshi Nakama Enters Famed Lake Ontario Swimming Race

HONOLULU — Kiyoshi (Keo) Nakama, one of Hawaii's all-time swimming greats, will make his professional debut in the grueling 10-mile Canadian distance race on Sept. 3 in Lake Ontario.

Nakama has won 13 National AAU championships and still holds the world record for the mile swim with his time of 20m. 29s. which was established on Aug. 8, 1942 at New London, Conn.

Nakama left for the United States on July 31 after training for the past six weeks in Honolulu. He will continue his training in Ohio where conditions are more comparable to the Lake Ontario course where the swimming event will be staged.

The Nisei swimmer is a former Ohio State University star, leading the Buckeyes to NCAA swimming titles and also was captain and second baseman of the Ohio State baseball team in 1946.

In the Lake Ontario event Nakama will be trying for a \$5,000 first place award. Second place will win \$2,500.

The Canadian aquatic classic annually attracts the world's foremost pro swimmers. But the 1947 champion and runnerup are entered again this year. Between 200 to 300 swimmers are expected to enter this year's event at Toronto, Ont.

His brother, Bunmei Nakama, with whom he starred on the Alexander House, Maui teams which won the National AAU titles in 1940 and 1941, will be on hand to greet Kiyoshi when he arrives in Ohio. Bunmei is now a sophomore at Ohio State.

Kiyoshi Nakama will train at Lake Geauga near Akron.

Now 27 years of age, Kiyoshi Nakama last competed in the Na-

tional AAU championships in 1945 when he won the 200 and 400 meter free-style events.

The Hawaiian AAU ruled that he was a professional when he returned here in 1946 and accepted a position on the faculty of Farrington high school where he taught physical education.

Inouye Will Lead Hawaii Delegation To DAV Convention

HONOLULU — Commander Daniel K. Inouye of Oahu Chapter No. 1 of Disabled American Veterans will lead a five-man delegation from Hawaii to the DAV national convention in New York City from Aug. 15 to 22.

Other delegates will be Joseph P. Petrowski, Albert Y. Oki, Robert Kadowaki and Anthony Neil Jendras.

The DAV group voted at its last meeting to assist in the burial services for former members of the 442nd Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion whose remains are being returned to Hawaii from American military cemeteries in France and Italy.

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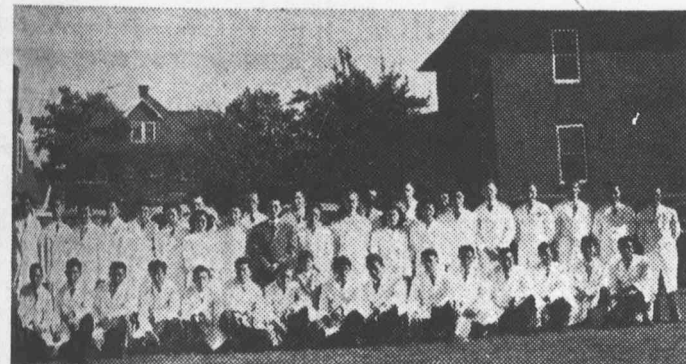
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ADC Urges Inclusion of Japan In Reduction of Postal Rate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representations were made on Aug. 13 by the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee to ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman to include Occupied Japan in the list of countries which will benefit by reduced parcel post rates for relief parcels.

Learning of an agreement reached between the Economic Cooperation Administration and the United States Post Office Department whereby a reduction of 4 cents a pound on relief parcels sent by surface transportation to a score of European countries and China became effective July 6, ADC legislative director Mike Masaoka requested ECA to consider the inclusion of Occupied Japan in this favored category. Japan was omitted because she is not a "participating country" as prescribed by legislation governing ECA.

Masaoka pointed out Japan's dire need for relief supplies and the fact that several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States would be in a position to send much-needed supplies in greater quantities to relatives and friends in Japan if the postal rates were to be lowered.

"We believe," he stated, "that such an inclusion would materially aid in alleviating the situation in Occupied Japan, thereby aiding in the economic recovery of that country and easing the drain on our own national treasury."

A great many interested individuals and organizations attempted to have the 80th Congress pass legislation providing for special parcel post rates to foreign countries in need of relief supplies. In each case, the JACL ADC made representations to have Occupied Japan included in this category. Largely due to such representations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in both the House and Senate were disposed to include Japan in all such bills.

The Post Office Department, however, reported unfavorably on all legislation of this nature, and the matter was therefore left up to ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman, who conferred with Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson. Under the terms of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 Hoffman has authority to pay ocean freight charges on relief parcels destined to participating countries.

Memorial Service for Nisei GIs Planned by Buddhists

SAN FRANCISCO—A memorial service for Buddhist Nisei killed in World War II will be held on Sunday, Aug. 22 as part of the Buddhist Golden Jubilee event, commemorating the 50th anniversary of Buddhism in America.

The service will be held atop a hill at Golden Gate national cemetery in San Bruno where many Nisei soldier dead already are interred.

Lieut. Col. Charles D'Orsa of the Presidio of San Francisco, who served with General Mark W. Clark in Italy, will be the main speaker at the services which will be under the direction of Dick Seiki.

A young adults convention will be held in San Francisco in conjunction with the Buddhist Golden Jubilee from Aug. 21 to 23. Registration will be held at the Buddhist church on 12:30 p. m. and 10 a. m. respectively on Aug. 21 and 22.

One of the features of the young adults meeting will be a moonlight cruise on Aug. 23.

It was announced this week that a Golden Jubilee mixer will be held at the Buddhist gym on Thursday night, Aug. 26. The music will be furnished by Harry Lee Kitano and his orchestra. Yosh Isono of Alameda will be the master of ceremonies.

The Golden Jubilee ball will be held in the Terrace Room of the Hotel Fairmont on Aug. 28.

A photo contest is being held in connection with the Buddhist Golden Jubilee under the chairmanship of Kameo Kido of San Francisco. Mr. Kido announced that all entries must be in black and white and 8 by 10 inches or larger on a 16 by 20 inches mount. Additional information may be obtained from the Buddhist Golden Jubilee, 1881 Pine St., San Francisco.

Ontario Wedding

ONTARIO, Ore.—Miss Marian Y. Tanaka, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Tanaka of Ontario, Ore., was united in marriage with George Nomaguchi of Seattle on July 18 in a ceremony performed by the Rev. Sadao Masuko of the Ontario Methodist church.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by Mrs. Ted Nakamura as matron of honor. Toshio Osaki was best man. Carl and Augustus Tanaka, brothers of the bride, were the ushers.

Mrs. Nomaguchi was graduated in June from the University of Utah where she majored in music. Mr. Nomaguchi also is a graduate of Utah where he has received his Ph. D.

Engagement

ONTARIO, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ikeda of Knox, Indiana announced the engagement of their daughter, Chiyo, to Tadao Shigeno, of Ontario, Ore., on July 7 at a party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Art Hamanishi.

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Northwest Bussei Delegates to Attend Golden Jubilee

SAN FRANCISCO — Shig Harada and Shiro Takeuchi will represent the Northwest Young Buddhist League at the Buddhist Golden Jubilee in San Francisco from Aug. 21 to 29 and will participate in the reactivation of the National Young Buddhist Association.

Tets Tamaki of Tacoma, Wash., has been selected to represent the Northwest YBA in the national oratorical contest.

Three girls, Marion Kono of Seattle, Miye Kamo of Ontario, Ore., and Yoko Hishikawa of Portland will represent the northwest in the queen contest.

Quiz Ed Program

SAN FRANCISCO—A program combining quiz program techniques with adult education has been instituted here at the Buchanan St. YMWCA.

The Quiz Ed program, conducted by the city's adult education department, recently began a seven-week educational series, meeting twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Prizes are given away at each meeting, a grand prize, a washing machine donated by Fillmore merchants will also be given away.

The entire series will be broadcast over radio station KQW on August 22 at 7:30 p.m., last day of the series.

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Eastern JACL Chapters Hold Council Meet

NEW YORK—A pre-convention meeting of the Eastern District Council of the JACL was held in New York City on July 31 to discuss problems which will be presented to the national convention in Salt Lake City in September.

The district council members also heard a report by Mike M. Masaoka, director of JACL ADC in Washington.

Representatives of JACL chapters in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., join the New York chapter in commending Mr. Masaoka for his "untiring efforts" on behalf of the JACL which resulted in the passage of bills which meant the fulfillment of two-thirds of the legislative goal set at the 1946 JACL national convention in Denver.

The district council members concurred with Mr. Masaoka in advocating the general principle that the evacuee claims be processed in such a way that the largest possible number of people will benefit from the provisions of the claims law.

The council reaffirmed a resolution calling for the acceptance of Issei as associate members with the provision that they cannot hold office.

Official delegates included: Harvey Aki, Boston; Hiroshi Uyehara and Tets Iwasaki, Philadelphia; Harold Horiuchi and Ken Iseri, Washington. Tom Hayashi of New York presided as chairman.

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Boiled Ham	1 1/2 lbs.	2.75
Shoyu	20 Oz.	.50
Preserves,		
Strawberry	1 lb.	.50
Raspberry	1 lb.	.45
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Marmalade, Peach, Plum		.30
Jelly, Apple	1 lb.	.30

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Portland Group Sponsors Dance

PORTLAND, Ore.—A Hawaiian atmosphere of palm trees will lend a tropical note to the Beachcombers ball which will be held on Saturday, Aug. 14, from 9:30 at the Nichiren hall, 1137 North Benton.

The affair will be sponsored by the Inter-Club Council and proceeds will be used to send Miss Helen Kinoshita, Portland's JACL queen candidate, to the National JACL convention in Salt Lake City. Jimmy Mizota and Ted Hachiya are cochairmen of the affair, while Mary Minamoto is in charge of publicity.

HOTEL ANNEX

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