



## JACL National Board Urges Continued Full-Fledged Fight for Issei Citizen Rights

Commends Masaoka On Progress Made Toward Passage

LOS ANGELES—The national board of the Japanese American Citizens League, meeting in Los Angeles on August 6 and 7, recommended that the JACL and its Anti-Discrimination Committee marshal its full resources to achieve the completion of its legislative program.

The board commended Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, on his achievements to date to obtain congressional passage of legislation for equality in naturalization and immigration. It noted that the JACL ADC's activity during the past year in the field of remedial legislation had brought the nearly 300,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii to the threshold of full equality under the law.

The board will recommend to the JACL National Council, composed of delegates from its 76 members chapters, that the present organizational and administrative program of the JACL and JACL ADC be continued for another year. A tentative budget was drawn and will be submitted to the National Council.

As the result of the board's action, the ADC will maintain its legislative office in Washington, and its regional offices will be continued until October 1, 1950. The regional offices are Northern California, San Francisco; Pacific Southwest, Los Angeles; Midwest, Chicago; Mountain Plains, Denver and Central California, Fresno.

The board also approved a long-range publications project for the JACL under which preliminary research was authorized for the eventual publication of four books dealing with the JACL and with the history of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. These books will be a history of the Issei in the United States, a history of the JACL organization, a book on the JACL's role in legislation and litigation affecting Japanese Americans and a record of the wartime service of Nisei GIs and of Issei and Nisei civilians in the World War II period.

Discussing the question of moving the national headquarters of the JACL now located in Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast, the board deferred final action until the 1950 national convention in Chicago.

Hito Okada, national president of the JACL, appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of moving the headquarters back to

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## Nisei Professor at Washington Unable to Purchase Home in District Adjacent to School

SEATTLE—Two professors at the University of Washington, one of Japanese ancestry, have been unable to buy homes in the university district because they are members of the Oriental race, the Civic Unity Committee announced on Aug. 6.

Mrs. Irene Burns Miller, executive secretary of the committee, a Community Chest agency, said both faculty members hold doctors degrees from Harvard university.

The professors are of Japanese and Chinese descent.

Each professor found a home for sale which he wanted to buy. In each case, however, the owner declined to sell after neighbors voiced objections to persons of Oriental ancestry moving into the vicinity.

Mrs. Miller said the Japanese American and his wife were reared in Seattle and were graduated from high schools in the city. He later attended the University of Washington.

The Chinese American family came to Seattle five years ago.

One professor has a son, 14, who will attend Roosevelt high school. However, neighbors in the vicinity of that school protested his pro-

## Child Dies After Fall from Truck

COMPTON, Calif.—Dennis Hamada, 5, was killed on Aug. 9 when he fell from the front of a truck driven by his grandfather, Tsuneshi Mori, 50.

The child was riding on a front fender when he slipped and fell.

## War Contraband Goods Still Held By Government

Items Were Turned Over to Authorities Under Regulations

LOS ANGELES—The United States government is still keeping good care of thousands of items, once classified as wartime "contraband" which was turned over to Federal officials by persons of Japanese ancestry in Southern California before the mass evacuation in 1942.

It is more than four years since the war and it is apparent that the Japanese and Japanese Americans who surrendered the items under the wartime orders issue by the Western Defense Command do not want the "contraband" which ranges from penknives to Samurai swords and from flashlights to can openers.

James J. Boyle, United States marshal in Los Angeles, declared that the government is paying for 2800 feet of warehouse space to store the items which their owners apparently do not want or have not troubled themselves to recover.

"Most of it will be worthless, even to the owners, if they are not claimed soon," Boyle said.

The items include guns, pistols, swords, knives, radios, cameras, electrical equipment and even canned food.

Boyle said that much of the property never will be reclaimed but he is obligated to keep custody of them until he is authorized by Congress to dispose of the goods.

It was reported that the majority of high-priced equipment already have been recovered by their owners and the remaining goods are not worth more than \$16 apiece.

It was believed that much of the remaining goods may belong to Southern Californians who have resettled elsewhere and who have not gone to the trouble of attempting to regain their property.

proposal to purchase a home in that district because of his race, Mrs. Miller explained.

Referring to the two cases, Mayor Devin this week deplored the "unwarranted fears" that give rise to racial discrimination.

"I regret," he said, "that some citizens of our city have permitted their prejudices to cloud their democratic thinking to this extent."

Dr. Franz Michael, assistant director of the University of Washington's Far Eastern institute and professor of Chinese history, said the cases, although the most recent, are not isolated instances of discrimination in Seattle.

## Government Winds Up Case In Trial of "Tokyo Rose"

### Motley Parade of Witnesses Called to Close Up Holes in Case Against Mrs. d'Aquino

By MARION TAJIRI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THIS WAS MONDAY

The first day of Mrs. d'Aquino's sixth week in court began with testimony markedly favorable for the defense from a government witness, Satoshi Nakamura, Canadian-born Japanese who emceed the Zero Hour program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tanabe, 43, went through his paces in fairly quick time, identifying photos of Radio Tokyo's control room for the court.

Okamoto brightened the courtroom with his happily obliging manner in answering questions from both defense and prosecution.

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

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

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

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

**TUESDAY CAME**  
Grey-maned Wayne Collins got at Momotsuka Tuesday

morning and kept at him most of the day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gilmore said he had listened to the six government recordings of Zero Hour broadcasts and said that the voice of "Orphan Ann" upon those recordings was the same voice he heard broadcasting from Radio Tokyo.

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

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

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

#### THEN WEDNESDAY

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

Moriyama testified to Overt Acts 4 and 8, which say that Mrs. d'Aquino spoke into a microphone at Radio Tokyo and that she participated in an entertainment dialogue.

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

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

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

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

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

Collins then read, one by one, 11 statements that GI listeners have testified they heard from "Orphan Ann" on the Zero Hour. No, said Sugiyama, he did not recall that she had ever broadcast that her American listeners should "give up the fruitless fight," that she had

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## Prosecutor DeWolfe Prepares To Wind Up Government Case In Trial of Mrs. d'Aquino

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taunted the troops with a reminder that 4-Fs and warplant workers were taking out their wives and sweethearts, or that she had made the Commander Perry broadcast attributed to her in previous testimony.

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

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

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

Moriyama followed Sugiyama to the stand as the government's 40th witness.

He testified to Overt Acts 4 and 8 in the indictment drawn up against Mrs. d'Aquino.

He said that in the fall of 1944, he saw and heard Mrs. d'Aquino make a broadcast over the microphone at Radio Tokyo (Act 4) and that in the spring of 1945 he was present when she joined in an "entertainment dialogue" which has been named Act. 8.

He gave a word-for-word recital of that dialogue as it had been given by two earlier witnesses:

"She: How do you like my new hat?"

"He: What hat?"

"She: You can't see it from there. It's on the other side of my head."

He added two statements of his own that he said he remembered the defendant making.

They were, he said, "Wasn't that wonderful music? How would you like to be at the Coconut Grove dancing with your best girl?" and "My, how would you like to be down at the corner drugstore having an ice cream cone?"

Like Sugiyama however, he could not recall hearing other statements as given by other witnesses. Collins ran down a list of seven statements, to all of which Moriyama replied by saying he did not recall them.

Moriyama, who was born in San Francisco, said that he went to Japan in 1934 and filed for Japanese citizenship in March, 1942, because of economic reasons.

His assets, he said, were frozen by the Japanese government.

As with former witnesses who were born American citizens and took out Japanese citizenship during the war, Collins tried to show that Moriyama was in actuality still an American and tried to show, by inference, that the guilt of treason lay as much with Moriyama as with the woman Collins is defending.

Mariyama said that he had registered with the ward police in the "Koseki," family register, but admitted that he had never denounced his American citizenship or appeared before American or Swiss authorities to divest himself of his United States nationality.

Moriyama said, in answer to Collins' questioning, that he had received no promise of immunity against possible criminal action when he agreed to testify in the case.

Answering De Wolfe on the same subject he said, "It never entered my mind that I would be implicated."

A thin, peaked Japanese with enormous horn-rimmed glasses came next to the stand.

Before taking his seat, he made a precise speech in English explaining that "English is not my native tongue" and asking the court's awareness of his difficulties with the English language.

"I don't believe you'll have any trouble," Judge Michael J. Roche told the witness, Shinjiro Igarashi, when he had finished his speech in English with a slight British accent.

Igarashi proceeded to show that he was an English instructor at Waseda university, he said, and had graduated as an English major from that school. During the war he was a newscaster for Radio Tokyo.

"Do you still think you want an interpreter?" asked De Wolfe.

"I believe he's changed his mind," the judge smiled.

Igarashi said he recalled three statements made by Mrs. d'Aquino over the Zero Hour. He heard them, he said, over the loudspeaker at Radio Tokyo.

The first was:

"The Americans think your ships are not sunk by the Japanese but the fact is your ships are sunk and you have no ships." That was in November or December of 1944, he said, and the time of the broadcast was aptime of the broadcast was aptime.

Early in 1945, he continued, she said, "Back in the states your sweethearts and folks are waiting for you so, why not go back to the states and enjoy life?"

Sometime during the same period, Igarashi went on, she broadcast at another time: "Back in the United States you listened to this music. Now listen."

The statement went as flat as the defense could have wanted.

After further questioning by De Wolfe, over heated objections by Collins, Igarashi altered the statement:

"Back in the United States you listened to this music with your sweethearts. Now listen."

Igarashi said, under cross-examination, that other women were connected with Radio Tokyo as newscaster and script writers during the war. He recalled Foumy Saisho, who wrote news commentaries, June Suyama, a regular staff announcer, and Ruth Iiyakawa, a part time announcer.

Collins tried to show that Igarashi remembered inaccurately the statements he said Mrs. d'Aquino had made, but Igarashi said stiffly, "My memory is good as to substance but not to the particulars."

Collins asked if Igarashi had not, on April 22, 1949, told Tamba and Tets Nakamura that Mrs. d'Aquino had never made any statements over the air about the loss of American ships.

"At that time my memory was confused," Igarashi said.

"And its much better now, isn't it?" Collins shot back.

**THIRSTY THURSDAY**

On the fourth day of the week the courtroom heard some interesting data on dates, on a man's capacity to drink liquor and the turnabout activities of one witness in regard to his citizenship—none of which added very much to the government's case.

Attorney Collins, on the other hand, managed to draw a number of damaging admissions from government witnesses, including the statement by Igarashi that his testimony in the trial "had been refreshed" since he came to the United States to testify.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nii, who was employed at Radio Tokyo from April of 1943 until August of 1945, gave the court two examples of statements he remembered the defendant broadcasting over the Zero Hour. They were, he said, "Why don't you stop fighting and listen to good mu-

## Moose Parade

SAN FRANCISCO — Several Nisei girls in Japanese kimonos will be among nationality groups in the reviewing stand or the Moose convention parade in San Francisco Sunday, Aug. 14.

Members of the city's nationality groups, dressed in native costume, will be escorted by Mayor Elmer E. Robinson and members of the board of supervisors to the reviewing stand at the city hall.

## Report on Minnesota Asiatics Due Soon

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A study on "Asiatics in Minnesota" will be issued soon by Gov. Youngdahl's Interracial commission.

The section on Japanese Americans was compiled from data submitted by the Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa of Minneapolis.

sic?" and "Why don't you go back to those loved ones in the United States instead of fighting the mosquitoes in the jungles and fox-holes?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pretty Mary Higuchi, who said she was 26 years old (and later said she was about 20 in 1940) gave three more examples much like those attributed to the defendant by other witnesses.

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

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

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

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

"We went to the movies," Mary said.

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

She made a notable contribution for the defense when she admitted telling Parkyns that she was "still scared" of Shigetetsu Tsuneishi, former Japanese colonel and government witness, even now in the United States. She denied she had made the statement about George Mitsushio, another government witness.

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

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

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

## Nevada's Senator McCarran Blocks Committee Action On Issei Citizenship Proposal

### Senate Group Engaged In Overall Study of Immigration Policy

By I. H. GORDON

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A last minute effort is shaping up to seek Senate action on either the Walter resolution or Judd bill before Congress adjourns.

Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director said this week he discussed all aspects of the legislation at a meeting of the national JACL board and staff in Los Angeles on Aug. 6 and 7.

Mr. Masaoka is now in Nevada, home state of Sen. Pat McCarran (D), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, where both bills have been tied up since their passage by the House earlier in the session.

The Judd bill was approved by the House March 1. It is designed principally to restore immigration rights to all Asiatic nations now banned, and give every im-

### National JACL Board Commends Masaoka

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San Francisco where it was located until the mass evacuation in 1942. The committee, headed by Saburo Kido of Los Angeles, will include Joe Grant Masaoka of San Francisco, Frank Mizusawa of Orange County and William Enomoto of Redwood City with K. Ikeda named in an advisory capacity. The committee will also consider the possibility of moving the headquarters to another area, as well as the invitation of Ken Uchida, chairman of the Intermountain District Council, to remain in its present Salt Lake City location.

Mike Masaoka reported on the progress of the JACL's Nisei Soldier commemoration project. The board also approved the maintenance of the JACL's memorial to Nisei GIs in Bruyeres, France and authorized the veterans committee of the JACL to continue the project on a permanent basis.

Mr. Masaoka also reported on the present status of the JACL ADC's legislative program in Washington and discussed new developments in regard to the Justice Department's evacuation claims program.

The board reiterated that the JACL's interest was concerned primarily with the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in discussing problems arising from requests for JACL action and intervention on questions of United States relations with the government or people of Japan.

Noboru Honda, chairman of the Midwest District Council, outlined the Chicago JACL's plans for the 1950 national biennial convention.

George Inagaki, chairman of the "1000" club, reported on the group which was organized in 1947 to assure continued financial support for JACL national headquarters. He reported that the "1000" club now has a membership of 338.

It was decided to award the 1950 National JACL bowling tournament to San Francisco.

The meeting was attended by the following members of the national board: Hito Okada, Salt Lake City, Hito Okada, Salt Lake City, national president; Henry Tani, St. Louis, first vice president; Frank Chuman, Los Angeles, second vice president; Thomas Hayashi, New York City, third vice president; William Enomoto, Redwood City, California, treasurer; Mari Sabusawa, Chicago, secretary to the board; Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, Chicago, past national president; Saburo Kido, Los Angeles, past national president; Tetsuo Iwasaki, Philadelphia, chairman, Eastern District Council; Noboru Honda, chairman, Midwest District Council; Ken Uchida, chairman, Intermountain District Council; Tad Hirota, chairman, Northern California-Western Nevada District Council; and Frank Mizusawa, chairman, Pacific Southwest District Council.

The meeting was also attended by the following members of the JACL national staff: Mike Masaoka, Masaao Satow, Tats Kushiida, Roy Takeno, Joe Grant Masaoka, Toru Ikeda, Sam Ishikawa, Larry Tajiri and Masaru Horiuchi.

migrant the right to apply for naturalization without respect to race, color or national origin.

The Walter resolution, passed by the House June 6, would give naturalization rights to all legal immigrants, but makes no allowance for restoration of immigration to Asiatics, banned since the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

Mr. Masaoka visited southern Nevada accompanied by Sam Ishikawa, regional director for the JACL ADC Pacific Southwest office. He will follow this with a tour of northern Nevada accompanied by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of the West Coast JACL ADC office.

If sufficient interest is expressed by Sen. McCarran's constituents, it is possible the Judiciary Committee chairman may be moved to report the Judd or Walter measures out for action by the Senate. There is no likelihood that either bill can be acted upon unless Sen. McCarran approves sending on or the other before the upper chamber.

The Judd and Walter measures are not the only bills dealing with immigration or naturalization tied up in the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to liberalize the admission of displaced persons, which passed the House weeks ago, has been gathering dust ever since in a Judiciary Committee pigeon-hole.

The present DP legislation is considered both anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. Despite the pressure of the President, Catholic and Jewish bodies, and the activities of both political parties, the DP bill has not budged since the day it was sent to the Judiciary Committee by the House.

In a sense, all three measures, DP, Judd and Walter, are tied up by a continuing study under a special Judiciary Subcommittee for an omnibus bill which would rewrite America's immigration and naturalization laws.

This study began two years ago under the direction of Richard Arens, a professional staff member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Today, the committee has grown to more than 30 persons, still headed by Mr. Arens. The study promises to continue for at least another year, perhaps longer.

How much "rewriting" the nation's immigration and naturalization laws need is problematical. Eventually, such an omnibus bill must contain sections abolishing the last vestigial remnant of the Oriental Exclusion Act as proposed in the Judd bill.

The continuing study has, however, provided a convenient excuse to tie up all immigration and naturalization legislation.

Sen. McCarran, has, on several occasions, indicated that he is favorable towards such a measure as the Judd bill, but also has said he sees no particular reason why the bill should not be studied further. In other words, he has implied that any action to eradicate the last remnants of the Oriental Exclusion Act should be contained in an omnibus bill which the Arens Subcommittee eventually will offer.

Thus, the final hope that the Senate will act on the Judd or Walter measures before adjournment is that they be kept out of the continuing study and treated as independent bills. It remains to Sen. McCarran to decide what will be done.

There is hope the recent Special Senate Subcommittee hearing may result in getting the Judd bill to the floor of the Senate. On the other hand, since the chairman of the Subcommittee, Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R.I.), has been named Attorney General, it is equally possible that, if the Subcommittee issues a report, it will propose only that the Judd bill (and this may mean the Walter resolution, too,) should be sent to the Arens Subcommittee for further study. Such a report would block any effort of Senate action before Congress adjourns this summer.

However, a favorable report by the Special Subcommittee could mean the Judd bill would be approved by the full Judiciary Committee for immediate action by the Senate. If the Subcommittee issues an unfavorable report, this could block the Judd bill from coming before the Senate at least until Congress meets again.



## Ashes of Nisei War Hero Who Died in Italy Returned to Parents in Little Japan Village

NIIGATA CITY, Japan—The remains of a Nisei hero of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii were returned to his aged parents recently in the little rural village of Kita-Kambara in Niigata prefecture.

An honor guard of American GIs of the occupation army accompanied the ashes of Corp. Kyuzo Enomoto of Aiea, Oahu, to the home of the parents, Heisaku Enomoto, 77, and his wife, Haru, 60.

The chain of events which brought the ashes of the Nisei soldier, killed in Italy in Nov., 1943 while fighting as a member of the all-Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th (Red Bull) division on the road to Rome, was started when an ox blocked the road in front of the Enomoto home last fall.

"The ox blocked the road and a member of the Niigata military government team of the U. S. Army had to stop his vehicle," Mrs. Enomoto said. "Since I knew a bit of English, I expressed the wish that my son's remains could be delivered to us in Japan. The soldier suggested that I visit the military government team. Last September I visited them to present my request. Through the good offices of the Niigata military government team, my son has been returned to me. I am filled with gratitude."

The story of Hawaiian-born Kyuzo Enomoto who left the family's farm in Niigata to return to Hawaii at the age of 18 was told here at the ceremonies on July 21 which marked the presentation of the soldier's ashes to his parents.

Cpl. Enomoto was the second son of Heisaku Enomoto who was working at the time at the Aiea sugar company on Oahu. When Kyuzo was nine years of age the family moved to Japan where the father returned to farming, operating about an acre of paddy land.

Kyuzo returned to Hawaii when he was 18 and took a job with the Aiea plantation where his father had once been employed. In the spring of 1941 he was drafted into the United States army. He became a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, which was committed to action in Sept., 1943 at Benevento in Italy. He was killed in action in November of that year.

At the time of his death the War Department in Washington reported he had no next of kin and notification was sent to Kazuechi Kong, a friend in Aiea, Oahu.

The parents recalled that the last time they had heard from their son was in the fall of 1941 when he sent a letter to Japan saying that he wanted to help the country of his birth.

"We received no more letters until 1947 when a letter from his friend in Hawaii told of his death in Italy in 1942," the father said. "Kyuzo was thoughtful of his parents and was a serious boy. We are satisfied to know that he has rendered eminent service. From now on we hope to concentrate on farming and comfort his spirit."

The family farm is now being operated by Mrs. Enomoto and Kyuhei, 27, a brother of the Nisei soldier.

Corp. Enomoto's ashes arrived at Niigata station on July 20.

The Niigata Civil Affairs Team, formerly designated as the military government team, held military rites at its headquarters and

delivered the remains to the parents' home. Final rites were conducted by Lieut. Col. John W. Kilburn, IX Corps chaplain.

On July 21 Lieut. Col. Cox, chief of the Niigata Civil Affairs Team and an honor guard led by First Lieut. Bouchard formed a line of salute through which the ashes of Corp. Enomoto were carried and placed in an escort vehicle. The honor guard accompanied the vehicle to the headquarters of the Niigata Civil Affairs Team and solemn military rites were held. Following the ceremony a vavalcade, led by a white motorcycle and consisting of several jeeps left for the home of Corp. Enomoto's parents.

The remains were met by Mr. and Mrs. Enomoto and Kyuhei Enomoto, brother of the deceased, and other relatives, all dressed in formal Japanese kimonos. The ashes were delivered into the house through a line of honor guard in salute.

After a short silence Col. Cox tenderly said:

"The American people have a high regard and respect for Corp. Enomoto. In accordance with U. S. Army regulations an American flag is presented to the next of kin. Corp. Enomoto gave his life defending this flag."

After the return of the honor guard, Buddhist prayers were offered to "Yushumin Gizan Hodo Koji," the posthumous name given to Cpl. Enomoto in America.

## Miss Kikuchi Has Top Total In Queen Voting

LOS ANGELES—Margaret Kikuchi who has been in first place for the last three weeks of the Nisei Week queen contest was still in front as the tabulation of 570,273 votes was completed on Aug. 7.

Miss Kikuchi, sponsored by the Maharanies and the Jodoshu YBA groups, received 106,367 votes.

The six other successful candidates are: Yukie Sato, Tenri Nisei, 68,056; Joan Ritchie, Nisei Vets, Manzanights, 66,029; Tami Shimahara, L.A. YBA, 64,463; Terri Hokoda, Downtown JACL, Theatrical Guild, 61,127; Susie Shinohara, Adelles, Royal Dukes, 61,009; and Fumi Iketani, East Los Angeles JACL, 52,946.

The Nisei Week queen will be chosen from among the seven successful candidates by a secret group of judges at the coronation ball which will inaugurate the festival on Aug. 13 at the Riviera Country Club in Snta Monica.

Votes for Nisei Week queen candidates were given with merchandise purchases by Japanese American merchants.

Mrs. Merijane Yokoe was the chairman of the queen contest.

The votes were finally counted after 17 hours of tabulation by the queen contest committee.



The remains of a Nisei veteran of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion were returned to his aged parents in Niigata prefecture in Japan on July 21 by the Niigata Civil Affairs Team of the U. S. Army.

(Top) A guard of honor salutes as Corp. Kyuzo Enomoto's remains are taken from the headquarters building of the Niigata Civil Affairs Team after special American military rites.

(Middle) Lieut. Col. Louis H. Cox, chief of the Niigata Civil Affairs Team presents the American flag to Mrs. Heisaku Enomoto at a ceremony at the Enomoto home in the rural village of Kita-Kambara in Niigata.

(Lower) Mrs. Haru Enomoto, mother of the Nisei war hero, is shown with the remains of her son and the American flag which was presented to her by Col. Cox.—Photographs courtesy of Niigata Nippo, Niigata, Japan.

## JACL Chapter Files Complaint On Vandalism

District Attorney Launches Investigation In Hollister Case

HOLLISTER, Calif. — The San Benito County chapter of the JACL has filed a complaint with the district attorney's office regarding repeated acts of vandalism committed by hoodlums at the Hollister Japanese cemetery.

District Attorney Richard Stevens announced following the JACL's action that he has launched an investigation into the reported acts of vandalism.

He said that tombstones had been overturned and smashed and grave markers were desecrated at the Sherman cemetery, reserved for burials of persons of Oriental and Negro ancestry, which is adjacent to the OOIF cemetery at the foot of Park hill.

Stevens said vandals who are apprehended with will prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The official noted that the acts of vandalism have been carried on for a long period.

At one time vandals drove autos into the graveyard, battering the headstones and running over the graves. Following their return from war relocation camps, Japanese American residents of the area erected a wire fence to keep out the vehicles but the vandalism continued, tombstones being upended by hand.

It was reported that the vandalism was first committed during the war period. One local undertaker described the work of the vandals as "terrible."

Stevens also warned that the vandals also may face civil court actions for damages inflicted on the graves and headstones.

## Chicago Chapter Plans Benefit Drive To Raise \$3,500

CHICAGO — The financial committee of the Chicago JACL chapter met recently to outline a tentative budget for the remaining year. In order to support the extensive activities of the largest JACL chapter in the country, the committee hopes to raise \$3500 primarily through a benefit drive which will soon be launched by Smoky Sakurada and his group.

Kumeo Yoshinari, finance committee chairman, revealed that plans for a huge carnival, a music concert, and a convention kick-off banquet are already in the blueprint stage. Yoshinari added that a reserve fund of \$2,000 will be set aside for the preparatory expense of the National JACL convention which is to be held in Chicago in 1950.

The benefit drive which has been tagged the Pre-convention Mobile Drive will be initiated by a committee which include Smoky Sakurada, chairman; Kay Masuda, secretary; Ariye Oda, treasurer; Hiram Akita, prizes; Harry Mizuno, tickets; Paul Otake and George Nakamura, publicity; Shizu Sakada, Frank Sakamoto, Masato Tamura, Sumi Shimizu and Edith Kushino, district representatives.

The boosters who have pledged their help are Hannah Okamoto, Sally Kawasaki, Gene Wakabayashi, Mike Hagiwara, Ronald Shiozaki, Shig Wakamatsu, Anne Otake, Kiyo Okamoto, George Yamaguchi, Ed Shinno, Ruth Shinno, Hisako Narahara, Florence Mohri, and George Taki.

## Husband Stabbed In Family Quarrel

LOS ANGELES — A domestic argument reportedly about liquor was cited as the reason for the stabbing of Harry Okamoto, 39, by his wife, Anne, 32, on Aug. 3. Okamoto was taken to a hospital with a knife wound in his abdomen.

Mrs. Okamoto was booked on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

She told police her husband, manager of an apartment house, dashed cigarette ashes in her eyes and slapped her during an argument.

She said she had anticipated the argument and drew a knife, stabbing him in the stomach.

## Loyalty Not Matter of Race, Says Japan Paper of Nisei

NIIGATA CITY, Japan—Nothing that the combat record of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States army in World War II was known throughout Japan, the Niigata Nippo on July 21 commented on the return of the ashes of Corp. Kyuzo Enomoto to his parents who are quietly living out their old age in a rural village in Niigata prefecture.

The newspaper said that the ceremony presented "a clear, sharp picture to the people of this prefecture about how the American citizens of Japanese ancestry have in the recent great war surpassed the racial blood ties and have fully carried out their duties as citizens by fighting for their native land, America."

"In the past it has been thought by many Japanese that the Japanese are much more loyal to racial and blood relations rather than to nationality," the Niigata Nippo said. "There were also many foreigners who thought so. To this question the Nisei gave a straightforward answer with loyalty to the country of their birth."

"Even so, it must be said that the kindness of America to especially return the ashes to his humble mother who returned to Japan and is living in an isolated village many thousands of miles away is a fitting response to Corp. Enomoto's loyalty to America. The impression is particularly deep because it concerns people in this prefecture."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Against Segregation in Housing

Although the Supreme Court in a historic decision last year ruled that racially restrictive covenants in housing were unenforceable under the law, any American of non-Caucasian ancestry can testify that the court's decision, in itself, has not eliminated race discrimination in housing.

Most of the practices which were used to bar non-Caucasians from occupying homes in restricted residential areas still are being utilized, although they no longer have the support of law. Various forms of subterfuge have been indulged in by real estate bodies and by operators of housing developments to bar non-whites. The case this week of a Nisei professor at the University of Washington who has been unable to buy a home in the vicinity of the school can be duplicated in countless other urban areas.

While discrimination is being lessened in employment and in other fields, the situation in housing has lagged behind and now constitutes the major problem of prejudice confronting Americans of racial and religious minorities.

Following in the steps of the Supreme Court which refused to permit the legalization of racially restrictive covenants, it has been a hope of minority groups that the government would use its force and influence to insure a more equitable situation in housing. The subject was a matter of considerable discussion at a meeting on race relations called by the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Public Housing Authority in Washington to discuss a forthcoming statement of policy on racial matters by the PHA.

The JACL, represented at the meeting by Robert Cullum, secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, went on record as declaring that any type of segregation in housing was discriminatory. It is the hope of the JACL, as well as that of many other race relations organizations which were represented at the meeting, that the Public Housing Authority will announce and stand behind a policy of opposition to any kind of discrimination, whether on arbitrary grounds of race, creed, color, national origin or political affiliation.

If the government's stand against discrimination is clear and well-defined, its position will be of some influence against those private agencies which have consistently maintained a policy of discrimination in housing.

There has been considerable progress in recent years in widening the area of employment for members of racial minorities. It is to be hoped that similar progress may be attained with the goodwill and the help of the government in breaking down the practices of segregation now being used against non-Caucasian Americans.

### Progress on Evacuee Claims

With a little more than four months remaining before the deadline for filing claims under Public Law 886, less than 10,000 claims have been received to date by the Justice Department.

It is estimated that there were approximately 25,000 family groups, in addition to some 6,800 single-person households, involved in the evacuation and the present figures indicate that less than one-third have filed their claims to date.

It is believed that claims filed to date approximate \$30,000,000 for losses sustained as a result of the mass evacuation.

In their well-documented study of evacuation losses, "Removal and Return," published recently by the University of California Press, Leonard Bloom and Ruth Riemer present an estimated figure of \$367,486,000 as representing the property and income losses sustained by Pacific coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The Evacuee Claims Law, under which the present claims program is being carried out, provides only for the payment of personal and business property losses which are a direct consequence of the mass evacuation order and the total figure which may be claimed under the law is far smaller than the figure cited by Bloom and Riemer as indicative of the total financial loss suffered by the evacuees.

The Justice Department has moved quickly to implement the provisions of the Evacuee Claims Law and it is indicated that the first claims may be paid within a short period. Opening of the Los Angeles field office, the first under the evacuee claims program, has started the Justice Department's program off in earnest. This office already has initiated the processing of claims forms.

In carrying out the evacuee claims program the government is faced with problems not unlike that which existed during the early evacuation period. Because the program is being carried out in an area in which there are few precedents to follow, it is possible that there may be changes in the government's approach and policy.

Experience to date, however, assures that the government will do its utmost to obtain a fair adjudication of evacuee loss claims within the boundaries prescribed by Public Law 886.

## The Artist as a Human Being:

# The Yasuo Kuniyoshi Story

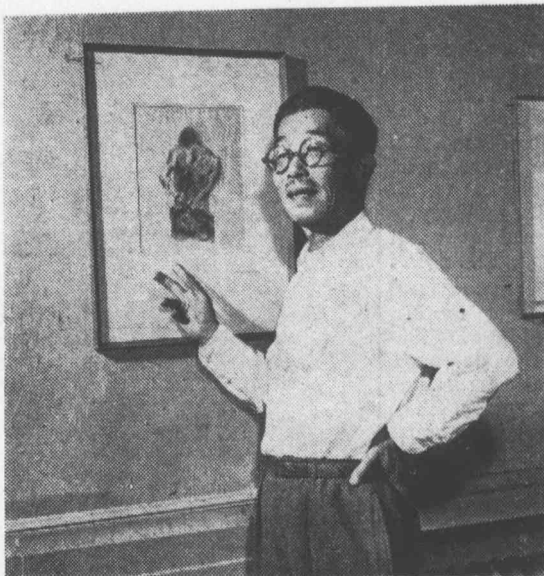
By MARION TAJIRI

Oakland, Calif.

LAST MONTH in Los Angeles, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the noted painter, eagerly took his wife over to East 1st street between Main and Spring streets to see the "big hotel" he had worked in while a kid in his teens.

He had remembered it as being the best in the city. He had worked as a bellhop there and earned \$2.50 a week.

The painter whose work now hangs in numerous galleries and museums and who is represented in many famous private collections looked now at the building before him. Like any other



YASUO KUNIYOSHI  
Hokubei-Mainichi Photo by Laing

adult going back to a scene from his youth, he found that it had shrunk to the proportions of his childhood. He found himself looking at a dark and gloomy remnant of his past.

It had been a long way back.

He had come to the United States in 1906 as a youth of 13 years. It was a tough adolescence. He picked grapes in Fresno, cantaloupe in the Imperial valley. He worked among the grape vines in the hot California valleys and picked apricots.

He went to New York in 1910, still a youngster. He worked at Rockaway beach as a waiter.

Looking back, the painter could bridge the years which brought the art-hungry kid into the top flight of American artists.

Perhaps more important yet was his growth, mental and emotional, to an artist whose outlook is a universal one and whose major activity today is for the welfare of fellow artists.

As president of Artists Equity Association, Kuniyoshi now spends much of his time and energy working for the betterment of conditions for other artists.

Artists, Kuniyoshi says, are a self-centered lot. That's why he is probably more proud of Artists Equity's record of signing up 1600 members than he is of the numerous awards he has won in a long and prize-studded career.

His work for Artists Equity has taken more than just time. It has also meant fighting against slander and insinuation. Recently Artists Equity was the subject of an attack by Rep. George Dondero of Michigan, who alleged that the organization was a Communist front.

Such charges, Kuniyoshi says, have resulted in at least one good thing. For the first time, artists, critics, museum curators and others have joined in a determined effort to fight such unfair criticism.

Artists Equity, the Issei says, is a non-political organization. It was organized in March, 1947, to further the economic interests of American artists.

"A lot of cockeyed things go in the art world," he says in his irrepressible way. "Artists have been damned fools in the past. They're always giving things away for nothing."

By way of example he points out that artists are continually asked or urged to submit paintings for exhibits. In one such instance a gallery received 2,000 pictures. The cost to the artists for packaging, expressing and insuring this work was approximately \$30,000. Only 14 pictures were sold.

Artists Equity would have a rental fee per picture for such exhibits.

Again artists are constantly asked to serve on juries to judge paintings. Yet they are not paid for such work, though every other person connected with the exhibit is paid.

Artists Equity would set up specific standards for dealer-artist relationships, museum-artist relationships and industry-artist relationships. It would provide legal help for members. Its long range objectives include the enlarging of the audience for American painting and sculpturing and aiding in the development of these arts.

But for Kuniyoshi and others interested in pushing Artists Equity, organizational work is tough.

"Artists are the most difficult people to deal with," says Kuniyoshi. "They never like to go to meetings."

He has to plead, beg, cajole. But he continues to do so.

Right by his side is his wife, a charming woman with a slight reddish tint in her blonde hair.

Mrs. Kuniyoshi is secretary, wife and Kuniyoshi's most faithful admirer. She calms him down when he gets overly excited, keeps watch when he works too hard. They talk, like so many married couples, as a team. When one needs a word, the other supplies it without any disruption in the discussion. With her gentle manner and her calm attitude, Mrs. Kuniyoshi complements her dynamic, challenging artist husband.

He is a short, lithe man with a cap of shaggy grey hair and small moustache. He wears horn-rimmed glasses that look too large for his high-cheeked face and he has a grin that cuts his face in two.

He speaks in the vernacular. Indeed, it would probably be impossible for him to speak formally. His manner is brisk and boyish. During his current stay at Mills college, Oakland, where he is teaching a summer course, he has taken a delight in upsetting all minor rules.

He is a completely irrepressible man, whose vivid manner does not suggest the tirelessly patient artist he actually is.

His output is low, perhaps ten or twelve pictures a year. Some of his paintings take two years for completion.

He likes to work on a number of things at one time and generally has six or seven paintings going at once.

Kuniyoshi's art has never been static. Like other good artists he has gone through "phases." There was that phase when he painted primarily cows, and another when he did many paintings of fat, knowing little boys. Then he painted those beautiful, sensuous women for which he has become so famous.

His art style changed, of course. In his early days his paintings had a two-dimensional quality and he worked in large clear areas of color. They were gay, spritely paintings.

Perhaps partly because of the two-dimensional quality of his first paintings, but mainly because of his Japanese ancestry, Kuniyoshi has often been called an artist who combines the techniques and the qualities of Oriental and American paintings.

That evaluation of his work, however, seems to be that same old bromide about the east and the west. It is a too-easy analysis of the work of an artist whose training has been completely American. But lately art critics have begun more and more to consider Kuniyoshi wholly as an American artist. In 1940 at the San Francisco fair he won first prize in the American artists' division.

In recent years Kuniyoshi's work has shown his increasing concern with the welfare of all men. A recent painting, "This Is My Playground," shows a girl playing upon ruins. Other paintings show the results of human greed and treachery. These new paintings have a power and vitality that were not evident in his earlier works.

Yet they are Kuniyoshi. They are his belief in humanity and the universal quality of art.

Both he and his wife expressed considerable interest in the present status of the Judd immigration and naturalization measure. As an alien of Japanese ancestry he cannot, of course, apply for American citizenship, which he once said he desired above everything else.

He was able, however, to do considerable work for the United States government during the past war, including his work for the OWI.

Kuniyoshi points out that aliens do suffer from discrimination, even in the art field, where racial ancestry is generally not a limiting restriction. Certain museums, he points out, have funds for picture purchases which limit the buying of paintings to those by American citizens only.

That kind of restriction is ridiculous used against a man whose prizes include the Carnegie award in 1944, who has the distinction of being the first American artist to be honored with a one-man show at the Whitney museum in New York and who has been a leading force in American art almost since he first began to paint.

## POINT LOBOS—1949

By IWAO KAWAKAMI

*Between a break in dusty trees is seen  
the far horizon gleaming like a sword,  
and thunder from the ocean rushes in  
to smother sound of steps which might be  
heard*

*as alien notes in chapels carpeted  
with brown pine leaves and brittle, serried  
cones.*

*This dream appears where trees are  
buffeted.*

*by wind—the wind that builds and shifts  
the dunes—*

*that ghostly signs stand etched against  
the dawn:*

*the guns of Portola, the wooden cross  
of Jesuits, the miners trudging on  
for gold—a pageant conjured in the toss  
of spray against the rocks and golden light  
and endless disipation of the night.*



# MINORITY WEEK

## Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

### Washington: Home of the Brave

The Screen Plays production, "Home of the Brave," the hard-hitting movie which exposes Jim Crow is now playing at the Translux theater in Washington, D. C. where it has been so successful that it has been booked for an indefinite period.

"Home of the Brave" argues against anti-Negro discrimination. The Translux theater will not sell tickets to Negroes who wish to see the film.

Incidentally, "Home of the Brave" is now booked for all of the South after test runs in Houston and Dallas where the film was played to large crowds. The picture also has been passed by the censor in Memphis, Tenn., where scenes in which Lena Horne appeared were scissored previously from such MGM pictures as "Words and Music."

### Against Racial Stereotypes

It's reported that Frank Eng, film critic has been dropped by the Los Angeles Daily News. Eng, who happens to be of Chinese ancestry, often has criticized the tendency of Hollywood studios to present racial stereotypes of members of racial minority groups, including Orientals and Negroes.

### Trump Against Race Prejudice

The campaign to abolish the "whites only" clause in the constitution of the American Bowling Congress hasn't made much progress in recent months, but there is news to report in another field of constructive activity.

The board of directors of the American Contract Bridge League reported this week that it has voted to refer to the league membership the question whether Negroes can be admitted as members. Present regulations bar non-Caucasians but the implication is that this ban is imposed only against Negroes.

The New York chapter of the bridge group is on record against anti-Negro policy and has accepted six Negro members who are members of the national group.

Although only 20 percent of the bridge league's membership is in the south, it was reported that the majority of Midwest chapters are on record against "mixed membership" and against "localism" such as that practiced by the New York group.

### More Production from Interracial Units

A recent Northwestern University survey has revealed that both employees and employers believe Negroes are better producers in interracial rather than in segregated work units.

The university's interviewer talked with employers and employees in 19 companies having both white and Negro workers and in 15 exclusively Negro establishments.

The interviewer reported that competition between the two races serves to stimulate personal endeavors.

### Peace Time in Chinatown

Precedent was shattered in San Francisco's Chinatown, the largest Chinese community outside of Asia, the other night.

It happened when a first generation Chinese family guild, the Chew Lun Benevolent Association, sponsored a dance for the benefit of its younger members and their friends.

It was strictly invitational and a glittering affair and the highlight of the Chew Lun Association's second national convention.

### Death and the Color Line

It seems that even death cannot wipe out the color line in the town of Klamath Falls, Ore.

Recently the remains of a Negro exserviceman was refused burial in the new memorial park set aside by the citizens of Klamath Falls. The memorial park has a restriction which provides that burials shall be limited only to persons of the Caucasian race.

In larger cities there may be other cemeteries but in smaller communities like Klamath Falls there is usually only one. Klamath Falls does have another cemetery, the old Linkville grounds, but both whites and Negroes in the Oregon city objected when the Negro veteran was buried there.

The matter has now become something of a community issue. Last week the Klamath Falls city council attempted to meet the problem by decreeing that a section of the new city-owned memorial park be set aside for non-Caucasian burials. The city council, it was reported, wanted to do what was right without disturbing the existing patterns of discrimination and segregation.

### Some Quotes

"In another emergency I don't know of course, whether or not our citizens of Japanese ancestry would be organized in a separate unit. While I am convinced that a division of such soldiers would prove to be a formidable combat unit, I feel that they have earned the right to have a voice in this decision."—from a speech by Col. C. W. Pence, wartime commander of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, at the recent dedication of the 442nd Veterans memorial hall in Honolulu.

### Race Prejudice in Private Housing

The issue whether operators of public-aided, privately conducted housing projects can invoke a policy of race discrimination may soon go before the United States Supreme Court as a result of litigation involving the anti-Negro policy established at Stuyvesant town, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company housing project in New York City's East Side.

The New York State Court of Appeals in Albany recently ruled that the insurance company has a right to bar Negro tenants from its huge project, one of the world's largest.

Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union, NAACP and the American Jewish Congress believe that the policy at Stuyvesant town presents a test case in the fight against prejudice in urban development projects and are determined to take the case before the Supreme Court.

### Congress Notes

Ten state legislatures this year adopted some form of legislation aimed at various forms of racial and religious discrimination. Bills outlawing discrimination in employment were enacted in New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. Bills to eliminate discrimination in the national guard were passed in Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin and California.

Indiana passed a bill to abolish race prejudice in public schools, while Wisconsin passed a measure to prohibit segregation and discrimination in public schools because of religion, nationality or color.

Oklahoma amended the state segregation laws to permit Negroes to attend institutions of higher learning under certain conditions.

New Jersey passed a measure abolishing racial and religious discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Herb Caen, San Francisco Chronicle columnist, tells this one: San Francisco business bigwig in Manila on business, walked into Philippine Airlines' office to charter a plane. He said: "Now look, I'm not going against Filipinos, see, but since I'm paying rent for this office, I want an American pilot." He got one—pure American, all American. He got an American Indian.

### Changes Since the Evacuation

Denver, Colo.

A mimeographed questionnaire reaching this corner carries the explanation that Dr. Robert W. O'Brien is gathering material for an up-to-date review of Japanese Americans for a leading magazine. Dr. O'Brien, as hundreds of Nisei have reason to know, is the University of Washington professor who headed the student relocation program during the war and performed yeoman service in helping Nisei to continue their studies.

The questionnaire runs only slightly over two pages in length, but the questions are so all-inclusive it would take the better part of 5,000 words to answer them comprehensively. He asks, for instance, about the areas of Japanese American employment, significant changes since evacuation, problems encountered in jobs, and potential fields not heretofore open.

On social activities, the questionnaire asks about major programs among Japanese Americans, comparison to the prewar period, divisions of groups and activities, amount of participation in city or total area programs, sources of leadership, and major social events of the last two years. Pretty comprehensive, in fact so comprehensive that one might expect to be graded and given academic credit for filling the questionnaire out.

On first thought, we are inclined to say, "Heck, there's no change significant enough to write about. Everybody's so busy making a living and trying to get ahead and finding new ways to kill time. It's the same old pattern, here in Denver, that existed in prewar Los Angeles, or San Francisco, or Seattle. The same old rat-race."

But on second thought we realize that it isn't the same old story. In the last five years which seems to be the period Dr. O'Brien is most interested in, Nisei life in Denver has undergone some great and significant changes. A pattern—no matter how prosaic—has been established. The doubts, fears and impermanence of that tremendously ac-

tive relocation period have been dispelled; in its place there is now a spirit of building, of sinking of roots and even a hesitant attempt at planning for the future.

The Issei and Nisei who remain in Denver—less than half the number who were here during this particular Li'l Tokyo's halcyon days — are mostly still here by choice. The number who can make a livelihood by taking in each other's washing is rapidly on the decrease. Perforce, those who remain must expand into the greater community in search of homes and jobs. And, as usual, economic dispersal is forerunner to expansion of social horizons.

### Back to a Prewar Pattern

It would take someone closer to Denver's Japanese American community than we are to provide Dr. O'Brien with the details he seeks. To be even more accurate, a careful cross-section poll would be needed. But it takes no expert observer to note that the pattern of life for most Denver Nisei is relatively little different from the life he knew before evacuation.

For most Denver Nisei, life revolves around association with other Nisei, and the numerous opportunities to enter into the manifold activities of the larger community have been ignored. One reason for this state of affairs is the large number of Japanese Americans who poured into the city in 1943-44, with virtually all of them being forced to live and work within a limited area. In other words, outside pressures played a large part in causing them to recreate their prewar coastal communities.

This wasn't true further east where, except in Chicago, the influx was smaller. The individuals rapidly lost themselves in their new environment. After the first pangs of loneliness, they, it seems to us, found a new freedom of opportunity that hitherto they had only dreamed about.

It's unfortunate that Denver Nisei have fallen back into a prewar pattern. It could have been so greatly and profitably different.

## Vagaries

### Co-op House . . .

A cooperative student house at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor is named Nakamura House in honor of a Nisei GI who was killed in World War II . . . Tommy Komuro of New York, who was on the editorial staff of the Progressive News in San Francisco before coming down to Los Angeles, holds a card in the Screen Actors Guild in Hollywood as a result of his speaking role in 20th Century's "Three Came Home." Komuro also appears in Columbia's "Tokyo Joe." . . . Latest Hollywood film to use Nisei actors is Republic's "Shores of Iwo Jima." . . . Nisei actors in Southern California hope that Hollywood will continue to fight the war against Japan.

### Four Corners . . .

Carl Iwasaki, the Life Magazine photog who works out of Denver, covered the recent junket of the governors of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona to the Four Corners, a desolate spot on the Navajo Indian reservation which is the only point in the United States common to four states . . . After two postponements the Canadian Broadcasting Company's trans-Canada network finally broadcast Dorothy Livesay's documentary poem about Japanese Canadian evacuation, "Call My People Home," on Aug. 2. The poem was read by a CBC cast with background music.

### Ricci . . .

Joan Ritchie, one of the seven successful Nisei Week queen candidates in Los Angeles, gets her name from her paternal grandfather who came from Europe to marry a Japanese woman and live in Japan. Her grandfather, a member of the Italian aristocracy, was named Ricci. When members of the family came to the United States, Ricci became "Americanized" to Ritchie.

### Dollar a Year . . .

Memorial Hall, the headquarters of the 442nd Veterans Club of Honolulu which was dedicated recently at ceremonies attended by Col. C. W. Pence, former commander of the Combat Team, was leased by the Moilili Young Men's association to the 442nd Veterans Club. The price? \$1 per year . . . Although the big building will be the headquarters for the 442nd Club, its facilities will be made available to all veterans groups.

### Rose's Roses . . .

Iva Toguri d'Aquino, who is, of course, the gal charged with being "Tokyo Rose," has been credited with another "first" by the U. S. Marshal. Last week a San Fran-

## Togo Tanaka's Postscript: Chicago Tribune Misses Point Of Grodzins' Evacuation Book

CHICAGO, Ill.

The Chicago Daily Tribune (circulation 950,000) commends the University of Chicago Press for publishing Morton Grodzins' book, "Americans Betrayed."

The Tribune says that the U. of Chicago Press "has performed a useful service."

The Tribune has consistently attacked the mass evacuation of Issei, Nisei, and Kibei from the west coast.

It is therefore no surprise that it should make the Grodzins' book the subject of one of its leading editorials.

Neither is it a surprise, however, that the Chicago Tribune, in praising the Grodzins' book, should find in it another occasion to launch its torpedoes against the Tribune's No. 1 target—the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In reminding its readers of "the shameful story of the treatment accorded Japanese Americans in the recent war," the Tribune inevitably gets around to laying the chief blame on the shoulders of F.D.R.

President Roosevelt sanctioned the military tyranny of his generals, charges the Tribune.

It was F.D.R. who "loftily affirmed that 'Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.'" Yet, chortles the Tribune, it was the same President

San Francisco businessman, Frank Farella, Sr. was acquitted by a jury of the charge of selling stolen goods. When Farella heard the verdict, he promptly fainted, then rushed out to buy a dozen roses for his "fellow sufferer, Tokyo Rose." Arrival of the dozen long-stemmed American beauty roses in the U. S. marshal's office was an unprecedented event. Forwarding of the flowers to Mrs. d'Aquino was delayed until it was decided the defendant should have them.

Satoshi Nakamura, Canadian-born Japanese who testified for the government this week in its case against Iva Toguri d'Aquino, is known as a singer today in Japan, but old-time Seattle ballplayers may remember that they played against him in the late twenties when he played for the Vancouver Asahis. Nakamura recalled this week in San Francisco that he once received an award for getting the most home runs for the season in his league. Nakamura was scheduled for a part in "Three Came Home," the 20th Century Fox movie, but couldn't get permission for the Hollywood trip.

whose executive order removed 112,000 Japanese residents from the western states, two-thirds of whom were natural born citizens.

In recalling the wartime contest in the Hawaiian Islands between Federal Judge Delbert Metzger and General Robert C. Richarson, the Tribune again underscores F.D.R.'s support to "military tyranny."

The Tribune says that "a courageous federal judge," Delbert E. Metzger, "realized that justice was being flouted" in the Hawaiian Islands.

Judge Metzger fined Gen. Richardson for failing to produce two prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus. But, says the Tribune, "the general was pardoned by President Roosevelt."

Moreover, "it is small comfort that the Supreme Court, on February 25, 1946, got around to denouncing the army's usurpation of authority in Hawaii."

Most Nisei whose memories of evacuation may be tinged with traces of bitterness will be tempted to embrace the Tribune's point of view about the late President Roosevelt.

The Tribune's premises—such as they are stated—cannot be challenged.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt also said that "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

But it is also true—and the Tribune neglects to mention this—that the late President gave his full support to applying the correctives and to undoing the deed when he learned that the evacuation could no longer be justified.

The Tribune tells less than half of F.D.R.'s record in the mass evacuation story.

The Tribune's editorial also misses completely one of the major theses of the Grodzins' book. That under our democratic processes, the system gets snarled up and we do make mistakes.

But, and this is the important point, our system is healthy enough and resilient enough to right a wrong.

We are inclined to regard the Grodzins' book more as a reaffirmation of an ultimate faith in our democratic processes.

The Chicago Tribune, however, will prefer to use it as another club with which to deliver lusty whacks at the editorial effigy of its pet hate—Franklin D. Roosevelt.—From the Colorado Times.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

## Aihara Places In High Jump Event

Henry Aihara, winner of the broad jump in a track and field meet at Stockholm recently, proved that he was an accomplished high jumper in addition to his broad jump speciality when he leaped 6 feet 7/8ths inch to place third behind Arne Ahman of Sweden.

## Nisei All-Stars Lose In Oakland Tourney

The Nisei All-Stars were eliminated from the Oakland Tribune's annual California amateur baseball tournament when they lost in the first round to an all-Negro team, the California Tigers, 3 to 1.

The Nisei stars were unable to hit the pitching of Dave Mann, Oakland high school star, who hurled two-hit baseball. Junius Sakuma, the Suisun Nisei star who is reported to have a tryout coming with the Brooklyn Dodgers organization, also pitched superlative ball, allowing only five hits and striking out eight.

## Hawaii Stars Didn't Fit Shaw's Plans

It may be that Wally Yonamine and Bill Pacheco needn't have bothered to pay their own way to San Francisco to try out for the 49ers.

The release of the two players, both of whom have showed up well in practice, indicates that they did not figure in Coach Buck Shaw's plans and only a sensational performance would have changed the mind of the 49er chief.

Pacheco, for example, converted four out of four field goals in the intrasquad game last Sunday after which he was released. Pacheco, a colorful character, put on quite a show. However, the 49ers do not need a Toe, having little Joe Vetrano.

Football experts suggested earlier this year that Yonamine might have better luck on a single wing team, rather than on a T-formation outfit like the 49ers whose attack is built around the capable Mr. Frankie Albert. The 49ers system did not accord Yonamine enough opportunity to show his versatility from his halfback position.

The news that the Honolulu Warriors will probably drop their plan to field a team this season may mean that Yonamine will listen to pro baseball offers. It's reported that the San Francisco Seals, to name one team, are interested.

## Japan Swim Stars Excite Issei Group

Issei down in Los Angeles are pretty excited by the forthcoming visit of Hironoshin Furuhashi, who may only be the greatest swimmer in athletic history, and his five-man supporting cast from Tokyo to enter the National AAU championships on Aug. 17 to 19.

### Professional Notices

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312 E. 1st St. Ph. TU 2930  
Room 309 LOS ANGELES

It's too bad there will be no Nisei swimmers at the National AAU meet to compete against the Japanese stars. Time was when Kiyoshi and Bunmei Nakama, Halo Hirose and other Hawaiian Nisei stars probably would have beaten many of Japan's best.

Furuhashi and Shiro Hashizuma, who swam a dead heat in the 1,500 meter freestyle at 18 seconds under the world's record recently, lead the Japanese delegation which includes Roshijiro Hamaguchi, Sumio Tanaka, Shuichi Murayama and Shigeyuki Murayama.

## Joe Tom Candidate For Oregon Spot

With Wally Yonamine possibly out of this season's football picture, the only gridded of Japanese ancestry who may attain national prominence this season is Joe Tom, one of the candidates to fill Norm Van Brocklin's shoes at the University of Oregon. Incidentally, Tom played in the same outfield with Yonamine in the games which the Honolulu Athletics played last month against the University of California Bears.

## Nisei Veteran Plays For Navy Team

Bill and Mary Kochiyama write from New York City that Paul Hayashi, a 442nd veteran now in the navy, is playing in the Navy softball tournament now being sectionally. Hayashi is playing centerfield for Submarine Squad-4, which came to New York from Key West, Fla., last week. This week Hayashi and his teammates go to Norfolk, Va., for another playoff series. The winning team at Norfolk goes to Chicago for the finals.

Hayashi, a Purple Heart veteran of the 442nd, boxed in the Golden Gloves in New York shortly after his discharge. He enlisted in the Navy in February, 1946 and is with a submarine unit.

## Weightlifter Visits Father in Hawaii

Irving Akahoshi, weightlifter and a veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion, has just returned to Hawaii from New York to visit his sick father. Akahoshi, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, has participated in several weightlifting competitions in New York during the past two years, the latest being the New York City YMCA championships.

## Potluck Supper

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco JACL members will gather for a potluck supper Thursday evening, Aug 18, at the social hall of the Buchanan St. YMWCA. Jutaro Shiota and Mrs. Takeo Okamoto will be co-chairmen. Entertainment, including movies, has been scheduled for the evening. Cartoons and a travelogue are on the movie program. Fred Hoshiyama will be master of ceremonies.

## Gives Grodzins Book

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif.—The San Benito chapter of the JACL recently donated copies of Morton Grodzins' "Americans Betrayed" to the city libraries of Hollister and San Juan Bautista, the San Benito County library and the library of Hollister high school and junior college.



Henry Ohye TR 6641

## ISERI CAPTURES JUNIOR CROWN AT AAU SWIMFEST

SAN FRANCISCO—Tak Iseri, 16-year old Sacramento YMCA star, defended his Far West AAU championship in the junior division 100-meter breaststroke on Aug. 5, winning the event in 1:18.3s.

Iseri entered the men's 100-meter breaststroke event on Aug. 7 and placed fifth. The winning time of Robert Brawner of the Olympic club was 1:13.3s.

## Record Nisei Song for L. A. Festival Week

LOS ANGELES—Recordings of "Nisei Ondo," the song which was written for the Japanese dance celebration at the coming Nisei Week Festival in Los Angeles, were placed on sale here this week.

"Nisei Ondo" has lyrics by Isao Namiki of Los Angeles and music composed by Ryoichi Hattori of Tokyo, Japan's foremost composer of popular songs. Hattori, composer of "Tokyo Boogie Woogie," is the subject of an article in the Aug. 8 issue of Time magazine.

When Nisei and other American GIs and occupation personnel returned from service in Japan humming "Tokyo Boogie Woogie," the Committee for Better Americans of Los Angeles, sponsors of the "ondo" parade in the coming Nisei Week celebration, commissioned Hattori to set Namiki's lyrics to music.

The score was in the hands of the arranger, Takeshi Shindo, for several days. Fujima Kansuma and Hanayanagi Tokuyae, two Nisei professional dance instructors, then evolved an intricate dance routine which has been taught to 300 dancers at thrice-weekly rehearsals in preparation for Nisei Week.

"Nisei Ondo" is a song in praise of Southern California and describes golden poppies, orange groves, the beaches, oil wells, clouds over the derricks, palm trees and a summer moon, Hollywood and neon signs and people everywhere.

## Ginza Bazaar

SAN FRANCISCO—A three-day "Ginza Bazaar" will be held by the San Francisco Buddhist church Aug. 26 to 28 under Kay Kuwada, general chairman.

## Gets Teaching Post

HERMAN, Minn.—Rae Matsuko, a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota college of education, has secured a teaching job in Herman.

She will give courses in general science and girls' physical education.

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## Yonamine, Released by 49ers May Get Trial With Ball Club

### Report Coast League Team Interested in Nisei Outfielder

SAN FRANCISCO—Wally Yonamine, dropped this week by the San Francisco 49ers, may get a tryout with the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast baseball league, it was reported here this week.

Yonamine was one of ten men who were cut from San Francisco's All-America conference entry following the intrasquad game at Kezar stadium on Aug. 7.

Along with Yonamine, Bill (The Knee) Pacheco of Honolulu also drew his release. Both Yonamine and Pacheco had paid their own plane fares from Hawaii to San Francisco to try out for the 49ers.

Yonamine played for the winning Red squad which blanked the Whites, 30 to 0, in the intrasquad contest. He carried the ball three times and fumbled twice and slipped on the other attempt.

He took a pass from Frankie Albert and ran 25 yards to a touchdown.

Although Yonamine has drawn his release from Coach Buck Shaw, it was understood that the San Francisco baseball club, now fighting to remain out of the Pacific Coast League cellar, was interested in the versatile Nisei star.

Yonamine is considered one of

## Dwight Nishimura Wins Scholarship

SAN FRANCISCO—Dwight K. Nishimura of Berkeley was named one of 4 men awarded scholarships at the Harvard graduate school of business this week.

He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. Nishimura.

### WANT ADS

**FOUND:** Set of keys and gas tank cap Second Ave., and A St., Salt Lake City, contact Hito Okada.

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the top baseball prospects in waii and plays in the outfield for the Honolulu Athletics. He is rated as one of the best players in the Hawaii Baseball League and recently was advised to try out for a professional baseball career. Hawaiian baseball experts believe that Yonamine can make the grade in pro baseball.

It was pointed out here by sports observers that Yonamine would provide a good attraction for the San Francisco Seals who make a tour of Japan following the coast baseball season.

Prescott Sullivan, sports columnist for the San Francisco Examiner, devoted most of his column to the Nisei football team.

"We sort of figured that Yonamine wasn't long for the training table after we had seen him in last Sunday's intrasquad game.

"The poor guy was trying hard to make good that he had all thumbs. The first four times the ball came to him he fumbled it away. Later on he caught a pass and ran 25 yards to a touchdown, but by that time his game was cooked.

"Knowing how eager he is to earn a job for himself, it wasn't pleasant to see Yonamine fritter away his chance. If the ball only had a handle on it, it might have been different. Yonamine can run with the porkhide. But he just can't get on to it.

"That's been his trouble along. But only over here. It doesn't bother him back home in Honolulu. There he is loose and relaxed and almost never fumbles. Honolulu knows him as a true halfback.

"But once on the mainland tightens up. He's had trials with the 49ers now and it's been the same story every time. Yonamine doesn't think he'll be again. 'I guess I'm not going away from home,' he says.

"Says Shaw: 'It's a shame Yonamine can't do justice to himself over here. I know he can play football and we can use his speed. Too bad he's forever dropping the ball.'

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Hikaru C. Iwaguchi, a girl in Denver.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Hashiguchi, a girl on Aug. 1 in San Francisco.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hirotsugu Redwood City, Calif., a girl on July 3.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Tom Osasa a girl on July 4 in Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kagawa a girl on July 4 in Minneapolis.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Junie Kawaguchi, a girl on July 12 in Minneapolis.  
 Mr. and Mrs. George Katagiri on July 14 in Minneapolis.  
 Mr. and Mrs. George Suzuki on July 14 in St. Paul.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ikeda a girl on July 17 in Cleveland, O.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Tokuo Okasaki on July 6 in Lodi, Calif.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Walnut Grove, Calif., a girl on July 9.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ogata, Calif., a boy on July 28.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Mizuki on Aug. 4 in Seattle.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Minor Inouye Susan Rene, on July 27 in Idaho.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hajime J. Murochi, Madrone, Calif., a boy, on July 29.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jitsuo Sasaki a boy, Robert James, on July 22 in Los Angeles.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hideo Moto, San Diego, Calif., a girl on July 12.  
 Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Hollywood, Calif., a girl, Marie, on July 22.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yutaka Venice, Calif., a boy, Gordon, on July 23.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ruichi Sasaki a girl, Aimee Midori, on July 22 in Los Angeles.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Mitome Oyama, Jo Ann Keiko, on July 24 in Los Angeles.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Minoru John

Nakamura a girl, Marijane Lisa, on July 23 in Los Angeles  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsu Narahara a girl on July 27 in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Tetsuo Narahara a girl, Corliss Susan, on July 27 in Los Angeles.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Toyoshima a boy, Ben, on July 26 in Los Angeles.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Fukumoto, West Los Angeles, a girl, Hitomi Judy, on July 27.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Honda, Gardena, Calif., a boy, Glenn, on July 28.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koga a boy, Dennis Keith, on July 28 in Los Angeles.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kawaguchi a girl on July 17 in San Francisco.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Teshima, Sandy, Utah, a girl on Aug. 8 in Salt Lake City  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Nishimura a boy on July 24 in Sacramento.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Kato a boy on Aug. 10 in Salt Lake City.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kato a boy on July 31 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Kiyoshi Imada, 57, Copperfield, Utah, on Aug. 7 in Salt Lake City.  
 Moriichi Yamane, 64, on July 30 in Tacoma, Wash.  
 Shunichi Suzuki, 66, on Aug. 5 in Los Angeles.  
 Mrs. Setsu Henmi on Aug. 5 in Fresno, Calif.  
 N. Shimoda, 70, on Aug. 5 in Stockton, Calif.  
 Seigiro Takaki, 79, on Aug. 7 in Denver.

MARRIAGES

Saki Hirata to Bob Shiba in Salt Lake City on Aug. 11.  
 Takako Tsuchiya of San Leandro to Takeshi (Gish) Endoon Aug. 7 in Oakland, Calif.  
 Ruby Kasai to Richard Ichimura of Portland, Ore., on July 23 in Pocatello, Idaho.  
 June Mitsuko Ino of Monterey

Uyeda Sisters Will Be Featured in Chicago Dance Program

CHICAGO—A program of Japanese classical dances will be presented under the auspices of the Chicago Yayoi Koenkai on Sunday evening, Sept. 25, at the Eightn Street theater from 7 p. m.  
 The Uyeda sisters, Haruko and Tomeko, will be featured in the program, together with their students.  
 Miss Fujima Kansuma of Los Angeles, one of the foremost Japanese classical dancers in the United States, will be the featured guest artist.  
 Tickets are on sale at the Chicago Yayoi Koenkai, 4416 So. Oak- enwald Ave., Chicago 15.

“Doing Fine”

STOCKTON, Calif.—After undergoing a major operation, Miss Tave Iwata, an active member of the French Camp JACL, was reported “doing fine” this week.

CRDU Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO—The cabinet and board of directors of the CRDU (Civil Rights Defense Union) will meet Thursday, Aug. 18, at the JACL office to discuss the possibility of presenting a test case on the alien land law.

Surprise Shower

FRESNO, Calif.—The Elles gave a surprise nuptial shower for Enid Okawara at the YWCA last week.  
 Miss Okawara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Okawara, is the bride-elect of Beck Saiki of Fresno. Mingled among the gifts was a Jack-in-the-box which revealed the betrothal of Louise Ishido to Ben Haw.

to William Minoru Takata of Pasadena on July 29 in San Francisco.  
 Torie Yamaguchi to Setsuo Ito on Aug. 6 in Denver.  
 Evelyn H. Ikeda to Mamoru F. Toji on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.  
 Gloria Mitsuko Suo to Tadayuki Takeshita on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.  
 Fumi Kobori to Aki Arao of Watsonville, Calif., on Aug. 2 in Reno, Nev.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Olive Takahashi, 37, Berkeley, and Yoneo Suzuki, 44, Sacramento, in Oakland  
 Nancy Sumi Hishikawa and Saburo Ikeda in Portland, Ore.  
 Hideko H. Hayashida, 22, and George M. Matsui, 24, in Seattle.

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Midwest JACL Chapters Will Hold Convention in Cleveland

By GRACE ANDOW

CLEVELAND, O. — The JACL chapters of the Midwest region next month will add their names to the growing list of national organizations to convene in Cleveland.

On Sept. 17 and 18 the “city of conventions” will welcome approximately 250 delegates from St. Louis, Chicago, Dayton, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Frank Shiba of Cleveland, chairman of the convention, this week expressed gratification with the response received from Midwest chapters of the JACL in regard to the district convention.

National leaders of the JACL, including National President Hito Okada, National Director Masao Satow and Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of JACL ADC, are expected to attend the convention at the invitation of the Midwest JACL groups.

In addition to problems of JACL activity and the ADC legislative campaign which will be discussed at the convention a wide range of activity is being planned by the program committee, headed by Alice Morihoro, for the delegates and boosters.

A convention ball and a mixer are among the social events of the two-day meetings, while competition in tennis, golf, bowling, bridge and possibly softball will be sponsored.

Seek Whereabouts Of Kaiichiro Uchida

SAN FRANCISCO—The present address of Kaiichiro Uchida, 54, a native of Yamaguchi-ken, Japan, is being sought by his niece, Asako Tanaka of Shimane-ken, Japan, according to a letter received this week at the Northern California JACL office.

Miss Tanaka writes that her mother now a paralytic invalid, is asking as a last wish to see again her only living brother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Uchida may notify the family through the JACL office, 2031 Bush St., San Francisco 15.

sored. A sightseeing tour of the Cleveland area will be taken and a banquet and a luncheon also are on the schedule.

Assisting Frank Shiba on the executive committee for the convention are Howard Tashima and Gene Takahashi, associate chairman; Isam Yamakawa, treasurer, and Grace Andow, secretary.

Members of the convention board include Miyo Kunitake, Lin Andow, Toshi Yamada, Harlan Takahashi, Min Iwasaki, Harry Kaku, Virginia Takahashi, Gene Takahashi, Hoshi Miyake, Kim Yokota, Betty Totsubo, Tak Yamagata, Joe Kadowaki, Mitch Hashiguchi, Shig Nezu and Dorothy Matsumoto.

The following tentative program has been arranged for the convention:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17

9 a.m., registration; 10 a.m. to 12 noon, business session; 1 p.m., general assembly. Opening ceremony, keynote address by Mike Masaoka; 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., business session; 7 p.m., banquet, speakers, Masao Satow and Hito Okada. Installation of officers and presentation of awards; 9:30 p.m., dance.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18

10 a. m. to 12 noon, business session; 12 noon, lunch; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., business session.

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# Seattle JACL Aids Evacuee Claimants



SEATTLE—The local JACL chapter this week inaugurated their evacuation claims processing service at the Seattle Buddhist church.

The evacuation claims processing clinic will be held on Aug. 17, 19 24 and 26.

(Top) Volunteer receptionists and typists help speed the filling out of evacuation claims forms at the Seattle chapter's first clinic on Aug. 10. They are (left to right): Mary Ikeda, Takako Yoda, Alice Kawanishi, Amy Hara, Yoshi Shitamae, Mrs. Mariko Hayashi Mrs. Shigeo (Chick) Uno, Edna Mayeda, Yo Kitayama and Bessie Suto.

(Lower) Interviewer Dick Momoda coaches Mr. and Mrs. Kuma Taniguchi in the preparation of their evacuation claims form.

George Okada and Jaxon Sonoda are the co-chairmen of the Seattle JACL's evacuation claims committee. Other committee members are: William Mimbu, Toru Sakahara, Harry Takagi and Frank Kinomoto, legal department; Paul Kashino, Kay Yamaguchi and Richard Monoda, interviewers; Kengo Nogaki and Kenny Oyama, general arrangements; Alice Kawanishi and Takako Yoda, receptionists and typists chairmen; and Stanley Karikomi and Jaxon Sonoda, publicity.

—Photos by Elmer Ogawa.

# California Agency Rescinds Ban on Issei Liquor Licenses

SACRAMENTO — Japanese and German nationals in California now are eligible to obtain licenses to sell beer and wine following action by the State Board of Equalization last week.

The board acted to revoke a wartime regulation which prohibited "enemy aliens" from obtaining beer and wine licenses in the state.

The new ruling came after Board Member James H. Quinn pointed out that "we give them (former enemy aliens) sales tax permits."

Quinn was joined by Board Member William G. Bonelli who observed that allowing the "enemy aliens" to sell beer and wine "would be better than forcing them to go to places where they are not wanted."

They will be required, it was emphasized, to comply with all

board rules and regulations which apply to all other licenses.

After adopting the motion board's first action was to grant hearing on the application of German national, Richard J. Quinn of Compton for an off-sale beer and wine license.

Quinn made the motion to the rule on the basis of an agreement by Hugh Strachan, board attorney, that the Enemy Alien Act on which the order was based, no longer being enforced.

In Los Angeles it was reported that before the war approximately 350 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry held liquor sale licenses in Southern California. No licenses have been issued to Japanese since the war but approximately 100 Nisei are believed to hold licenses for on sale and off sale of beer and wine. Only two Nisei in the state of California are believed to hold hard liquor permits.

## Exchange Teachers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Two Nisei teachers are coming from Hawaii under an exchange teachers program to join the staffs of Minneapolis public schools.

They are Diana Hirotsu of Wai-pahu, Oahu, and Dorothy Fukuda of Lanai.

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 1000 tablets, 1/4 gr..... .39  
 Crystal 4-oz. jar..... .95  
 Crystal-vac. packed tins  
 1-lb. ....\$3.00  
 5-1 lb. ....@ 2.90  
 20-1 lb. ....@ 2.80  
 (Also original 5-lb. packs)

SANTONIN TABLETS, 1/4 gr.  
 100 .....\$1.35  
 1000 ..... 12.15  
 (Powder on request)

PENICILLIN, Procaine (oil)  
 1 Vial—3,000,000 units \$7.00  
 4 vials .....@ 6.50

STREPTOMYCIN-Dihydro  
 15 vials—1 gram.....\$16.50  
 2 vials—5 gram..... 10.00  
 6 vials—5 gram..... 27.00  
 9 vials—5 gram..... 36.00

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## Nisei Will Teach In Nebraska School

DENVER, Colo.—Yukie Kosuge, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kosuge of Denver, last week accepted a position as instructor of home economics and biology at the Paxton, Neb., high school.

Miss Kosuge will receive her bachelor of arts degree this month from Colorado State college at Greeley.

## Issei Succumbs to Winter Injuries

COPPERFIELD, Utah—Kiyoshi Imada, 57, died in a Salt Lake hospital on Aug. 7 on injuries suffered on Feb. 16 when snow and ice slipped off a Copperfield Japanese boarding house roof, breaking his back.

He was a native of Saitama, Japan and was employed in Aberdeen, Wash., and Ruth, Nev., before coming to Bingham Canyon in 1945.

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