



Iva Toguri's Pledge to Keep U. S. Citizenship Told by Friend at Treason Trial

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—It was midafternoon in Tokyo. The month was February, the year 1942. They were three girls from school, and they walked down the street toward the "el" station. Suddenly one of them admitted she was an American citizen, this in Tokyo during the war. The second said she was, too. So did the third.

It was almost a pact. They told each other they would not, whatever happened, renounce their American citizenship for Japanese citizenship.

The first girl was Iva Toguri (now d'Aquino), defendant in the nine-week old "Tokyo Rose" treason trial.

The second was Yoneko Matsunaga (now Mrs. Albert Kanzaki of New York City) who later went on Radio Tokyo as the girl on the German Hour, and the third was Chiyeiko Ito, now a typist-clerk in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kanzaki and Miss Ito, both of whom were in their 'teens at the time, testified this week in San Francisco in defense of their friend.

The two witnesses gave similar testimony on the wartime conduct and attitude of Mrs. d'Aquino: she was consistently a loyal American who reiterated again and again that she would keep her American citizenship, whatever happened; she was under constant pressure from police and Kempeitai and neighbors to give up her American citizenship; and she was only waiting for America to win the war so that she could return home.

Mrs. Kanzaki remembered a number of things Mrs. d'Aquino had said in Japan during the war. "Iva stated America had the upper hand and Japan didn't have a chance," she recalled on the stand. "She always spoke of returning to America and waiting until America won so she could come back."

Mrs. Kanzaki said that she was conscripted for work on the German Hour while a student at Ferris Seminary in Yokohama.

She saw the defendant approximately once a week at Radio Tokyo, where both broadcast, but "it was impossible to talk," she said, "because there were too many plainclothes policemen, even among the employees there."

She herself was told, she related, never to associate with the staff of the Zero Hour "because they were enemies of Japan."

On one occasion, she recalled, Mrs. d'Aquino told her she herself did not associate with the Japanese, but with the prisoners of war. Mrs. Kanzaki remembered that Mrs. d'Aquino never called the Japanese "Japanese," but could not recall exactly what term the defendant used.

Pretty Mrs. Kanzaki, whose sweet voice only partially concealed a lively and spirited nature, just as her black smock-suit only partly hid her impending motherhood, gave as good as she got on the witness stand.

Under cross-examination, she was confronted by a signed statement she had given the FBI in New York City on June 20 of this year.

Tom De Wolfe, prosecutor, suggested that Wayne Collins, defense attorney had told her not to speak to any agents of the FBI. "I wish he had," Mrs. Kanzaki said, "I wouldn't have given a statement."

Mrs. Kanzaki, De Wolfe said meaningfully, would take an attorney's advice and refuse to talk to a representative of the United States government?

"In a case like this," she said, "an attorney is always handy." She had also been very sick that day, she said, with "morning sickness," and added, "I didn't want to get sick in front of him (the FBI agent)."

But, De Wolfe persisted, she signed the statement freely and voluntarily?

"I didn't know I could refuse," she answered, "so I signed it."

The statement, when finally read to the court, proved not too incriminating.

It did reveal that Mrs. Kanzaki, upon reading an article about "Rose of Tokyo," had immediately "identified" Mrs. d'Aquino as the person referred to "because she was the only woman known to have a regular big program."

It also contained the statement: "I never heard her say anything against the United States or anything in favor of it, nor did she express a desire to have the United States win the war. Neither did she express a desire for Japan to win the war."

Mrs. Kanzaki's own story was almost as dramatic as that of the defendant.

She went to Japan at the age of 14 to further her schooling. She was enrolled in a girls high school, but changed to Waseda International Institute because she couldn't speak Japanese.

In September of 1943, she entered Ferris Seminary, where, in May, 1944, all the students were conscripted for war service by the army. Mrs. Kanzaki went out on several jobs, including inking torpedoes and doing clerical work at a celluloid factory.

Late in May she was ordered to go on the German Hour, a program for which the German embassy provided material. Her work was primarily disc jockey work, she said.

Miss Ito, now 26 years old and a typist-clerk in Los Angeles, said that from 1942 throughout the war, Mrs. d'Aquino advised her to keep her United States citizenship, just as she would keep hers, "no matter what happened."

Miss Ito was one of a long list of witnesses for the defense this week.

They included west coast amateur short wave listeners who heard Radio Tokyo daily during the war and former army, navy and marine corps men who heard the Zero Hour program over which the defendant broadcast as "Orphan Ann."

Most of them had volunteered to testify for the defendant.

Their testimony bore out defense contentions that Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast an "entertainment" program rather than a propaganda program; that she never made statements that could be interpreted as morale-destroying; and that the legend of "Tokyo Rose" originated long before Mrs. d'Aquino made any broadcasts over Radio Tokyo.

The pace of the trial speeded up in this ninth week, with an even dozen witnesses going on the stand in the first three days alone.

The defendant's hollow-cheeked face told the strain of the long and weary trial, but she continued to follow the case with her usual intentness.

Miss Ito, a friend of the defendant since childhood, told a story that paralleled in many ways the story of Iva Toguri d'Aquino.

She had gone with the defendant to Japan, she told the court in her shy, soft voice, aboard the Arabia Maru which left the United States on July 5, 1941.

Both she and Mrs. d'Aquino tried to get passage home just before the war started, but could not because they had re-entry permits instead of passports.

Miss Ito, then 18, and Mrs. d'Aquino then enrolled in language courses to improve their Japanese. Mrs. d'Aquino found a job with the Domei news agency, and later was able to help Miss Ito get a job there, too.

They saw each other often, these two friends from Los Angeles.

(Continued on page 2)

Federal Court Condemns Mass Evacuation Program

ARMY GRANTS RECOGNITION TO BUDDHIST MARK

HONOLULU—Official recognition of a Buddhist emblem by the Army Department for permanent grave markers of American soldiers of the Buddhist faith was announced here recently by the Hawaii Federation of Young Buddhist Associations.

The Rev. Newton Ishiura, executive secretary of the Buddhist group, said that next of kin of Buddhist war dead should request that the Buddhist emblem be placed on the grave markers.

Convict Seven U. S. Japanese In Yokohama

Made False Statements In Attempt to Return To United States

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Seven American-born persons of Japanese ancestry who have been in Japan since before Pearl Harbor have been convicted by the Yokohama Provost Court during the past five months on charges of making false statements in their applications for passports to the American Consulate in Yokohama.

Prosecution evidence indicated that in their applications to return to the United States as American citizens Taro Kawakami, Iwao Miyamoto, Noboru Otani, Hisato Akinaga, Takashi Tsumaki, Satoshi Fujita and Sei Noda stated falsely they had not served in the Japanese armed forces or participated in any election held in Japan.

The seven received sentences ranging from six months to one year's confinement at hard labor.

In addition to their jail sentences, the convicted persons reportedly will be prevented from acquiring United States citizenship in the future, authorities stated.

Teacher

OAKLAND, Calif.—Mrs. Masaye Nakamura has been assigned to a permanent teaching post at Herbert Hoover junior high school in this city. She will teach English.

Mrs. Nakamura is a graduate of Park college, Mo., and has a master's degree from Columbia university.

She formerly taught at McKinley high school in Honolulu.

Pick Nisei Veteran to Attend State Department's Seminar

Terry Shimabukuro Attends School on Foreign Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Terry Shimabukuro, a veteran of the famous 442nd Combat Team, is one of 23 outstanding students and instructors who are now in Washington attending the first student-professor seminar conducted by the United States Department of State.

Shimabukuro, a resident of Hilo, Hawaii, T.H., is now attending the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington and is majoring in diplomatic and consular practices.

The State Department's seminar is designed to give the academic circles of the country a more comprehensive picture of the department's role in the conduct of foreign affairs.

The two-months course includes planned tours within and outside the State Department, permitting firsthand observation of the areas,

Judge Denman Denounces Wartime Exclusion, Detention Of Japanese American Group

LOS ANGELES—The most sweeping condemnation of the Government's wartime treatment of persons of Japanese descent, to be handed down to date by any Court, was made by the Federal Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit at San Francisco on Aug. 27.

It was made in a test case filed by the National Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, in cooperation with the Southern California Branch of the A.C.L.U. involving three Nisei renunciants of the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

The test case was prosecuted by A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles; Nanette Dembitz of the National A.C.L.U.'s office, prepared the brief.

Although involving directly only three Tule Lake renunciants, the high Federal Court in an opinion written by its Presiding Judge, William Denman, took into consideration generally the unjust and racist treatment of persons of Japanese descent during the evacuation and war-time detention, and additionally criticized the treatment of those detained at the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

At the beginning of the extended 14 page decision, Judge Denman first noted the:

"Unnecessarily cruel and inhuman treatment (a) in their deportation for imprisonment and (b) in their incarceration for over two and a half years under conditions in major respects as degrading as those of a penitentiary and in important respects worse than in any federal penitentiary, and (c) in applying to them the Nazi-like doctrine of inherited racial enmity, stated by the Commanding General ordering the depositions as the major reason for that action."

The opinion itself is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the evacuation, the second with the detention at Tule Lake and the third with General DeWitt's racist doctrine.

With respect to the first, the opinion reads:

"A. The racial deportation. Its unnecessary hardships and cruelty as affecting the attitude of scores of thousands of loyal Americans towards their citizenship in a country so ordering them into imprisonment."

As to the effect of the hardship and cruelty accompanying the evacuation, the opinion recites:

"For, so far as concerns the psychology of the renunciants to those renouncing and their surrounding companions, the be-

guiling words 'evacuation' meant deportation, 'evacuees' meant prisoners, 'relocation center' meant prison and their single rooms, some crowding in six persons, meant cells, as they in fact were. Their true character is recognized in this opinion."

What happened to the belongings of the evacuees is also noted with the following observation:

"Unscrupulous secondhand dealers bought family possessions for a song. One can picture a widow bargaining for the family bedstead and kitchen stove while measuring the carrying capacity and load of infants. Nor can one fail to apprehend the bitter sense of frustration of a doctor or lawyer at the loss of a long built up practice or that of the farmer trying to sell his partially matured crop, the result of years of soil improvement, to avoid buyers who know the seller is but two or three days from his stockade."

As to the psychological effect upon those interned, at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, of the treatment described in the opinion the Court states:

"Finally, one has no difficulty in realizing the repeated recitals of such wrongs in the crowded dust filled halls and cells of the Tule Lake Center and their effect upon the psychology of those there contemplating the value of an American citizenship."

The second portion of the opinion is under the heading:

"B. The incarceration at the Tule Lake Stockade. Its effect upon the minds of our fellow citizens as to the value of their citizenship."

Here the opinion describes the Tule Lake stockade in part, in the following manner:

"The barbed wire stockade surrounding the 18,000 people there was like that of the prison camps of the Germans. There were the same turrets for the soldiers and the same machine guns for those who might attempt to climb the high wiring. How closely packed they were is shown by the following photograph of the United States Army Signal Corps in evidence."

And the opinion has attached to it for printing in the official records of the court, a photograph of the center disclosing the similarity of the center to a German prison camp.

Again, the Court deals with the psychological effect of this treatment declaring:

"To drive it into their already shocked spirits that their treatment was to be like criminals in a penitentiary, they were paid the prison wage of \$12 a month to the unskilled and \$16 to those skilled, while their free fellow citizens, working beside them, were paid the prevailing \$12 to \$20 per day of their respective trades."

The final section of the opinion is under the heading:

"(C) General De Witt's doctrine of enemy racism inherited by blood strain. Its paramount effect on the minds of the imprisoned citizens."

Here the Court quotes extensively the various anti-Japanese racist statements made by General De Witt as follows:

"A Jap is a Jap." "It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not he is (Continued on page 3)

Long Parade of Witnesses Testifies for Mrs. d'Aquino As Treason Trial Nears End

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—A long parade of witnesses, most of whom volunteered their services to the defense of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, came forward this week to put in a good word for the Nisei charged with treason for her Radio Tokyo broadcasts during the war.

Except for inability of the defense to introduce testimony relating to the alleged bribery of Hiromu Yagi, who appeared at the grand jury hearing on the "Tokyo Rose" case, by another witness at the same hearing, Harry Brundidge, it was a good week for Wayne Collins, defense attorney, and his associates.

Witnesses included former servicemen from the army, navy and marine corps and a number of amateur short wave listeners from the west coast who kept their dials on Radio Tokyo throughout the war.

Testimony on the alleged bribery charge was contained in a deposition taken in Tokyo from Toshikatsu Kodaira, AP reporter in Tokyo, who claimed that Brundidge also tried to bribe him to testify falsely.

Brundidge, a Cosmopolitan magazine editor, and Clark Lee, an early government witness, were the first war correspondents to see Iva d'Aquino after the occupation of Japan.

Tom De Wolfe prosecutor, objecting strenuously to introduction of the testimony, claimed it was immaterial, since Brundidge has not been called as a witness in the case by either side.

George Olshausen, member of the defense, charged that Brundidge's fare to Japan was paid by the United States Department of Justice, and that he was thereby acting at least partly as an agent of the government.

Collins pointed out that the government originally listed Brundidge among its witnesses but did not call him.

Collins had more success with a deposition from Leslie Satoru Nakashima, UP correspondent in Tokyo.

Nakashima said, by deposition, that he was asked by Lee and Brundidge to find "Tokyo Rose." He went he said, to Radio Tokyo, where he was told by Ken Oki, a government witness, that there never was a Tokyo Rose on the Zero Hour, but that there were actually five of six girls working on the program. Oki, however, gave him the name of Iva Toguri.

Later, Nakashima said, Lee told him to get Iva Toguri anyway and offer her \$2,000 for her exclusive story.

When Mrs. d'Aquino met the correspondents, Nakashima testified, she immediately said she was not "the" Tokyo Rose but only one of a number of women who broadcast. Nakashima also remembered that Mrs. d'Aquino refused to take a check from Brundidge, saying she didn't want it.

Nakashima also testified that Mrs. d'Aquino at one time told him she would welcome a trial anytime, anywhere, since she had never committed any treasonable act.

Charles S. Sexton, Jr., 28, of San Francisco, who was one of the first GI's to see Mrs. d'Aquino after the occupation, told the court that on Sept. 2 or 3, 1945 the defendant told him that she was only "one of several Tokyo Roses."

Sexton, who was a paratrooper in the war, also testified concerning a broadcast from Radio Tokyo, heard Dec. 3 or 4 of 1944, about a bomb attack on Leyte.

He was then aboard a transport enroute to Leyte, he said, and heard a woman with a "slight Oriental" accent say that the beaches of Leyte "would be bombed again that night."

"I remember that because I remember the sailors telling me I was going to a bad place, probably," said Sexton.

The testimony assumed some importance in the trial, since it suggests that a statement of this sort, earlier attributed to the defendant, might have been made by another female broadcaster. Witnesses have again and again testified that Mrs. d'Aquino speaks with a straight "American" accent.

Sexton, who visited Mrs. d'Aquino with another paratrooper, said that the defendant told them she left California to be with her aunt, who was ill, and that in her work with Radio Tokyo she met many prisoners of war.

"She said she had known several American prisoners of war," said

Sexton, "and she had been able to help some of them, providing them with rations. She seemed to be very friendly to the Americans and was very pleasant to us."

Under cross-examination, Sexton admitted to De Wolfe that Mrs. d'Aquino, before the paratroopers left, autographed a letter "Tokyo Rose" Iva Toguri for the other paratrooper.

Sexton insisted, however, that she knew she had been referred to as "Tokyo Rose," but that she said she was not the only one so designated.

Efforts of the defense to get testimony showing that Mrs. d'Aquino's "Orphan Ann" broadcasts were considered by the army a strong morale-building factor for American troops in the Aleutians were not entirely successful, though Collins tried to make an offer of proof through witness Kamini Kant Gupta, Berkeley resident and a warrant officer in Alaska throughout the war.

The testimony, to be given through a classified bulletin in the Zero Hour by the army, was not allowed.

Gupta, of East Indian descent, was one of two brothers testifying voluntarily this week for the witness.

Earlier, his brother Nalini Kant Gupta, 27, said he heard the Zero Hour many times while stationed at Eniwetok, Saipan and Okinawa. The Zero Hour was an "entertainment" program, he said. He testified that the men "would stop whatever they were doing to listen to the program."

Important testimony came from Robert Speed, 29-year old U. C. law graduate, who said that he could find no propaganda in the Zero Hour broadcasts when he tried to do so while stationed in the Pacific.

Speed said that as a member of regimental intelligence, his job was to take Japanese prisoners through loud speaker broadcasts.

He listened to the Zero Hour program, he said, in an attempt to find out what kind of propaganda the Japanese were using on allied troops.

He could find no propaganda on that particular program, he said, though he did find it on other Radio Tokyo broadcasts.

After that, he said, he "just listened for entertainment."

He also said that the Zero Hour "was about the only entertainment we could get" until the armed forces radio broadcasts were produced.

Speed denied that army, navy or other military intelligence had ever alerted him to listen to the Zero Hour, or that, on the other hand, he had never been told he was not to listen.

Collins declared that this testimony, to which De Wolfe objected, was to counteract testimony given by a government witness that he had been alerted to "watch" the Zero Hour broadcasts.

Testimony that the legend of "Tokyo Rose" was circulating among servicemen long before the defendant took to the air came from James Frank Whitten, 49, of Torrance, California, who said he heard the name used as early as April, 1942. (Mrs. d'Aquino made her first broadcast in November, 1943.)

Whitten said that he was a chief petty officer stationed at Midway in April, 1942, when a fellow officer asked if he wanted to hear "Tokyo Rose."

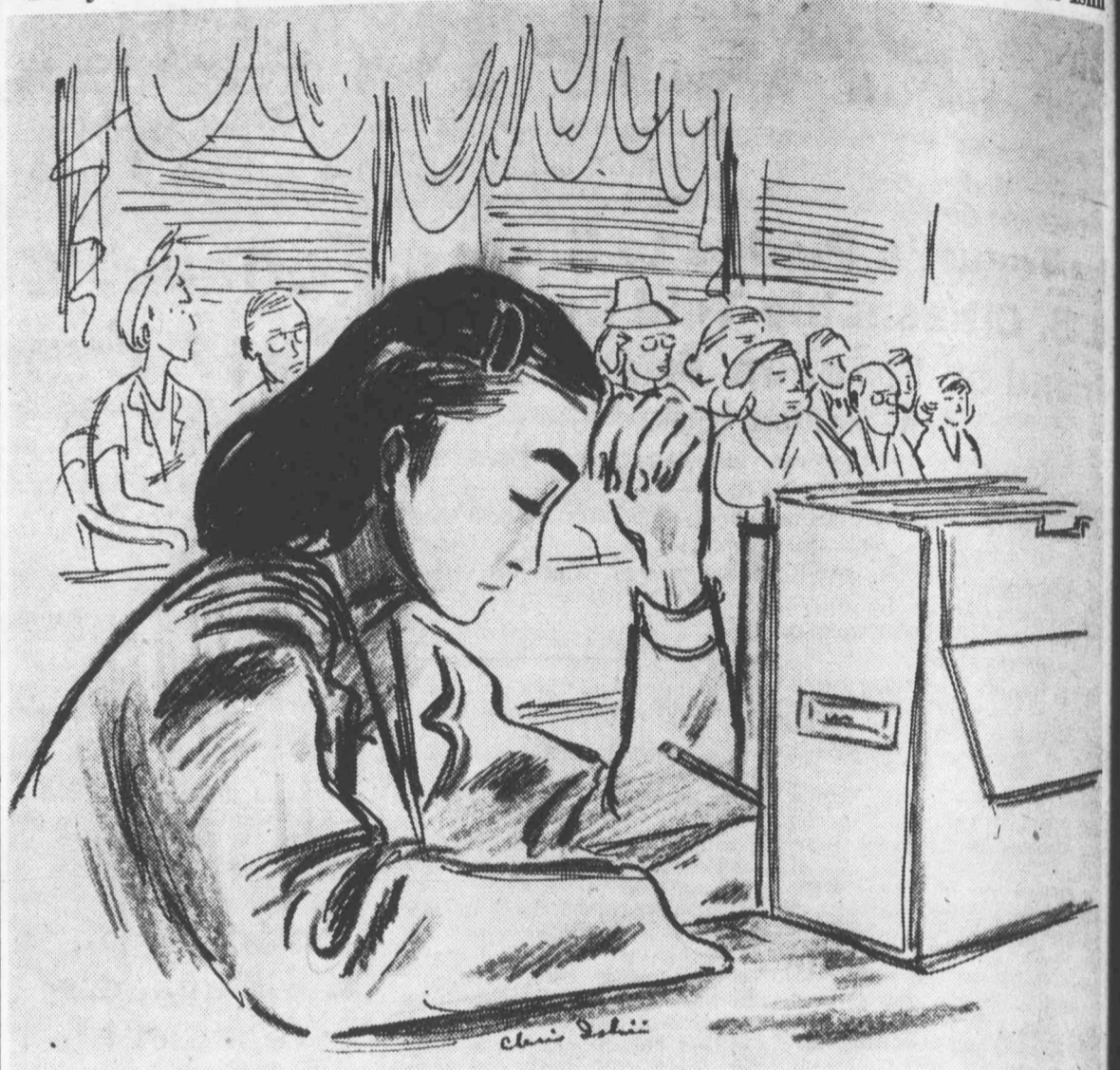
"Who's 'Tokyo Rose'?" Whitten answered. The radio was then turned on, Whitten said, and he heard a feminine voice reading a news broadcast over Radio Tokyo.

Later that same year, Whitten continued, he heard a number of other stories about "Tokyo Rose."

Whitten also testified that one of the statements attributed to Mrs. d'Aquino by prosecution witnesses was much like other "scary stories" he heard.

Sam Stanley, 56, of Berkeley, a baker first class with the Seabees,

"Tokyo Rose" on Trial



By Chris Ishii

Salt Lake Nisei Keeps Records on War Criminals

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO, Japan — Sgt. George Fukumitsu of Salt Lake City is now on duty with the Prison Records Section at Sugamo Prison in Tokyo, Japan. In this capacity he is a member of the group which is charged with keeping the records of the Japanese War Criminals now serving time at Sugamo.

Sgt. Fukumitsu first entered the Army in 1947 and received his Basic Training at Fort Ord, Calif. Before coming to Sugamo he was assigned to GHQ as an Interpreter. He arrived at Sugamo in February, 1949.

said that the men "always thought of her as a friend."

The former Seabee said that the men who listened with him to the Zero Hour always hoped that "Tokyo Rose" would tell "dirty and smutty stories."

"But she never did," he added. He described her voice as being "lilting—typically American."

William G. Paul, 23, Redwood City insurance adjuster and ex-navy man, and Duane Franklin Mosier, 23, of Albany, Calif., one-time marine, substantiated the defense stand that Mr. d'Aquino produced entertainment, rather than propaganda.

Both said they had never heard any obscene or profane words broadcast by "Orphan Ann." Both said they never heard "Orphan Ann" broadcast news, predictions of ship or troop movements or casualty reports.

They described her voice as being "pleasant," "American," "appealing," and "soft."

Adam Walker, a small, serious 50-year old lumber clerk and short wave amateur listener, told the court he logged several thousand POW messages from Radio Tokyo during the war and relayed them to relatives here and in other countries.

Walker said he listened "almost exclusively" to Radio Tokyo seven nights a week throughout the war, but said he never had heard of the Zero Hour. (The Zero Hour was heard on the west coast at approximately 2 a.m.)

Asked if he had ever heard any smut or obscenity over Radio Tokyo, Walker replied, "I could let my children listen to it anytime," and added that they, then aged 7 and 9, often did.

Mrs. May E. Hagedorn of Everett, Wash., also an amateur short wave listener, said she was another avid Radio Tokyo listener throughout the war, logging POW messages for relatives of prisoners.

Mrs. Hagedorn, who wore a bright turquoise felt hat perched on her curly grey hair, said that she heard at least six women give

Court Hears of Iva Toguri's Pledge to Keep Citizenship

(Continued from page 1)

"Iva said she couldn't understand why the Jap militarists started the war. Iva said she couldn't stand Japan at all," said Miss Ito.

Police and Kempeitai agents often visited them at their home, Miss Ito said, urging them to take

Japanese Wife Of Veteran to Come to U. S.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A Japanese wife of a World War I veteran living today in China has been given authority to enter the United States for permanent residence, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised this week.

A private bill has been passed to admit Mrs. Skio Takayama Hull, now with her husband in Taipei, Taiwan Province, China.

The Attorney General's office said Mrs. Hull was married to Lovejoy Gordon Hull, a World War I veteran, in Tientsin, China, in August, 1943.

Subsequently Mr. Hull was interned by the Japanese. On his release in 1946, the couple were forced to flee before the Communist armies to Taipei.

news broadcasts over Radio Tokyo and that Manila, Saigon and Java stations also used women news announcers.

Gustav C. Gallagher, 73, of San Francisco, another radio ham, testified that the Japanese, at the height of their southerly invasion, had 200 radio outlets for their programs.

Gallagher brought on the first spontaneous burst of laughter in the courtroom when he misunderstood a question directed at him by Collins.

Collins asked if he had ever heard women broadcasting news from Radio Tokyo.

"No" was the reply. Had he ever heard any women broadcasting news commentaries?

Gallagher, who had asked that questions be repeated on a number of occasions because he is hard of hearing, mullered over that one.

He didn't quite get that, he said. Did Collins say, "Tom and Jerries?"

Judge, jury and spectators shook with laughter that was not quelled for several minutes. Judge Michael J. Roche covered his face with a large white handkerchief, and emerged still red-faced and grinning, a full two minutes later.

out Japanese citizenship, said Miss Ito:

"When we met, we'd say, 'Well, the police were out at the house again,' and she'd say, 'Well, I'm going to keep my citizenship.'"

The 1942 mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast cropped up in the trial when U.S. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe produced a statement given by Miss Ito to FBI agents in San Francisco on Oct. 7, 1948.

The five-page statement, which was read to the jury by De Wolfe, said that Miss Ito and the defendant could have returned to the United States aboard the repatriation ship, the Gripsholm, but cancelled their applications because they had heard of the wartime evacuation.

"Iva said she did not think much of going home, that is, to the United States, because the Japanese were being interned in the United States and she felt she also might be interned when she arrived since she had recently been in Japan," Miss Ito's statement said.

"I didn't care particularly," it continued, "but said if she would stick it out, I would, too."

Mrs. d'Aquino, according to the statement given the FBI, found her work at Radio Tokyo "interesting," and liked the job because her hours were short and the pay better than at her previous Domei job.

Prior to reading the statement, De Wolfe asked Miss Ito if she had signed the statement voluntarily.

After much hesitation, Miss Ito said softly, "I had no other choice."

She was not threatened or coerced, De Wolfe asked.

Miss Ito murmured, "No."

"You signed it freely and voluntarily, didn't you?"

Miss Ito's answer, barely whispered, was, "Under the circumstances."

De Wolfe drew the admission from the Nisei that the defendant, even after her marriage to Philip d'Aquino, had said she was an American citizen. (The defense contends that Mrs. d'Aquino acquired Portuguese citizenship upon her marriage to d'Aquino, a Portuguese national.)

Miss Ito told the court that she had received subpoenas from both the defense and the prosecution to testify in the case.

Wayne Collins, Mrs. d'Aquino's attorney, pointed out that the government's subpoena ordered Miss Ito to appear as a witness in June 27, 1949, a day actually prior to the date set for the opening of the case. Instead of appearing as a witness, Collins said, Miss Ito was questioned by the FBI agents who took down the statements read to the court.

Serisawa Wins \$1000 Award at California Fair

Painting Wins Top Prize in Modern Art Division of Contest

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Suelo Serisawa, Los Angeles artist, was named this week as the winner of the \$1,000 first prize in the modern oils division of the California State Fair art show.

Second prize of \$500 was awarded to Richard Haines, Santa Monica, and the \$250 third prize to Phil Paradise, Los Angeles.

Serisawa was considered one of the outstanding painters in the state at the time of the evacuation in 1942. He moved east with his wife, Mary, and daughter, Mar, and lived in Colorado Springs and Denver before establishing a home in New York City.

The Serisawas returned to Los Angeles in 1946.

Serisawa has been teaching at the Kahn art school in Beverly Hills where his students have included a number of well-known motion picture personalities and has taught during the past summer at Scripps college.

The winning painting, as well as the winning water colors, prints and sculpture, are on exhibition at the new open air art gallery at the State Fair which will continue until Sept. 11.

General Clark Pays Tribute to Nisei Regiment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Gen. Mark W. Clark, soon to become chief of army field forces, this week told the Japanese American Citizens League that his "new assignment involves training of our army and I am most interested in that sort of activity."

At the same time, he paid high compliment to the men of the all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team who "wrote brilliant chapters in the military history of our country."

Gen. Clark's statements were contained in a letter to Mike Masaoka national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Mr. Masaoka recently wired congratulations to Gen Clark on his promotion. Replying to that telegram, Gen. Clark said:

"I deeply appreciate this word coming from you and the veterans of the magnificent 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

"We have enjoyed our service here in the west and have made many friends, but this new assignment involves training of our army and I am most interested, as you know in that sort of activity."

"You know how proud I am of the fact that I had the honor to command the men of the 442nd Combat Team. You fought magnificently in the field of battle and wrote brilliant chapters in the military history of our country."

"Please convey my best wishes to your associates." The letter was signed Mark W. Clark, Commanding General, Headquarters Sixth Army, San Francisco.

Kuniyoshi Revisits Seattle After More Than 40 Years

SEATTLE—When Yasuo Kuniyoshi, now one of America's outstanding painters, arrived in Seattle from Japan in 1906, he was 13 years of age.

At that time Kuniyoshi had \$200, no friends and could speak only a few words of English.

Kuniyoshi was in Seattle again last week. He had considerably more than \$200, many friends and spoke English fluently. He also had the reputation as one of the United States' foremost painters.

Kuniyoshi was in Seattle on his way home to New York from Oakland where he has been teaching at Mills College for the summer.

Kenneth Callahan, curator at the Seattle Museum who was host to Kuniyoshi and his wife, noted that the Japan-born artist has received acclaim from critics throughout the country.

Kuniyoshi visited the Seattle museum and praised it highly. "It's a wonderful museum," he said. "I've heard much about it, of

San Francisco News Defends Gen. DeWitt's Wartime Actions

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco News editorially defended Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt this week against the charge that he applied Nazi-like doctrines in the mass evacuation of 1942.

The charge was made by Crief Judge William Denman and Judge William E. Orr of the U.S. circuit court of appeals in their decision this week restoring American citizenship to three Nisei renunciants from Tule Lake.

Judges Denman and Orr noted that Gen. DeWitt publicly said that "a Jap is a Jap" and that "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not, he is still a Japanese."

The News editorial said that actually it was upon Gen. DeWitt's orders that Japanese Americans were, even at the time of the evacuation, in U.S. army service,

being trained to play the "highly secret and ultimately dangerous roles in the Pacific advance."

The editorial said Gen. DeWitt, ordered the evacuation because at the time it appeared the only solution to those directing the country's defenses.

Gen. DeWitt, the News said, "was no Nazi-minded officer. He was given a highly unpleasant task to perform. As a soldier he performed it, and in his 'a Jap is a Jap' estimate sought to suggest to the people here the alternative to his action. If his words are to be taken out of the context of his spirit, easy grounds may be found to criticize him. But such was not his spirit."

Gen. DeWitt, the editorial concluded "deserves far better of his fellow citizens than judicial denunciation as 'Hitler minded.'"

Discuss Outright Test Case On Validity of Alien Land Law

Reno Gazette Says Injustice of Wartime Treatment Recognized

RENO, Nev. — Commenting on the action of the Ninth District Court of Appeals in restoring citizenship rights to three women of Japanese ancestry who renounced their American nationality during the war, the Reno Gazette declared on Aug. 27 that "after seven years, the injustice of the virtual imprisonment of Japanese Americans in concentration camps is recognized."

The Reno daily declared that the mass evacuation order, "issued in the hysterical days that followed Pearl Harbor, was sponsored by some of the professional patriotic groups in California."

"With the exception of a few bigoted persons, the cruelty and injustice of the relocation of Japanese Americans already has been recognized and admitted," the Gazette declared.

TRUMAN SIGNS BILL TO ADMIT JAPANESE GIRL

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A bill to admit Eiko Nakamura, an employee of the Army of Occupation in Japan who is the fiancée of a veteran, has been approved by the President, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was advised this week.

Miss Nakamura and James L. West, of Carabelle, Fla., became engaged in 1946 while he was stationed in Japan, but the army refused the couple permission to marry.

Miss Nakamura and Mr. West will wed at Seattle, where the bride-to-be will dock.

Mr. West is planning to study at Bowling Green, Ky., after his marriage.

SAN FRANCISCO — Representatives of interested organizations met at the JACL office on Aug. 28 and formulated a program which will result in an outright test of the constitutionality of the California Alien Land law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thirty-six representatives of the Civil Rights Defense Union, the JACL, JAL-ADC, Legal Defense Fund of Southern California and the Kikaken Kisei Domei attended the meeting.

They elected CRDU Chairman to the Pacific Southwest JACL district council, as secretary.

Representatives of the joint group will meet with Sei Fujii, sponsor of a test case now in the California courts, in Los Angeles to discuss the matter of the Alien Land law.

Present were: William Enomoto and J. I. Rikimaru, both of Redwood City; S. Onishi, San Jose; N. Akahoshi, Oakland; Toru Ikeda, Berkeley; S. G. Sakamoto, Fresno; S. Hideshima, San Francisco; T. Y. Kanagawa, Sanger; Tad Hirota, Berkeley; K. Sasaki, Loomis; S. Yamasaki, Penryn; George Makabe, Loomis; Shosuke Nitta, Santa Ana; K. Koda, So. Dos Palos; T. Domoto, Hayward; T. M. Yego, Penryn.

Roy Nishikawa, Los Angeles; Ken Dyo, Pasadena, Sam Ishikawa, Los Angeles; Frank Chuman, Los Angeles; Yoshimi Shibata, Mt. Eden; Mike Masaoka, Washington, D.C.; Joe Grant Masaoka, San Francisco; K. Ikeda, Sacramento; K. Nodohara, Lincoln; Mits Nishio, Sacramento; Y. Oshima, Richmond; A. Sugawara, San Francisco; K. Togasaki, Berkeley; Roy Sakasegawa, Salinas; Bob Takahashi, French Camp; Bob Ota, Stockton; John Fujiki, French Camp; H. S. Nozaka, Berkeley; S. Togasaki, Alameda; Scotty Tsuchiya, San Francisco.

UCLA Alumnae Offers Scholarship To Nisei Student

LOS ANGELES—The Chi Alpha Delta Alumnae annual scholarship award of \$50 is still available to a Nisei woman student entering UCLA for the first time, either as a freshman or as a transfer, Mrs. Toshi Miyamoto, chairman of the scholarship award committee, announced this week.

The annual grants were resumed after the war in 1947 and Ellen Kubo was the recipient in that year. The award was given to Toshiye Kawaguchi in 1948.

It is customary for the presentation to be made at the initial fall luncheon meeting of the alumnae group.

The applicants will be judged on scholarship and participation and leadership in activities and transcripts and a list of extra-curricular activities are being requested by Mrs. Miyamoto, 2824 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles 7.

Enters Plane Contest

WINNIPEG, Man.—Ben Hashimoto, 20, of Winnipeg is one of five youths representing Manitoba at the third national model plane contest being held in Detroit, Mich., this week.

U. S. Appeals Court Describes Evacuation as Racist Policy

(Continued from page 1) still a Japanese . . . The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become 'Americanized,' the racial strains are undiluted. "But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map . . ."

"General De Witt's belief in his doctrine was clearly apparent to the Nisei. Most alarming stories were circulated concerning assistance to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor by people of Japanese blood strain in the Hawaiian Islands. The Army high command knew all these stories were false. It knew that no act of sabotage was committed in Hawaii, with over 30 per cent of its population of such blood strain, or in the area of the Western Defense command in the months between Pearl Harbor and the deportation in that command. However, De Witt was so certain that a race of such enemy blood strain must commit sabotage that he stated: 'The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.'"

Then the court excoriates General De Witt's racist doctrines in the following noteworthy language:

"The identity of this doctrine with that of the Hitler generals towards those having blood strains of a Western Asiatic race as justifying the gas chambers of Dachau must have been realized by the educated Tule Lake prisoners of Japanese blood strain. The German mob's cry of 'der Jude' and 'the Jap is a Jap' to be 'wiped off the map' have a not remote relationship in the minds of scores of thousands of Nisei, whose constant loyalty has at last been recognized."

After thus noting the justification which those interned at the Tule Lake center had because of General De Witt's race prejudice the court notes that the internees at Tule Lake were reasonably justified in their fears of personal violence, based on race prejudice, in the event they left the Tule Lake Relocation center to return to their homes prior to the evacuation.

The Federal Appellate court accordingly ordered the restoration of United States citizenship to the three Nisei involved in the test case: Miye Mae Murakami, Tsutako Sumi and Mutsu Shimizu.

Attorney A. L. Wirin stated that he was leaving for Washington to confer with officials of the National Office of the Civil Liberties Union in New York City, and with officials of the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., in order to induce the Department of Justice to put into effect an administrative procedure which will apply to the favorable decision in the test case to all Tule Lake renunciant cases. It was understood unless the Department of Justice will initiate such a procedure, despite the favorable ruling in the test case, each Tule Lake renunciant will have to press in court his individual case in order to secure restoration of his citizenship.

Mr. Wirin will also take up with

the Department of Justice officials in Washington, as to whether the Department of Justice will recognize the decision of the Court of Appeals as final; or will seek to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. An appeal to the Supreme Court by the Department of Justice will result in postponing the effect of the favorable decision of the Court of Appeals in the test case.

Phoenix Daily Hails Decision Of U. S. Court

PHOENIX, Ariz.—"It is good to see justice done," the Phoenix Gazette declared on Aug. 27 in its editorial on the U.S. Court of Appeals decision restoring citizenship to three Japanese American women.

The Gazette noted that Arizonans will have "a keen interest" in the decision because two of the "internment camps for Nisei" were located in the state, one at Sacaton (Gila River) and the other on the Colorado River at Parker.

The editorial said that the Circuit Court was severe in its denunciation of the exclusion and internment orders of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt and added:

"Probably the court is right in its denunciation of what in many cases was unnecessary brutality and ill treatment. Many of those interned Americass came from good homes and were used to comforts which the centers did not provide. Yet, to do them credit, most of them accepted their lot cheerfully."

"This country cannot forget that several thousand young Nisei put on their country's uniform and fought nobly for the Allied cause in Europe, besides rendering invaluable service in the war against the Japanese in the Pacific," the Gazette said. "If it had not been for our Americans of Japanese ancestry, winning the Pacific war might have taken longer."

Nisei Listed Among Victims of Renting Racket in L. A.

LOS ANGELES — A George Yamane was listed by the sheriff's office as one of eleven prospective tenants victimized by a sharp operator named George T. Gray.

Sheriff's Sergeant K. C. Bradley said Gray collected advance rent from eleven parties who answered his ad on a four-room house in East Los Angeles and then disappeared with the money.

Yamane was luckier than most of the others. He lost only \$40. Others were taken for \$50, while four paid two-months advance rent of \$100 apiece.

Tom Kasai Killed In Idaho Colision

POCATELLO, Ida.—Tom Kasai died on Aug. 22 in a Pocatello hospital from injuries suffered on Aug. 20 in an auto collision six miles south of Blackfoot.

Roy Hanaki, 61, driver of the car, suffered pelvic injuries and facial cuts.

St. Louis Star-Times Urges Passage of Walter Resolution

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The St. Louis Star-Times has termed the Walter resolution a "Congressional must," the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee said this week. The bill grants naturalization rights to all legal immigrants.

In an editorial entitled "Justice for Orientals," the St. Louis Star-Times wrote:

"Early in the present Congressional session . . . the House passed the Judd bill (opening) this country's borders to a few—a very few—Japanese and (other Asiatic) immigrants every year. Under it, also, Orientals already in this country would have been made eligible for citizenship."

"The Judd bill went to the Senate where the Judiciary Committee—Sen. Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.), chairman—smothered it in inaction. Senator McCarran dislikes all

foreigners intensely—all foreigners, that is, except those willing to take low pay for tending Nevada sheep.

"On June 6, then, the House passed the Walter resolution.

"This resolution, too, was promptly smothered by Sen. McCarran.

"Oriental exclusion provisions in our laws have always tasted, and bitterly, of the 'master race' theories of men like Hitler. They have been flagrantly stupid insults to a whole group of human beings . . . Surely it is time now to blot out the provisions of prejudice written into our laws."

"Passage of the Walter resolution . . . is a Congressional must. Passage of the Judd bill, itself, would be an even more fitting recognition of the fact that we are, all of us in the world, bound in a common fate."

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Bldg. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Washington, D. C., Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$3.00 per year. Non-members, \$3.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties

Circumstances have made the Pacific Coast Nisei, wartime victims of government by suspicion and hysteria, wary of arbitrary tests of loyalty.

An arbitrary definition of loyalty was used by the military in 1942 to determine that all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship or any previous record of devotion to the United States, were potentially disloyal because of their ethnic affinity to an enemy nation. The blistering denunciation of this mass evacuation policy by the Ninth District Court of Appeals last week, though belated to be sure, reflects an attitude which in time will probably be the majority view of the forced displacement of 115,000 persons in 1942. It is possible today to view the mass evacuation issue from the perspective of history and without the pressures which a wartime situation imposed.

As Morton Grodzins stresses, the mass evacuation was a betrayal of not alone the Japanese American population but of American principles of individual freedom.

In times of stress there always is danger of government by emotion and prejudice. The loyalty witchhunt which accompanied the mass evacuation and was directed against Japanese Americans during the war is now regarded generally as an act of injustice.

Americans of Japanese ancestry, having personally known the bitterness and heartache spawned by war hysteria, can be alert to similar transgressions in the name of patriotism. One example is the revised version of the Mundt-Nixon bill "to protect the United States against subversive activities" which is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee after having been approved by a subcommittee.

This Mundt-Ferguson-Johnson bill is ostensibly an anti-Communist measure but its provisions are so broad as endanger our basic tenets of civil liberties.

The American Civil Liberties Union has announced its opposition to this revised Mundt bill on the ground that it is in violation of free speech and thought as it penalizes persons and organizations for their thoughts and views.

On Aug. 24 the New York Times announced its opposition to the measure.

"The basic difficulty in this bill, as in others of the type, lies in the fact that it does not require an overt act in the usual sense of the words, to bring its sanctions into effect," the Times advised. "No matter how carefully drawn it may be, any bill that endeavors to strike at a political philosophy will almost inevitably be so broad in its terms as to infringe the basic liberty of freedom of thought that is and, we hope, always will be the American birthright."

The New York Times added that it is highly probable that enactment of such a bill as this "would merely drive the Communists underground while penalizing a great many law-abiding non-Communists."

"In any case," said the Times, "measures that impute guilt by association, that resemble bills of attainder, that smack of thought control are likely to defeat their own purpose. In defending itself against the internal threat of Communism our county can ill afford to curtail its own precious and hard-won liberties."

Rather than restrictive legislation like the Mundt proposal, there is certainly greater need for the implementation of our guarantees of individual freedom so that a mass suspension of civil rights, of which the 1942 evacuation will remain a historic example, will not occur again in our history. The way not to oppose Communist ideology at home was exemplified recently by the misguided citizens of Peekskill in their mob action against a scheduled appearance by Paul Robeson. This display of misdirected patriotism served Communist purposes far better than had Robeson been permitted to sing and talk.

There can be no victory for democracy in the ideological contest with Communism if the principles of individual freedom and justice which are the proud banners of democracy are sacrificed to gain that victory.

To cite the example of mass evacuation again, since it is in the public mind as a result of the Federal Court's ruling last week, whatever military security may have been gained through the evacuation program was outweighed in the costs involved, both to the government and in losses to the evacuees, as well as in the damage which the precedent of racial mass evacuation inflicted upon the structure of American justice. The similarities between the mass evacuation and Nazi treatment of minorities was pointed out by Judge William Denman.

"Civil liberties" are just two words which are often repeated glibly these days. The Nisei have learned through experience, however, that "civil liberties" may mean the difference between individual freedom and years spent behind the watchtowers of desert relocation camps.

Any attempt to suspend our civil liberties, however meritorious the objective involved, becomes the business of all the American people.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Issue in the Garment Trades

It is perhaps time that some Issei and Nisei women workers in the Los Angeles garment industry learned one of the facts of life in these United States.

This fact is that trade unionism is here to stay.

The refusal of what appears to be a majority of workers of Japanese ancestry to join trade unions is creating something of a delicate situation and the criticism has been circulated that the "Japanese workers are a cheap labor force." The critics are the AFL's International Ladies Garment Workers and the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers of America. It is apparent that their organizers, on the basis of their experience to date, consider the worker of Japanese ancestry as unsympathetic to the idea of unionization.

Criticism that persons of Japanese ancestry are anti-union has a long history. The cry was once raised by racist groups of another generation and some of the earliest instances of racial opposition to Japanese immigrants on the Pacific coast were inspired by trade unions which feared that "coolie labor" would depress their wage scales and flood the labor market. The first recorded case of violence against Japanese in California occurred in a San Francisco shoe factory when 15 Japanese cobblers were attacked by members of the shoemakers union and forced to leave their jobs. Two years later a Japanese restaurant was mobbed by members of the cooks and waiters union. Later the AFL was to play a major role in the anti-Japanese agitation in California.

It should be remembered that at this period in industrial relations on the Pacific coast, trade unions were testing their new-won rights. They feared the influx of Oriental workers, first Chinese and later Japanese, and considered them an anti-labor force. It is to be regretted that the labor leaders of that day, following the example of such men as Dennis Kearney, predicated their opposition mainly on racial grounds. They followed the lead of white supremacist organizations and many unions adopted constitutional provisions excluding non-Caucasian workers from membership. Little effort was made to educate or recruit the Oriental workers but considerable effort was expended to exclude them from industrial employment. The pattern which was set exists to this day and there are many skilled trades in which no person of Japanese or Chinese ancestry ever has been employed. This pattern was successfully breached for the first time during World War II when the needs of war production resulted in the letting down of bars against non-Caucasians.

From 1900 to about 1920 organized labor played an active role in anti-Japanese campaigns on the Pacific. The AFL, for example, was one of the members of the Joint Immigration Committee, joining with the Native Sons, the American Legion and the State Grange in promoting an active program of racist activity against the state's residents of Japanese ancestry. Later, however, organized labor's attitude changed. One turning point was the Seattle general strike after World War I when the Japanese unions, although not affiliated with the Seattle Labor Council, joined in the mass walk-out. In 1923 the president of the Seattle Labor Council declared: "Federated Labor has no quarrel with the Japanese . . . We feel much closer to Japanese labor than we do to white capitalists. They are our brothers."

The brother, however, was still a stranger. Because of the racist patterns set earlier, labor tried to organize the Japanese into racial unions. This attitude, together with the differences in language and culture, prevented any wide acceptance of the Japanese worker by his union brothers. In such areas of employment as the mines and the railroads, Japanese and other non-Caucasians were assigned to specific levels of employment above which they could not rise. Although the Japanese helped build the railroads of the west, laying the ties and maintaining the right-of-way for a half-century, there is not one Japanese engineer

or a fireman on any railroad train. The Japanese rose as high as foreman of the track crews but the Railway Brotherhoods, one of the trade unions which still maintains racial bars, believed that operating a railroad train was "white man's work."

Although the trade union movement was considered a hostile force, the Japanese immigrants, particularly those in agriculture, soon developed patterns of organization and activity which paralleled those of the labor unions. Japanese farm workers in California organized in racial groups to improve their bargaining status and the La Follette Committee reported in the 1930s that the Japanese migrant workers, some twenty years before, were perhaps the first to use the technique of the sitdown in American labor relations. Refused their wage demands and improvement of working conditions, these Issei workers sat down in the fields or else walked out completely. As a result they succeeded in improving the wages and conditions of all agricultural workers in the state. Instead of being "cheap labor" the Japanese were receiving the highest scales in the state for agricultural employment.

It was about this time that the trade unions in California began to question the efficacy of their involvement in anti-Japanese agitation. Many of their rank and file members felt that, in supporting such measures as the Alien Land law, they were subordinating their interests to those of other economic groups. In 1920 labor councils in Sacramento and Stockton passed resolutions opposing discrimination against any legal resident of the United States, an action aimed primarily against the Yellow Peril movement. There was a growing feeling at that time that trade unions should open their ranks to all workers, rather than to whites alone.

The knights of labor were little interested in the Japanese and other non-Caucasian workers and maintained a "whites only" policy in many of the skilled trades. It was not until the advent of the CIO in the mid-1930s that an effort was made to organize the fringe minority of non-Caucasian workers.

By the 1930s the economic pattern of the Japanese American population on the Pacific coast had been set. With the exception of cannery workers and fishermen, urban entrepreneurs and people in the service trades and domestic work, the Japanese population was mostly agrarian. Only a handful were in industrial work or the skilled trades and thus did not come under the influence of the trade union movement which was primarily urban. On the Pacific coast before World War II the Alaskan Cannery Workers, CIO, in Seattle and a special local of the AFL Teamsters in Los Angeles were probably the unions with the largest Japanese racial membership. The great majority of working Issei and Nisei were unorganized.

In Hawaii, a somewhat similar situation existed until the end of the war when the CIO staged an organizing drive in the sugar mills and the pineapple plantations and signed up some 30,000 workers, of which total nearly one-half were of Japanese ancestry. Previously, Japanese Americans on the docks and in Honolulu industries as transportation were the only ones in a union. The record of the CIO in Hawaii since the war will contradict any assertion that workers of Japanese ancestry are anti-labor or constitute a "cheap labor force."

Most Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast however did not have a trade union background. Those who relocated in the east found that the unions were eager to have them join. In particular such unions as the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Auto Workers and the AFL Ladies Garment Workers were the first to oppose wartime discrimination against Japanese Americans and to promote the employment of the relocating evacuees in their respective industries.

When the relocation camps close in 1946 and the evacuees returned to the Los Angeles area the garment industry, in which Japanese Americans had not been

New York Times Reviews Story of Nisei Regiment

NEW YORK—The New York Times book review section on Aug. 28 again has discussed "Americans, The Story of the 442nd Combat Team," by Orville C. Shirey, published by the Infantry Journal Press Washington.

Of the book, The Times said:

"This is the record of a Nisei unit, and most of this slim volume deals with the operations of a Japanese-American outfit that fought in Italy and southern France. It takes the author only a dozen pages to carry the team from activation to battle in the Rome-Arno campaign. He admirably credits individual achievement, building the story around the sketchy reports that come out of the din and confusion of infantry combat. Some unit records were lost and others destroyed by explosion and fire, but what the book might lack in the way of lengthy tactical description it more than makes up with an abundance of episodes of action against the German army."

Symposium Speaker

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Tetsuo Morita of Croft laboratory, Harvard university, was scheduled to be one of four speakers at a round table discussion on aircraft antenna Sept. 1 at the west coast convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Other participants were John F. Byrne of the Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Robert S. Wehner, Rand Corporation, and Andrew Alford of Andrew Alford Consulting Engineers.

Dr. Morita is doing electronics research at Harvard.

Will Aid Veterans

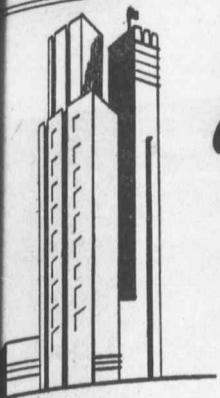
SACRAMENTO — The Nisei FFW Post No. 8985 will assist all Nisei veterans in filling out claims for dividends from their National Service life insurance, post officials announced this week.

employed before the war offered employment to Nisei and Issei women. Today the garment industry constitutes a major source of industrial revenue for the population of Japanese ancestry. Skilled in the techniques required, the returned evacuees also proved to be a stable and uncomplaining labor force. As a result employers hired more and more Issei and Nisei women until more than a majority were Japanese. Partly as a result of their wartime experiences of incarceration and isolation in relocation camps, mainly because they did not have any previous contact with the trade union movement, these returned evacuees have not joined the unions in their industries. In some cases, as with the older women, there is a language barrier.

The Los Angeles weekly, Crossroads, thought the situation serious enough to warrant a full-scale editorial on Aug. 5. Crossroads cited the case of a shop in which the workers went out on a strike for higher wages. All of the Japanese and a few others continued to work. The strikers resented the tactics of the workers who refused to support the strike and some of the resentment was expressed in racist terms. The employers finally broke the strike and hired more Japanese. Today he has an all-Japanese shop which is non-union and paying wages lower than the unionized shops.

In the case of the unions in the garment industry the situation is the reverse of what may have existed in other unions before the war. The garment trades unions are among the largest, most powerful and respected in the country. They are democratic and eager to sign up workers of Japanese ancestry on a non-segregated basis. These unions have organized completely the garment industries in New York and Chicago and are working to achieve complete organization of the industry in Los Angeles. The non-union Japanese workers will face a gradual diminishing of their employment opportunities as the organizational drive progresses.

It may be that the garment industry unions have not gone about their drive among the returned evacuees with sufficient vigor, as well as an understanding of the problems involved. Perhaps another effort should be made before the label is pinned on the workers of Japanese ancestry in the industry as an anti-labor force.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

New Orleans, La.

Hurricane Days

September ushers in the "R" season way down yonder in New Orleans.

The countless bayous and the green gulf waters supply oysters year around, but beginning this month, the natives will really start crowding the oyster bars along Royal and St. Charles streets for the first choice, salty bivalves of the season.

For sixty cents, a swarthy, bearded oyster-shucker who looks like a descendant of LaFitte the pirate, will pry open a dozen oysters for you. If you praise his oysters a little bit by calling him, knowingly, how fat, juicy, and salty they are, he will most likely give you a "lagniappe" of one or two extra.

Dressed with a little bit of horseradish, a dash of tobasco, a pinch of lemon, and a generous amount of catsup, the local gourmets think nothing of downing a couple of dozen oysters as an appetizer for dinner.

This is great seafood country. Oysters, shrimp and crabs are in the market every day of the year. I have seen some of the most tasty and heavy New Orleansians eat 150 boiled shrimp at one sitting. Others may break up, crack and devour 24 seasoned crabs before deciding to call it a day. I have seen more than one individual swallow 60 oysters while downing 5 bottles of beer. I, at one time, gulped down three dozen oysters but I had to be helped out of my seat.

So much for the "R" season.

What is more important is the double "R" season. This means hurricane and September is the traditional month of the hurricane down along the choppy waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

The Big Blow

New Orleans itself is about 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and does not have to fear the dread effects of a hurricane as much as the coastal towns.

When the wind comes scooting into town at a 150-mile-per-hour clip, the greater damage is done by water than by wind.

The last heavy blow came in 1947 when the hurricane came from the direction of Florida, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and zoomed into New Orleans. Though a total damage of some three hundred million dollars was suffered, the loss in New Orleans was very slight. All you have to do in the city is to stay inside and keep away from falling trees, bricks and debris.

There hasn't been over one large hurricane in the past decade, but the threat of a large blow keeps the local population pretty much in a state of jitters during the month of September. When an ominous or large cloud formation is seen on the Gulf, the local headlines are screaming with all kinds of storm warnings.

* * *

Past Experience

The last big disastrous storm was in 1893. That was the year when a huge hurricane formed on the Gulf of Mexico, stormed up the Mississippi delta and killed about a thousand people. The damage to New Orleans was slight in comparison to the terrific toll wrought in the towns fringing the Gulf.

The winds brought huge waves from the Gulf and swept almost everything before its path. Several small coastal villages were about wiped off the map and dozens of people were tossed into the churning waters.

The large loss of life was due chiefly to two reasons: lack of communication and lack of transportation facilities.

Today, with ever-alert hurricane hunters daily scanning the Gulf, news of any storm can be relayed to the shore ahead of the storm. Trucks and trains can now evacuate any town within a few hours whereas in the old days they had to flee by foot or on horseback.

This delta country is broad and flat. There is no high ground on which to escape. The only recourse is to head inland and flee from the wild, raging surf. A few who did survive the hurricane of 1893 did so by lashing themselves to a sturdy tree and thereby save themselves from being swept into the angry churning Gulf.

But once the month of September is over, then carefree normalcy again prevails in the Crescent City.

* * *

Water Everywhere

Around the southern portion of Louisiana, no spot in more than five miles from some body of water. First of all there is the Mississippi river that snakes in and out the entire length of the state. Then there are the hundreds of bayous, lakes, canals, ponds and other bodies of water that make fishing and rowing the most popular sports in the state.

The difficulty seems to be that there is too much water in these parts. Though the hurricane danger is alarming on the Gulf waters during September, in the spring of the year the danger from the Mississippi overflowing its banks is just as potent all up and down the state.

When the Mississippi river is high during the spring months, the water level along the levees is sometimes several feet above the city. Because constant and careful watch is maintained all along the levees during these critical months, there has been no serious overflow of the river during the past few decades.

A few years back it was necessary to dynamite one of the levees several miles above New Orleans and divert the rising waters of the Mississippi to Lake Ponchartrain. This is called the Bonnet Carre Spillway which makes it possible to shift part of the flow of the river whenever the levees near New Orleans are threatened.

* * *

Water and Farming

I have talked to several Issei farmers in this part of the state and they contend that their main difficulty is with water. Usually there is too much or too little. Though he rainfall in this state is about 60 inches per annum, there are some hot stretches during the summer months when no rainfall occurs for weeks at a stretch. Crops become parched and burned by the sun.

There are other periods when it rains constantly for a week and, as a result, floods the surrounding fields, thereby spoiling the produce.

Drainage of farm lands becomes an important factor in Louisiana and at the same time proper irrigation facilities must be provided for during the dry spells.

Then, whenever a hurricane hits, all crops are a total loss. The only compensation is that an abundant supply of seafood is always available. Its never more than five miles away, all yours to buy or catch, as you see fit.

Such is life in September here in New Orleans.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Free-Spending Days Are Over

Seattle, Wash.

This burgeoning city on the hills by the seashore knows that the lush days are over. The free-spending, big-money days that persisted long after VJ-day, and helped buoy up the pocket-books of home-coming evacuees, are no more. It's going to be a job to readjust to "normalcy."

The big cloud on the economic horizon at the moment is the impending shift of the Boeing bomber plant to Wichita, Kan. The air force high brass feels that the Seattle site is strategically vulnerable and wants to move the factories producing the new B-47 jet bombers to an inland location.

All the Northwest has rallied in a Save Boeing campaign, with bankers and labor unions swallowing their differences in the current drive to raise a \$100,000 was chest. Boeing with a reported payroll of from 15,000 to 25,000, is the area's greatest single employer, and according to one source fills the pay envelope of one out of every twenty wage-earners in the state.

The impending move will strike the Japanese American population in two ways. Directly, there is a handful of Nisei employed in the Boeing enterprises a few of them in fairly substantial positions. They probably would be forced to move with Boeing to Wichita or face the problem of looking for new employment.

Indirectly, large numbers of Japanese American businesses—hotels and apartments, corner grocery stores, cleaning and pressing shops—are heavily dependent on trade from Boeing workers. Some months ago when the Boeing plants were struck for many weeks in a wage dispute, these Japanese American entrepreneurs suffered heavily. They don't like the look of things.

* * *

Returnees Back in Business

Various sources estimate the number of Japanese Americans in Seattle and immediate vicinity at around 6,000. Before the war it was slightly more than 7,000. Those who had capital or credit—a considerable number—have gone into business.

In prewar Seattle they operated a large number of hotels, apartment and rooming houses, so many that sensation-seekers in the pre-evacuation hysteria accused them of a plot of monopolize—and thus be in a position to disrupt—the hostelry industry.

Nisei and Issei have gone back into the business in even greater numbers, and apparently are doing well. They've purchased groceries and pressing shops in lesser profusion, but still at an impressive pace.

As in other coastal towns, the returnees have gone into the gardening business in large numbers.

Vagaries

Sessue Hayakawa may leave Hollywood for Japan this month to act in a Japanese film to be produced in Tokyo. It will be Hayakawa's first visit to Japan in 12 years and will provide a reunion for him and his wife and children who are in the Japanese capital. Hayakawa left Japan in 1937 for Paris and has not returned there since that time. The picture in which he is making his comeback in Hollywood, "Tokyo Joe," is expected to be released in November.

Suisei Matsui, whose deposition was introduced by the defense last week in the "Tokyo Rose" trial, is one of the few Japanese actors ever imported by Hollywood. Matsui, a Tokyo comic, was brought by Paramount to the United States for a role in "Hell and High Water," a melodrama about the fishing fleet. Matsui appeared in a number of other Hollywood films and was for a time the cinematic counterpart of Frank Watanabe, the Japanese schoolboy character made famous by Eddie Holden on the old "Blue Monday Jamboree" show in Hollywood in the early 1930s. "Frank Watanabe," as a radio and film character, was killed by the war and it was probably just as well because he was a racial stereotype of the "So sorry, please" school. Another character who disappeared from network radio was Kato who used to be the aide and valet of the "Green Hornet." After the Pearl Harbor attack, Kato's ancestry was changed from Japanese to Filipino.

Several Nisei women in Salt Lake City have been approached by an alleged representative of a firm who is reportedly seeking Nisei to model clothes. The firm is not listed in the Salt Lake phone book. . . . Bob Okazaki in Los Angeles is cautioning Nisei mothers against Hollywood promoters who promise to put their children in the movies. The promoters, in one case, are allegedly seeking talent for an interracial movie and promise screen tests to Nisei small fry. The catch is that an \$85 fee is asked of the parents as a show of good faith. The studio is not one of the recognized Hollywood film companies and the picture is not

There was a big demand for their skill and services, and it was a business that didn't take much capital. Those with the enterprise to set up their own firms have been doing right well; those who work for the bosses don't see much of a future.

Housing-wise, Seattle's Japanese Americans have spread out over a considerably wider area than before the war. A greatly increased Negro population is entrenched in many of the substandard homes that Japanese occupied previously. Other inferior units have been scrapped, and spreading out has been inevitable.

Many families have been able to rent space in public housing projects, of which Seattle has an unusually large number. These units largely are jerry-built, but apparently quite adequate for

The Nisei press recently played up a story about Seattle's mild climate.

Two Professors and Housing

Two members of the University of Washington faculty, both of Oriental descent, who were denied the right to buy homes in the desirable University district. One was a Chinese, the other a Nisei.

We talked to the Nisei about his difficulties, and he averred that his troubles were relatively inconsequential. But he understood the Chinese ran into some real grief from Seattle's own brand of white supremacists.

The Nisei never really wanted to buy any of the houses on which there had been neighborhood hostility. Most of these kickbacks were in the form of neighbors raising a fuss after they saw people with Oriental faces looking over the property.

At any rate, he has located a home which he and his wife like very well, and they are confident of being able to move in without unpleasanties.

The publicity stemming from the incident had several ramifications. First, it brought widespread attention to the fact that local bigots still have loud voices. Then Mayor Devin courageously issued a statement chiding these self-same bigots and pointing out the large loss to the community when such eminently desirable individuals such as the two professors (both have Ph. D. degrees from Harvard) are denied a place to live.

And finally, both profs heard from a number of persons anxious to sell them homes. As can be expected, most of these offers came from birds who wanted to make a good thing of a bad situation—a majority of the homes obviously were so badly overpriced that they weren't even worth considering.

In one instance, a person offered to sell a "\$35,000 home" to the Nisei for \$25,000. His sales talk was so good, the Nisei drove by the property for a look, and came away convinced that the home wasn't worth \$15,000.

Togo Tanaka's Postscript: Visitors in the Summer Night

Into the Devil's Lair . . . CHICAGO — "On what do you base your hope for salvation?"

He looked straight at us and asked this question. In his left hand he carried what looked like a zippered edition of the Bible.

In his right he had a fistful of what turned out to be religious tracts.

The young lady who had accompanied him into our parlor just sat there and didn't wiggle an eyelash.

"What did you say?" we inquired.

He repeated the question. Our first impulse was to tell him to go soak his nice young head in the Chicago River.

But he had a pleasant disarming manner, so we asked him to translate his question.

The Jackpot Question . . .

He gave his name, saying he was of German extraction. The young lady, straight, tall, plain and unadorned, didn't volunteer hers.

"We're paying visits to people of Japanese extraction on the southside," he explained. "We want to invite them to be saved."

He handed us a little card with the name of the church on behalf of which he and his young woman companion are embarked on their crusade in the University of Chicago neighborhood.

"Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as your saviour?" he popped at us again.

Before we had a chance to protect our flanks against the assault on what we had considered our privacy, he smothered the air with:

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "Belonging" Doesn't Mean You're "Saved" . . .

We managed to inform our local missionaries that a neighboring church had already claimed us and that this fact precluded further interest on our part in joining his.

"Oh, but I don't belong to this church on the southside," he explained. "I attend one on the northside. This one is a new one we're starting."

listed by the Hollywood Reporter as being either in preparation or production.

"Well, that's fine," we said, seeking refuge in banalities. But he didn't let up.

"Because a person belongs to a church doesn't mean he's saved," he went on, reciting from the Good Book chapter and verse by the half-dozen.

"There are many churches which have deviated far from the true Christian faith," he said.

Then he launched on his somewhat amazing (to us) cross-examination, while the young lady, who didn't have the slightest trace of makeup on her well-scrubbed face, nodded in quiet approval.

Out with Philosophers! . . .

"Are we keeping you from something?" he asked politely at one point as he rolled off another quotation from the Apostle Paul.

"No. I was just going to the corner to mail a letter," we said. So he sailed on. He looked, we thought, with mild disapproval at a little row of books from our library.

T. V. Smith and Marjorie Greene's "From Descrates to Kant" (which is next to pure Greek to us) seemed to needle him.

He kept saying: "Philosophers can never save a man. Salvation only comes when you believe on the Lord Jesus Christ."

After more of same, we accepted his cards and a little pamphlet and showed him and the young lady to our door.

They went trooping down the avenue, reconnoitering, no doubt, for their next target.

Evening in Chicago . . .

It isn't that we don't subscribe to the articles of faith which our strange missionary pair is seeking to spread. In substance, we do.

It isn't that their manners were offensive; they weren't. On the contrary, they were even charming, in a way.

But not since a wild-eyed lady customer once blew her bad breath into us and yelled, "Are you saved, son?" have we ever had our inner linings yanked about and probed in this way.

On a hot summer evening in Chicago, many interesting things can come through your door. — From the Colorado Times.

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Sports Shorts:

Friends Hope Wally Tries Pro Baseball

Some of Wally Yonamine's friends in Honolulu are hoping that he will give up pro football after this season for pro baseball. According to Joe Anzivino, sports editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Yonamine had made remarkable progress in baseball considering that he took up the sport only in recent years. His batting average as centerfielder for the Honolulu Athletics of the Hawaii baseball league was .432 before he took off for the coast and the try-out with the San Francisco 49ers.

Allen Nagata, manager of the Athletics, considers Yonamine "a great baseball prospect."

"I think he'd be ripe for a team in the Coast League," says Nagata.

"He can field expertly and throw like a demon," writes Anzivino. "A little work on his batting is all Wally needs. Athletes are not common today who train as seriously and assiduously as Wally Yonamine."

Meanwhile, the Honolulu Warriors, now playing in the east against teams of the American Football League, a farm circuit of the National Football League, are pretty happy about Yonamine joining them for the tour. It's also known that Keith Molesworth, who coached Yonamine last year on the Warriors and who is coaching the Richmond Rebels of the American League this year, would like to get Yonamine to stay with the Virginia pro aggregation after the Warriors return to Honolulu.

Few Nisei Gridders On 1949 Horizon

There have been years when there were enough Nisei playing college football to make up a complete team if they were brought together on the same gridiron but 1949 apparently won't be one of those years. In years past there have been such players as Chet Maeda of Colorado State and George Kita of Drake who were the first to get pro football try-outs and Bill Kajikawa of Arizona State who now coaches the Sun Devil frosh at Tempe. There was also Joe Nagata of Louisiana State who played in the Orange Bowl game, as well as such gridders as Domoto of Fresno State, Kishi of Texas A & M, Shimomura of Oregon, Kawai of Missouri, Yanagimachi of Washington, Nomura and Kakuuchi of San Jose State and a number of others.

From a pre-season perspective the only Fibber Hirayama, Fresno State's sophomore halfback, and Joe Tom, who is one of the candidates for Norm Van Brocklin's shoes at Oregon are the only players of Japanese ancestry who seem to have a chance of making a major college eleven on the mainland at present.

Although Nisei athletes do well

Professional Notices

DR. Y. KIKUCHI DENTIST

124 South San Pedro Street (Former Shokin Building) LOS ANGELES 12, California Tel.: Michigan 3580 Room 211

W. S. O'HIRA, D.M.D. DENTIST

312 E. First St. Suite 310-11 Taul Bldg. Michigan 5446 Los Angeles 12, California

Dr. Yoshiko Shimada Dentist

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

National Nisei Cage Tourney Set for Chicago

Berkeley, Salt Lake, Hawaii Teams Invited In First Tournament

CHICAGO — Four teams have been selected for the first national Nisei invitational basketball tournament to be sponsored by the Nisei Vue magazine in Chicago over the Thanksgiving holidays.

The teams are the Berkeley Nissei, outstanding Nisei team on the Pacific coast last year; the Hawaiian All-Stars; Salt Lake City's Harlem A.C., outstanding Nisei squad in the Intermountain area; and the Chicago Huskies, representing the East and Midwest as winners of the Chicago invitational tourney for the past three years.

According to Tom Uyemura, public relations manager for Nisei Vue, the selections were made by a six-man committee headed by Tom Teraji.

Uyemura declared that Nisei Vue hopes to make the tournament an annual affair.

in high school football only a relative handful have made the grade in college ball where the stress is on players with both size and weight.

Kajikawa to Coach Frosh Team Again

Bill Kajikawa didn't coach varsity baseball last season at Arizona State and is concentrating on his fall and winter schedule in which he is head coach of freshman football and varsity basketball. The Arizona State frosh enjoyed one of its most successful seasons last year under Kajikawa. In addition, the Nisei coach, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, will scout opposing teams for the Tempe varsity.

There will probably be a number of Nisei players on the smaller college and jaycee teams. Among them will be Jimmy Miyasato, the little Honolulu star who will be a mainstay of the Weber college team in Ogden Utah.

Great Togo's New Wrestling Act

It's hard to blame a couple of guys for trying to make an honest dollar, but we wish the Great Togo and his faithful servant, Hata, and couple of West Coast Nisei, wouldn't use the statue of Buddha in their wrestling act. The other night in Hollywood the Purple Phantom, also as part of the act, kicked over the statue of Buddha. This enraged the Great Togo who proceeded to commit mayhem on the Phantom. Also as part of the act, Hata burns incense to the statue of Buddha. . . . After all, the Buddha is a religious symbol.

Incidentally, the Great Togo and Hata (George Okamura and Oxy Goto) have been something of a sensation in grunt and groan circles and their act is rated right behind that of Gorgeous George.

Miyasato Plays In Ogden Benefit

Jimmy Miyasato, who, with Dick Kitamura, formed the best key-stone combination in Intermountain college baseball last season, has been playing in the Weber county league during the summer. On Aug. 29 Miyasato was picked on the all-star team which lost to the Ogden Reds of the Class C Pioneer league, 8 to 1, in a benefit game. Miyasato was selected as the leadoff batter for the All-Stars and got one of the three hits which was all the amateur nine could get for the evening.

Kitamura, also from Honolulu, is now with the Harlem Golbetrotters and is entertaining some pro ball offers.

Two other Nisei players in the

Nisei Star Receives Congratulations



SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Evelyn Kawamoto, 15-year old Honolulu star, is congratulated by Barbara Jensen of San Francisco, the defending champion, after she won the 330-yard medley at

the National Women's swimming championships on Aug. 19, setting a new national record of 4:27.5. Miss Jensen finished second in the race.

Hawaii's Evelyn Kawamoto Sets New U. S. Records

15-Year Old Honolulu Star Wins Medley, Breaststroke Events at AAU Swim Meet

HONOLULU, T.H.—Two new only half the usual number of American records were set by Hawaii's sensational 15-year old Nisei swimming star, Evelyn Kawamoto, at the Hawaiian AAU meet last week which was otherwise featured by the performances of Hironoshin Furuhashi and his five companions from the Tokyo Swim Club.

Miss Kawamoto, the new National AAU champion in the 330-yard medley and the 220-yard breaststroke won the 300-meter medley and the 200-meter breaststroke in new record times.

On Aug. 26 she churned through the medley race in 4:28.5 to snip four-tenths of a second off the mark set by Nancy Merki in 1947.

On the following day Miss Kawamoto cracked both the Hawaiian and American record for the 200-meter breaststroke when she was clocked in 3:09 flat, smashing her Hawaiian mark of 3:09.8 and her American mark of 3:12.6.

The meet was held in the 100-meter saltwater Waikiki pool.

Furuhashi continued his sensational swimming performances in the three-day Honolulu meeting. He undercut the world's record in the 400-meter freestyle for the second time in a week, swimming the distance in 4:34.3, a second off his record set in Los Angeles. The recognized mark is 4:45.2, set by Alex Jany of France in 1947. Furuhashi's time was considered phenomenal, since it was made in the 100-meter pool where he had

turned where yardage is usually gained against the pool ends. Sumio Tanaka of Japan was second and Robert Kumagai of Honolulu, one of the two Nisei in the National AAU meet at Los Angeles, was third.

Furuhashi continued unbeaten in the races he entered, also winning the 800 and 1500-meter events in 9:45.4, bettering the mark of 9:50.9 set by Bill Smith of Honolulu in 1941. En route, Furuhashi bettered Smith's world mark for 500-meters at 6:06.5. Smith's old record was 6:09. He was followed the race by Shiro Hashizume, trailing about 20 meters. Yoshio Tanaka was third, another 10 meters behind. Bob Kumagai was fourth. Wally Ris of the University of Iowa won the 100-meters from Japan's Yoshihiro Hamaguchi in 58.5. Bob Gibe of Detroit, winner at Los Angeles, was third.

The United States team scored an upset in the 400-meter freestyle relay, defeating the Japanese in 3:57.5 as Gibe swam the anchor lap. Earlier, the Japanese team had won the 800-meter relay in 8:54.1.

All-Oriental Cage Tourney Will Be Held in San Jose

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Jose Zebras will sponsor this year's national all-Oriental basketball tournament at San Jose during the Christmas holidays, it was announced this week.

The decision of the San Jose group to hold the tourney came after the Northern California Nisei Athletic Union and the San Francisco Chinese Saints, champions of the tournament for the past two years, both turned down suggestions that the event be held in San Francisco. The tournament was held in Seattle in 1948 and 1947.

It was reported the eight teams which will appear in the tournament will probably include the San Francisco Saints, Berkeley Nissei, Hawaii All-Stars, Los Angeles Wah Kues, San Jose Zebras, San Francisco Mango AC and a team from Seattle.

Japan Swimmers Pay Tribute to Nisei War Dead

HONOLULU — Six Japanese swimmers and their two coaches, fresh from their victorious performances in Los Angeles, on Aug. 24 humbly visited the new National Memorial Cemetery in Punchbowl Crater to attend a burial service for three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who were killed on Okinawa while serving as U. S. Army interpreters in the war against Japan.

Looking out over the almost endless rows of white crosses on the green floor of the ancient crater high above Pearl Harbor, World's champion Hironoshin Furuhashi said:

"It is due to their sacrifice that we are here today in peace . . . their sacrifice must mean peace for all the world as well as for the United States and Japan."

The Japanese group stopped by the grave of Ernie Pyle and knelt to pay respects.

More than 12,000 American war dead, include several hundred Japanese Americans, veterans of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team and of military intelligence groups in the Pacific, are buried in the cemetery.

Nakamura Loses Second Start in San Jose Game

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Jiro (Gabby) Nakamura lost his second start of the season here as the San Jose Red Sox defeated the Modesto Reds, 9 to 6, in a California State League game on Aug. 26 before 2,600 spectators.

Nakamura left the game for pinchhitter Pete Denevi in the sixth inning as the Reds trailed San Jose, 6 to 4.

Nakamura gave up four walks in five innings and struck out four. He was touched for eight hits during his stay on the mound and Ernie Sierra and Herb Kell of the Red Sox.

Hank Matsubu, the other half of Modesto's all-Nisei battery, caught the entire game. He batted in and run with a triple.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. David-H. Green Mitsuko (Osaki) a boy, Dorothy Chandler on Aug. 21 in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Sakai, Diane Roberta, in Chicago.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamada, Georgia A., on Aug. 17 in Portland, Ore.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Sato, Washington, Wash., a boy, Gary K., Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sugai, Edwin W., on Aug. 20 in Portland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru B. Kobayashi, Aurora, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadakazu Kato, Berkeley, Calif., a girl on Aug. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mamoru Akuma, East Palo Alto, Calif., a boy, Donald Clifford, on July 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seizo Yokoyama a girl, Christine Naomi, on Aug. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yoshio, a boy, Douglas Aiichiro, on Aug. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yosh Nakayama, a girl on Aug. 25 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yaichi Nakaguchi, Loomis, Calif., a boy on Aug. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Ichikawa, a girl on Aug. 14 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Howard Matsura, a girl on Aug. 14 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Shimoto, a boy on Aug. 16 in Sacramento.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Shigeru Sugano, a girl, Patricia Emiko, on Aug. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frances Isamu Kikuchi, a boy, Thomas Isao, on Aug. 4 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tadao Morishita, a boy, Phillip Hikaru, on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Haramoto, a girl, Karen Tamai, on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shin Kishiyama, a girl, JoDee, on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Manuel C. Kita-

gawa a girl, Hope, on Aug. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kameso Ouye a girl, Diane Leigh, on Aug. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masuo Tsuda a boy, Wayne Masao, on Aug. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Teraoka, Sun Valley, Calif., a girl, Kiyoko Susan, on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Mimaki, Arcadia, Calif., a girl, Sharlene, on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tsutomu Nakamura a girl, Kristine Towa, on Aug. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Niles Masaru Okajima a boy, Michael Aran, on Aug. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fredric Tetsuo Kajikawa a boy, Fredric Tetsuo, on Aug. 9 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Setsuo Omoto, Winslow, Wash., a girl on Aug. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. George K. Yamamoto, Tacoma, Wash., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buddy Iwata, Chicago, Ill., a girl, Kathleen Akiko, on Aug. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Uchida, Plain City, Utah, a boy, Jay, on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokami Misaki a boy on July 25 in Selma, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Nakashima a girl on Aug. 28 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yamamuro, Gresham, Ore., a girl, Linda, on Aug. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kakuichi Sunamoto, Parlier, Calif., a girl on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sho Horibe a girl, Sandra Ann, on Aug. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiaki Kimura a boy, Dee Yuzuru, on Aug. 19 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hajime Matsuda a girl, Noreene Yasuko, on Aug. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Nobori a boy, Alan, on Aug. 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heisho Nakama,

Salt Lake Bowlers Will Open Season

The Salt Lake JACL winter bowling league will begin its season on Sept. 19 at 9:30 p.m. at the Temple alleys.

Ten teams are entered to date and four others are expected to enter before the deadline on Sept. 12.

A pre-season sweepstakes will be held on Sept. 12 at 9:30 p.m.

Ken Takeno was elected chairman of the league. Other officers include Lyie Kurisaki, Jr., secretary-treasurer, and Masao W. Satow, publicity.

Azusa, Calif., a girl, Sandra Fumiko, on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gary Goro Morikone a girl on Aug. 23 in San Francisco.

DEATHS

Niichi Imamura on Aug. 21 in Berkeley, Calif.

Yoshitaro Katayama on Aug. 21 in San Francisco.

Fumio Yamamoto, 46, on Aug. 21 in Suisun, Calif.

Utsutaro Okubo, 75, on Aug. 28 in Fresno.

Kenji Yamaoka, 63 on Aug. 27 in Los Angeles.

Kikuimon Kato, 80, on Sept. 1 in Selt Lake City.

Rintaro Shimomaye, 5, on Aug. 18 in Salt Lake City.

Hajime Higaki, 70, on Aug. 28 in Sacramento.

Yasuke Kawano on Aug. 29 in Thermal, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Yuri Obata to Eugene Kodani on Aug. 28 in Oakland, Calif.

Sadako Kobayashi to Hideo Kawaratani on Aug. 28 in Los Angeles.

Frances Kako to Masaru Nishibayashi on Aug. 27 in Los Angeles.

Alice Okamoto to Kiyoto Uriu on Aug. 22 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mary Miyabe to Edward Robert on Aug. 13 in Chicago.

Hideko Hayashida to George Matsui on Aug. 6 in Seattle.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Helen Yone Tsuda, 21, and Frederick Imai, 26, in Sacramento.

Satsuko Sumi, 21, and Yoshio Shimada, 24, both of Richmond, Calif., in Oakland.

Kazuko Ito, 21, and Toshiaki Sakaguchi, 24, in San Francisco.

Anita Maren Buderer, 24, and Edward Tatsumi Iwata, 23, in Sacramento.

Keiko Kay Yokoyama and Takeshi H. Sakanishi, Berkeley, Calif., in Seattle.

YORI KOSAIKU

Agent for LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. 501 Kiesel Bldg. Ogden, Utah Phone 2-3381 Home: Rt. 1, Layton, Utah

TERASHIMA STUDIO

38 South 4th East Salt Lake City, Utah Phone: 4-8261

AGENT INSURANCE - REAL ESTATE

HITO OKADA Complete Insurance Service Inquire 5-8040 406 Beason Bldg. - Salt Lake

"Insist on the Finest"



Kanemasa Brand Ask for Fujimoto's, Endo Miso, Pre-War Quality at your favorite shopping centers

FUJIMOTO and COMPANY

302-306 South 4th West Salt Lake City, 4, Utah Tel. 4-8279

Nisei Violinist Signs Contract With Kansas City Symphony

Doris Oshima Weds Masahiro Kasahara In New York City

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Doris Oshima, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wakano Oshima of Honolulu, became the bride of Masahiro Kasahara of New York, son of Mrs. Shigeto Kasahara of Tokyo, in simple rites held last Saturday afternoon at the chapel of the Riverside Church. Officiating was Rev. Galen Weaver, noted founder of the Committee on Church and Race of the National Congregational Board.

The bride was given away by her brother, Harry Oshima, of New York. Miss Mary Kasahara was maid of honor, while Tooru Yamada served as best man.

The former Miss Oshima, who has been studying at the New York School of Social Work, is the holder of the McInerney Scholarship of the Honolulu Community Chest. She received her M.A. degree in psychiatric social work just two days before.

CHICAGO—Teruko Akagi, violinist, signed a contract last week with the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra of which Hans Schweiger is conductor.

A former resident of Seattle, Miss Akagi has been a resident of Chicago since her graduation from the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music in 1946.

Since coming to Chicago she has been studying under George Perlman, noted violinist and composer.

Miss Akagi has been playing as first violinist in the Women's Philharmonic Orchestra during the past year and has also played with the National Women's Symphony. She also has appeared in a series of chamber music concerts.

She made her debut as a concert artist in 1947 at a recital at Kimball hall. Last year she was presented in a concert by the Japanese American Music Club of Chicago, of which she is an active member.

She will leave for Kansas City in October for the opening of the symphony season in that city and will return to Chicago in the spring.

Will Open Practice In San Francisco

HONOLULU, T. H. — Dr. Shigeru R. Horio will leave for San Francisco in September to open his practice in the Pacific coast city.

Dr. Horio is a graduate of the University of California and received his M. D. from the University of Utah in 1944. He interned at the City Receiving hospital in Detroit and took a pathology residency at Michael Reese Receiving hospital in Chicago. He came to Honolulu in 1946 to work at Kuakini hospital. He then took a two-year residency in internal medicine at Queen's hospital, Honolulu.

He will be accompanied by his wife, the former May Yoshino of Alameda, Calif., and their children.

Ellis Center Will Open Nursery School

CHICAGO—The Ellis Community Center nursery school will open on Sept. 6 for children of the community between the ages of 3 and 5.

As a result of a pre-registration survey, a full enrollment is expected.

Mary Matsumoto is director of the nursery school.

Ellis Center Youth Group Organized

CHICAGO — The newly-formed Youth Fellowship of the Ellis Center church held its first event on Aug. 14 with a weenie-bake at Promontory Point.

Committee members for the affair included Hiroko Azuma, Yukio Nakamura, Mustard Itano, Shizuko Fujii, Kimi Yamamoto, Jean Harada and June Kaita.

Joe Sakumura is the adviser of the teenage group.

KADO'S GENUINE SPROUT FARM Wholesale and Retail Chop Suey Supplies and Oriental Foods 3316 Fenkell Ave. - UN 2-0658 Detroit 21, Michigan

P. C. "Want Ads"

will help you get what you want—at a Reasonable Price. Try us for Quick Action and Results. Only \$1 for five lines and 10c for each additional line. Try our Display Ads too at \$1.50 per column-inch.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

415 Beason Bldg. - 5-6501 Salt Lake City

WOOLENS FOR MEN and WOMEN'S WEAR

Suits, Coats, Slacks, Skirts, Dresses, Robes, etc. Sold by the Yard

Write for Samples Stating Material and Color Desired

ALEXANDER BRICK

728 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif., U.S.A.



Part of the school-trained American Chick Sexing Ass'n staff.

LEARN CHICK SEXING!

High Paying

JOB GUARANTEED TO ALL GRADUATES

AMERICA'S:

LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE

CHICK SEXING SCHOOL

- Learn under the G.I. Bill of Rights.
- Earn from \$6.00 to \$12.00 an hour.
- Our graduates are located throughout this country as well as in Latin America, Europe and Hawaii.
- Only school in America operating every year since 1937.
- Applications now being accepted. Enrollment limited. Write today for full particulars.

AMERICAN

Chick Sexing Ass'n School

S. JOHN NITTA, President

HOME OFFICE: DEPT. A, LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA



4-OZ. 8-OZ.
1-LB. 10-LB.
100-LB.

Shirayuki

99+ % PURE

SHIRAYUKI, the pure, unblended Super Seasoning, is a vegetable protein derivative in crystalline form. Look for **Shirayuki** in the beautiful red canister. It is your assurance of fine quality.

Sole Distributor **Modern FOOD PRODUCTS CO.** SAN FRANCISCO—LOS ANGELES

"Blueprint for Tomorrow" Will Be Theme at Cleveland Meet

CLEVELAND, O. — "Blueprint for Tomorrow" will be the theme of the first Midwest JACL district convention to be held at the Carter Hotel in Cleveland on Sept. 17 and 18.

Final details of the convention arrangements are now being whipped into shape by Frank Shiba and the convention board of the Cleveland chapter.

Several hundred delegates and boosters are expected to attend the convention from JACL chapters in Dayton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul), Detroit and Milwaukee.

The publicity committee, headed by Alice Morihiro, released the following convention schedule:

FRIDAY, SEPT 16

8 c. m.—Pre-convention mixer at International Institute.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17

9 a. m. 2 p. m.—Registration in mezzanine, Hotel Carter.

10 a. m. to 12 noon—Business session, Aviation room.

2 p. m. to 4 p. m.—General assembly, Grand ballroom.

Call to order by Frank Shiba, convention chairman; presentation of colors, Boy Scouts; Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem; invocation, Dr. Raymond L. Spoerry; welcome address, Mayor Thomas A. Burke of Cleveland; welcome, Howard Tashima president of Cleveland chapter; greetings, Hito Okada, national president, JACL; greetings Noboru Honda, chairman, Midwest District Council; keynote address, Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director, JACL ADC; and retiring of colors.

4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Business session, Aviation room.

7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.—Banquet, Grand ballroom.

Opening remarks Frank Hijikata, toastmaster; introduction of guests; address, Hito Okada; address, Masao W. Satow, national director, JACL; installation of officers; and closing remarks.

9:30 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Convention ball. Selection and coronation of the Convention queen.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

10 a. m. to 12 noon—Business session, Aviation room.

12 noon to 1:30 p. m.—Luncheon for official delegates, Hickory Grill.

1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.—Business session, Aviation room. Report

of business session; presentation of awards; closing ceremony.

In addition to the events on the official schedule, informal discussions, mixers and sports competition are promised particularly for boosters who will not be taking part in the business sessions. The following sports chairmen are working up competition: Joe Kadowaki, golf; Mitch Hashiguchi, tennis; and Tosh Tosaya, bowling.

Arizona JACL Plans Outing at Resort

GLENDALE, Ariz. — A swim, dine and dance social on Saturday, Sept. 17, at the Casa Sesta resort will be sponsored by the Arizona JACL chapter, according to George Saito, president, this week.

Plans for the all-day event are being made by James Ozasa, social chairman. He will be assisted by Mmes. Carl Sato and Saito, food; Misses Jane Ariyasu and Sally Takesuye, games; Messrs. Sato, Art Yoshimura and Mrs. Ken Yoshioka, tickets; and Ernest Kohatsu and Dave Moore, publicity. Others assisting are Mmes. Masao Tsutsumida, Ben Hikida, Bill Kajikawa, Shig Tanita, Misses Clara Matsumoto and Aki Kuhara and Messrs. Ken Sakato, Hiromu Matsumoto, Makoto Sagawa and Shoji Teraji.

Final plans and details will be announced at the general membership meeting of the JACL chapter on Sept. 13 at the local community hall.

Redwood City Group Plans Barbecue

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—Members and friends of the Council for Civic Unity of Redwood City will hold their third annual barbecue at Flood Park on Sept. 4.

The event, under the direction of Emma Suzuki, will raise funds for the maintenance of the organization which has had an active part in the promotion of intergroup relationships in the peninsula area.

There will be a raffle, an auction, games and swimming. A full course meal will be served.

Members of Miss Suzuki's committee include Jesse Elliott, Henry Bennett, Peter Sloss, Dan Daniels, J. D. Euston, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kline, Stephen Serfozo, Lloyd Walker, George Canada, Robert Mahany and Ralph Cahn.

Obata Returns From Summer Course In New Mexico

BERKELEY, Calif. — Chiura Obata, professor of art at the University of California, recently returned to his Berkeley home after conducting the summer session classes at the University of New Mexico.

While in the Southwest state, Prof. Obata made many paintings of New Mexico landscapes, 40 of which are now on exhibition at the Santa Fe museum in Albuquerque.

Prof. Obata brought the remainder of his New Mexico paintings home to Berkeley, along with a report that New Mexico furnishes some good fishing streams.

Denver City Council Backs Walter Bill

Urges Naturalization Right for Legally Resident Aliens

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Denver City Council has gone on record "supporting and endorsing" the Walter resolution giving naturalization rights to all legal immigrants, the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee has been advised.

The resolution was forwarded to Congress by the Denver Council.

In its resolution, the Council declared:

"Whereas, this proposed legislation states nothing new in terms of basic policy, but extends to that portion of the population in Asia still denied the equal privileges of naturalization, and

"Whereas, more than nine-tenths of the immigrants now in this country who would become eligible for naturalization are alien Japanese residents in the United States, whose record of allegiance and devotion to the land of their adoption was best exemplified by their sons and daughters, numbering 33,000 who served honorably, many with heroic distinction, in World War II.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved . . . that we go on record supporting and endorsing the Senate enactment of (the Walter resolution) in the current session of the Eighty-first Congress . . ."

Fresno Wins Despite Goto's Three-Hitter

FRESNO Calif. — Despite a three-hit pitching performance from George Goto the Placer AC dropped a 4 to 2 game to the Fresno Nisei, Northern California champions, in a post-season game at State College park.

George Abo hurled for Fresno.

Yamato Reaches Finals

LOS ANGELES—Kiyoo Yamato was defeated in the finals of the fourth flight of the Los Angeles City men's golf championship on Aug. 28 at Griffith Park, losing 3 to 2 to Fred Cumbess.

He is the first Nisei to reach the finals in any flight of the annual Los Angeles championship tourney.

OVERSEAS PARCELS

SACCHARIN, Monsanto	
1000 tablets, 1/2 gr.	\$.49
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

TAKAHASHI TRADING CO.

1661 Post St. San Francisco

ADC Congratulates Gen. Clark, McGrath, Devers, Tom Clark

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Four distinguished Americans this week received the warm congratulations of the JACL Anti Discrimination Committee as they either were sworn into new offices, promoted or retired.

The four are:

Tom Clark, sworn in as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court;

Chicago Investment Group Holds Party

CHICAGO, Ill. — Among recent social activities of Enterprisers, Inc., an investment club, was a dinner-shower held at the home of George Adachi, for the wives of two members, Ronald Shiozaki and Buddy Iwata. The dinner was followed by the regular monthly meeting of the club.

Members present were Lincoln Shimidzu, George Adachi, Dr. Kats Uba, Wiley Higuchi, George Yoshioka, Ronald Shiozaki, Buddy Iwata and Fred Odanaka with their wives; Takuji Tada, Jack Kawakami, Dr. Ernest Takahashi, Kats Hori and Tats Kushida. Guests were Mrs. Shig Wakamatsu, Roxanne Takehara and Mrs. Abe Hagiwara.

Earlier this year, Enterprisers, Inc., operated one of the concessions in the Chicago JACL's successful Dime-Nite Carnival. On Aug. 7, the group held a family outing at Potawatamie Park in St. Charles.

The summer's wind-up event will be the annual golf match between the Enterprisers and the Twenty and Five (a rival investment club) to be held on Sunday, Sept. 4, at the Cherry Hill Country Club, followed by a "losers-pay" dinner for players, wives and guests of both clubs.

Fresno ELLE Dinner

FRESNO, Calif. — The ELLE girls club held a dinner at the Hotel Basque on Aug. 28 in honor of new and former members.

Katie Yasumoto was in charge. Mrs. Sachie Toshiyuki, advisor, introduced the new members, Alice Okano and Kiyoo and Lillian Ohashi.

Reedley Plans Float

REEDLEY, Calif.—The Reedley JACL will enter a float in the annual Harvest Festival which will be held in October.

J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island senator who was sworn in as Attorney General to replace Justice Clark; Gen. Jacob L. Devers, retiring as chief of Army Forces, and Gen. Mark W. Clark who succeeds Gen. Devers.

In telegrams to the four, Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, wired Justice Clark wishes for a "successful tenure as Associate Justice."

His message to Attorney General McGrath read: "May we join with countless other Americans in congratulating you on this happy occasion, and wish you great success in your new responsibilities . . ."

While a senator, the new Attorney General had taken an active interest in legislation to give Asiatics the right to apply for citizenship, and restoring immigration for all Asiatic nations.

The message to Gen. Devers said in part: "We American citizens of Japanese ancestry and particularly we veterans of the 442nd Central Postal Directory and 442nd Central Postal Directory Mental Combat Team who served with you in France congratulate you on the completion of your long and distinguished career."

Gen. Clark commanded the Fifth Army as it swept through Italy. To him Mr. Masaoka offered congratulations from the Nisei and veterans who served under him. "We know that your past services," he said, "eminently qualify you for this most responsible post. We trust that you will enjoy the same success in your new responsibility as you did on the battlefields of World War II."

TOM T. ITO

INSURANCE: Life - Auto - Fire
General Liability
312 E. First St. Room 204
MICHIGAN 8001 Los Angeles
669 Del Monte Street
Pasadena 3 SYcamore 7-0725

SAITO REALTY CO.

One of the largest selections in L.A.
East 2438 E. 1st St. LA 33 AN 92117
West 2421 W. Jefferson, LA 16, RE 33015
John Ty Saito
Tek Takasugi — John Y. Nishimura

LET US ARRANGE YOUR TRIP By Clipper to JAPAN!



- We help secure and arrange for all necessary permits and clearances
- Hotel reservations arranged
- Latest travel information
- Excess baggage forwarded by ship
- No Service charge

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENTS FOR

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
The System of the Flying Clippers

Kusano Travel Bureau Kusano Hotel

1492 Ellis St. San Francisco, Calif. Jordan 71402

MIYAKO TRAVEL SERVICE

EIJI TANABE, Manager
Passport Service to Japan
and Special Service for Stranded Nisei
TICKET AGENCY
American President Lines American Air Lines
Northwest Air Lines TWA Air Lines
Pan American Air Lines Philippine Air Lines
Western Air Lines United Air Lines
Greyhound Bus Lines

WESTERN
UNION
AGENT



PHONE IN
EVERY
ROOM

FAMOUS HONEYMOON SUITES
258 E. First St., Los Angeles 12
G. T. Ishikawa—Michigan 9581

MIYAKO
都
ホテル
HOTEL

NODA SHOYU CO. LTD.
JAPAN