



"Tokyo Rose" and Husband



Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, now on trial as "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo, chats in Federal Judge Michael Roche's courtroom with her husband, Felipe, after the latter testified in her defense at the treason trial. Mrs. d'Aquino later followed her husband to the witness stand as the ten weeks old trial entered its closing days.—Photo from San Francisco Chronicle.

Report JACL Will Oppose Nomination of Bendetsen to Key Army Department Post

SAN FRANCISCO—The Japanese American Citizens League along with the ADC and numerous other organizations, will go on record shortly in opposition to appointment of Karl R. Bendetsen, who headed the evacuation program, as assistant secretary of the army, according to Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL representative here.

Masaoka said the JACL will be joined by the NAACP, the American Federation of Labor and numerous minority organizations in a move to block the appointment of ex-Col. Bendetsen. Masaoka said that the former colonel, who headed the Wartime Civilian Control Administration, has never publicly renounced state-

ments made during the war which evidenced a "markedly prejudicial attitude" toward Japanese Americans.

Joint Conference Group Meets With Fujii on Alien Land Law

Legislation, Judicial Action Discussed at Los Angeles Confab

LOS ANGELES—The cooperative use of both legislative and judicial means to invalidate the Californian Alien Land Law was agreed to by Sei Fujii, Los Angeles publisher and sponsor of a test case on the alien land law pending in the appellate courts, and six representatives of the Joint Conference following a meeting in the Southern California JACL Office here on Sept. 2.

Spokesman for the Joint Conference comprised of representatives of the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California (CRDU), the Kikaken Kisei Domei (KKD), the JACL Legal Defense Fund of Southern California (LDF), the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), and the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, was S. G. Sakamoto of Fresno.

Other members of the special delegation that was named by the Joint Conference which met in San Francisco last weekend to call on Mr. Fujii were S. Nitta, Orange County; Frank Chuman, Los Angeles; Yoshimi Shibata, Mount Eden, and Mike Masaoka, Washington, D.C.

The unanimous opinion of the group was that every effort should be made to aid in the passage of at least the Walter resolution, providing that the right of naturalization shall not be denied or abridged because of race in this session of Congress.

Congressional passage of either the Judd bill or the Walter resolu-

tion would eliminate the classification of "aliens ineligible to citizenship," which is the legal basis for the alien land laws of California and some ten other western states.

In the meantime, Mr. Fujii will proceed with his case testing the rights of aliens to purchase and own land under the California Alien Land Law while the Joint Conference may sponsor a supplementary case which will present other aspects of the California statute, including the rights of citizens, to both the justice of the California and the United States Supreme Courts.

The Joint Conference felt that while the Fujii case was an unequivocal attack on the discriminatory features of the Alien Land Law as far as the rights of "ineligible" aliens are concerned, the justices should be presented with supplementary litigation that would involve the rights of citizens and factual situations different from those challenged by the present test, such as those presented by the Namba case in Oregon in which the Supreme Court of that state ruled its alien land law unconstitutional.

The Joint Conference also offered to file a "friend of the Court" brief to support the Fujii case in the event that that litigation was heard by the California Supreme Court before a new case can be readied for a hearing.

On Sept. 3 a special committee of 12 appointed by the San Francisco meeting of the five cooperating organizations met to investigate the possibilities of other test cases.

Mrs. d'Aquino Tells Own Story at Trial for Treason

"Tokyo Rose" Denies Activity Against U. S., Kept American Citizenship Despite Pressures

By MARION TAJIRI

SAN FRANCISCO—Iva Toguri d'Aquino took the stand in her own defense this week and denied that she had ever been a traitor to the United States.

The 33-year old Nisei who stands trial in federal court here as "Tokyo Rose" maintained stoutly that throughout her war years in Japan she never acted against the interests of her country and that she maintained her American citizenship despite constant threat and pressure from the Japanese.

For the first time since the 10-week old trial began the court heard the voice and the story of the defendant herself.

Much of her story had been told before, from one view or another, by the numerous prosecution and defense witnesses who have preceded her to the stand.

This week she told her own story.

Her face was pale, almost haggard, and she looked older than when she first appeared in court on July 5, the day the trial began.

She wore the same pale grey suit she has worn so much during the past weeks, with a high-necked white blouse with a ruffle at the throat.

Her appearance on the stand was clearly a surprise to most of the courtroom, which jerked into action when, at 2:20 p.m. on Wednesday her attorney called her to the stand. She moved forward quickly, head slightly bent.

Her father, Jun Toguri, her sister June Toguri Horii, and her husband, Felipe J. d'Aquino, sat together on the bench directly behind the defense table.

D'Aquino, who had been the preceding witness, watched her anxiously.

The defendant's voice, subject of so much testimony during the last nine and one-half weeks, was harsh and jerky as she gave her name to the court, but under questioning by attorney Wayne Collins it calmed into a flat, husky voice. She enunciated her words clearly and her voice carried throughout the courtroom.

Her mouth worked nervously as she began the story of her life.

She was born July 4, 1916 in Los Angeles, she said, the daughter of Jun and Fumi Toguri. Her father was a naturalized British subject of Canada. Her mother had died in 1942 in the Gila river relocation center.

She had a brother Fred and two sisters, June and Inez.

She had had a child, it was now dead. Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe's objections prevented further questioning on this line.

The English language was spoken in her home. Her father spoke it always, and her mother, she added with a smile, spoke "broken English."

A third of the way down the courtroom her sister wept quietly and Jun Toguri dabbed at his nose with a handkerchief.

The story of Iva Toguri d'Aquino went on.

Much of it had been told before by other witnesses. Now Mrs. d'Aquino told it in her own way.

The Toguri family had lived in Los Angeles, Calexico, San Diego, and Compton.

In Compton she went to a Japanese language school, but she gave it up after 5 or 6 months "because I was a very poor student."

"We very seldom lived among Japanese," Mrs. d'Aquino said.

She also studied piano for 8 years and in 1935 or '36 graduated from the Cosmopolitan school of music in Los Angeles. She attended the Methodist church.

From this point Mrs. d'Aquino moved directly to the circumstances which led to her broadcast activities on Radio Tokyo's Zero

Hour, the activities which led to her trial today as "Tokyo Rose."

About three weeks before she sailed for Japan on July 5, 1941, she said, her family heard from her uncle, Hajime Hattori in Japan, that his wife, sister of the defendant's mother, was ill with diabetes and high blood pressure, the same illnesses from which Mrs. Toguri suffered.

It was decided that Iva Toguri would go to Japan to be with her aunt.

Her father, she said, made arrangements for the trip. She had no passport, but she sailed with a certificate of identification. She had with her \$300 in cash, passage for her return home.

She arrived in Japan on July 24. Almost immediately she applied for a passport at the American consulate, but, she added, "I never knew what became of that."

The war was coming on. Mrs. d'Aquino worried at news accounts of the Kurosu-Hull talks in Washington, and she phoned her father in Los Angeles, asking if she should return home. He told her the papers here "indicated no serious trouble."

But on Dec. 1 she received a cable from her father. It told her to get passage on the NYK liner the Tatsuta Maru sailing from Japan the following day.

Her uncle contacted the NYK line, but was told the defendant needed a certificate of identification from the American consulate, and a statement from the school she then attended that she had never been employed there. She obtained these and then learned she needed clearance papers from the finance ministry which required three or four days to check her records.

She did not sail on the Tatsuta Maru. Later, however, it developed that the ship never reached the United States. On the Pacific when the war began, it returned to Japan.

She could not speak much Japanese at this time, Mrs. d'Aquino said, nor could she read or write it. She attended the School of Japanese Language and Culture, living with her uncle's family until June of 1942.

The war began, but it was two or three days before she believed the news said Mrs. d'Aquino. The day after it started she was visited by the police.

"They told me it was a good idea to take out Japanese citizenship," she told the court. "I said, 'never.'"

There were three of four visits by a Mr. Fujiwara, a police agent.

He told the Nisei it would be "very, very inconvenient" if she retained her American citizenship, Mrs. d'Aquino said. He told her she had "Japanese blood."

"I said I would never become a Japanese citizen," Mrs. d'Aquino continued. "I just said I couldn't because I couldn't change my citizenship by a piece of white paper. I told him I was born and raised in the United States, my father raised me as a United States citizen, I could never become a Japanese."

She spoke rapidly, as though she had wanted to say these things for a long time.

In February of 1942, Mrs. (Continued on page 2)

Senator Kefauver Named to Senate Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sen. Estes Kefauver, (D., Tenn.), a southern liberal Congressman, has been named to succeed ex-Senator J. Howard McGrath, (D., R.I.) on the highly important Senate Judiciary Committee, the JACL ADC was advised this week.

Mr. McGrath resigned recently to accept the post of Attorney General.

The Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.), is concerned, among other measures, with legislation dealing with naturalization and immigration.

A Subcommittee of the Judiciary now has under study both the Judd bill and Walter resolution.

Sen. Kefauver already has indicated his support of laws liberalizing America's immigration and naturalization regulations.

Masaoka Will Attend Reunion Of Famed 34th

Returns to Capital After Coast Trip to Discuss Land Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, returned on Sept. 7 from a ten day trip to the West Coast made chiefly to discuss a court test on the constitutionality of California's alien land laws.

Mr. Masaoka said the question was discussed thoroughly at a series of conferences, and added a report on possible action will be announced soon.

At the same time he reported plans to attend the annual reunion of the 34th Infantry Division, Sept. 9-11, in Minneapolis. During the war, the all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team was attached to the 34th for a number of months during the campaigns in Italy.

Mr. Masaoka said he will ask the 34th to memorialize Congress for action on laws for equality in immigration and naturalization.

Assign Nisei Teacher At Oakland School

OAKLAND, Calif.—Mrs. Masaya Nakamura has been assigned to a permanent teaching post at Herbert Hoover junior high school in Oakland.

Mrs. Nakamura will teach English. She is a graduate of Park College in Missouri and holds a master's degree from Columbia University.

She formerly taught at McKinley high school in Honolulu.

Two Nisei-Driven Cars Involved in Highway Accident

STOCKTON, Calif.—Two Nisei driven cars were involved in a collision on Highway 99 on Sept. 5.

Noboru Shintake, 25, Sacramento, was cited for failing to stop for a through highway when he reportedly pulled into the highway from a side road, causing two oncoming autos to swerve out of their lanes and one to lose control.

Katanji Inouye, 24, told officers he was driving south and was passing another auto when Shintaku drove into the highway, causing the other car to swerve, and in turn forcing Inouye over to the left shoulder where he lost control, skidding into Shintaku's car.

Mrs. d'Aquino Denies Wartime Activity Against United States

(Continued from page 1)
d'Aquino went on, she read that the Swiss legation was accepting applications from Americans wanting to repatriate to the United States.

She made her application that month, but was told it was "almost impossible" to make the first ship, since she had only a certificate of identity. At that time, she added, she had the money for her return passage.

In September she returned to the legation to see if she could get aboard the second evacuation ship.

"I wanted to book passage," she recalled, "and needed \$420." The money, she said, could be paid either then or there or upon arrival in New York.

She had no money, having lived upon the \$300 with which she landed in Japan.

She had read, she said, of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, and she did not know if her family had the money.

She cancelled her application.

From that point she began to work for a living. She went to the language school two hours daily, gave piano lessons to help pay for her tuition. She had taken a job in June with the Domei news agency, monitoring English language short wave broadcasts. Her pay at Domei was 110 yen a month, minus a 25 per cent tax.

In December of 1943 she quit her Domei job and the month following began to work for the Danish legation as a clerk-typist.

"I was fortunate to get the job," she said. There had been a large number of applicants, of whom she was the last.

Mrs. d'Aquino went to Radio Tokyo as a typist on Aug. 23, 1943, she said, and met her co-workers to be, Captain Wallace Ince, Major Charles Cousens and Lt. Norman Reyes, on the following day.

The three men, who broadcast on the Zero Hour programs which culminated in Mrs. d'Aquino's trial, were the first, second and third witnesses to testify in her defense.

"They were so sadly dressed I asked Ruth Hayakawa (an announcer) who they were," Mrs. d'Aquino said.

It was on Nov. 10 or 11, she said, that she learned she was to go on the Zero Hour. When she protested, she was told that she was an alien and had no choice, and that she was under army orders to broadcast.

Mrs. d'Aquino said she learned from Cousens that the three prisoners had chosen her for broadcasting because they did not trust any of the other girls at Radio Tokyo.

"We chose you for a specific reason," she said Cousens told her. "I am going to write all the scripts . . . Place yourself in my hands and just do exactly what I tell you."

She also said Cousens told her the main purpose of the program was to send POW messages to lift the morale of families of prisoners.

Numerous objections by the prosecution prevented testimony by the defendant on the question of duress and coercion exerted on the prisoners of war to force them to broadcast.

She said, however, that Cousens told her of police and army brutality and of the consequences of refusing to obey army orders to broadcast for the Japanese.

Mrs. d'Aquino said her own cousin had been thrown into prison for disobeying police orders, and that persons who refused to comply were taken away by Kempeitai agents and never heard from again.

Mrs. d'Aquino said that she and her husband spent 50 to 80 yen a month in buying food, medicine and tobacco for the prisoners.

She obtained sugar from the Danish ministry, she said, and brought it to them, and bartered goods for cigarettes.

She said she also bought vitamins, whale oil capsules, quinine, aspirin and yeast tablets for the prisoners.

The Nisei said she first heard the label, "Tokyo Rose," in April of 1944, when George Mitsushio, Radio Tokyo official and a prosecution witness, brought in a foreign news report that someone called "Tokyo Rose" was broadcasting Sundays from Radio Tokyo.

At that time, Mrs. d'Aquino said, Mitsushio said the program actual-

ly referred to one broadcast "from the south," possibly a station in the Philippines, Java, Saigon or even Shanghai. Cousens added, Mrs. d'Aquino said, that the report could not refer to anyone at Radio Tokyo because it had specified the broadcasts were made on Sunday.

The Nisei testified that she was absent on many occasions from Radio Tokyo, including a 23-day period at the beginning of 1944, a two week period in August, and a six-week period in the spring of 1945.

During these absences, she said, other women substituted for her on the program. She named among the substitutes Miss Hayakawa, Mieko Furuya and Mary Ishii.

Thin, anxious Felipe J. d'Aquino went on the stand Tuesday morning and dropped into place more pieces in the jigsaw of evidence which, the defense hopes, will eventually make a clear enough picture of the Nisei defendant as a loyal American to win her acquittal.

The 28-year old husband of Iva Toguri d'Aquino wore a grey suit, white shirt and patterned tie. He testified in a low voice in excellent English.

D'Aquino, who is a Portuguese national of one-fourth Portuguese blood and three-quarters Japanese ancestry, told the court he met his wife in July, 1942, when both were monitoring short wave broadcasts at Atago hill, Domei news agency listening post.

It was in that first month, he said, that she told him she wanted America to win the war and that Japan never could win. After that, he remembered, she told him that she was an American, that she was "all for America," and that she "laughed behind the backs of Japanese militarists" and told him, "It's a pity they can be fooled so easily."

She left her Domei job, he said, "because the place became untenable for her." There had been an argument at Domei, he said, over news items on the Coral sea battle.

"She was glad the Americans had won," d'Aquino said. "The workers were fully Japanese, and they didn't like that . . . she said openly she was an American citizen and also wanted the Americans to win."

"I myself got into a fist fight, sir," he added. "I sided with my wife and backed up my wife's statement."

De Wolfe, in cross-examination, tried to discredit the story by indicating that, despite these statements, no disciplinary action had been taken against the defendant for making pro-American statements in the presence of Japanese.

D'Aquino said that the coworkers were not Japanese but were "Nisei." He added they were pro-Japanese.

D'Aquino described his wife's purchase of food, medicine and tobacco, many of them on the black market, for American prisoners of war at Radio Tokyo. He and his wife bought vitamins, aspirin and citrus fruits, he said, and he told how his wife got up early in the morning to stand in line to buy "Hikari" cigarettes and how she took advantage of weekends to go to the country to buy fruits and vegetables.

D'Aquino said that he saw and heard his wife broadcast almost every day from December, 1943, until the fall of 1944, after which he heard her approximately once a week.

He denied that he had at any time heard her make any of the statements other witnesses have said they heard her make on the air.

Attorney Collins read off 40 statements, asking if d'Aquino had heard his wife broadcast any of them.

To each one he answered with a quick, "No, sir."

His impassive face showed surprise only once. On the twenty-sixth statement, which was, "I'm going to get my loving tonight, how about you?" d'Aquino straightened up and said with emphasis, "Nothing like that, sir."

The defendant's husband testified to numerous absences of the Nisei broadcaster from her Radio Tokyo job, a point which the defense has emphasized throughout the trial to show other announcers might have made certain specific statements attributed to her.

He appeared to be somewhat less

Councilman Discloses Housing Prejudice in Los Angeles

Reports Refusal Of Developer To Sell To Minority Groups

LOS ANGELES—City Councilman Edward R. Roybal disclosed on Sept. 1 that a tract-developer refused to sell him a house after learning that the legislator was of Mexican extraction, the Rafu Shimpō reported.

Roybal, the first Mexican American to win a seat on the City Council was elected last year with the support of Nisei groups.

He said he "had not intended to buy the house" as he already owns a home but went out to the tract to check on reports that the developers had refused to sell to minority group members, including Americans of Mexican, Japanese and Negro ancestry and members of the Jewish faith.

He made his disclosure following a debate in the City Council on the proposed rezoning of a San Fernando tract from its suburban classification to a single-family residence category.

Roybal declared that although there were several hundred real estate firms in the country, only six would sell tracts to persons of minority group descent, according to a recent survey.

He said he had not identified himself to the developer as a city councilman but said he was asked if he were of Mexican ancestry.

"When I said I was, the man said, 'Sorry, we can't sell to Mexicans but if you say you are of Spanish or Italian descent we will sell you the house,'" Roybal declared.

than gallant in describing his wife's radio voice. No, he said, he would not describe it as being "appealing" or "soft." He thought it was "very harsh and throaty," but improved after daily coaching. About six months after she went on the air, he said, he thought it was "very gay and lively, sir."

He also said that he did not think his wife read her scripts "intelligently" or that she read them "with meaning."

D'Aquino recounted the dates of his wife's arrests and imprisonment. She was first arrested by the CIC in September, 1945, he said, and released after a single day. On Oct. 15 she was rearrested at her home and held in Yokohama prison until mid-November, when she was transferred to Sugamo prison, where she was kept until Oct. 25, 1946, when she was unconditionally released.

Collins also managed to bring out, in questioning d'Aquino, that the defendant was arrested as an American citizen, treated as a Japanese while at Sugamo, and later given a ration card as a Portuguese national.

De Wolfe, dissatisfied with d'Aquino's story of the defendant's absences from work at Radio Tokyo, pointed out that no action was taken against Mrs. d'Aquino for her numerous absences, and that she actually got a raise in pay, and that she was never jailed by the Japanese police for making pro-American utterances.

After his appearance on the stand, d'Aquino sat down by Mrs. Horii and watched anxiously as his wife testified.

D'Aquino's appearance on the stand was preceded by a deposition taken in Tokyo from Ken Murayama, now a translator in the film industry.

Murayama's deposition emphasized a major angle in the defense case — that the things witnesses have said they heard coming from "Tokyo Rose" might well have been said by any one of a number of women broadcasters who announce over not only Radio Tokyo but other Japanese-controlled stations as well.

Murayama, who wrote the scripts for one of these women, a torch-singer, Myrtle Liston in Manila, said the program for which he wrote was designed to create homesickness in the soldier of the South Pacific and remind them of good time back home in the states.

Miss Liston's radio voice, he said, was "very good."

Murayama described himself as a translator for the movies in Tokyo. He was born in New York City in 1911 and is a graduate of George Washington university. He became a Japanese national in 1939.

Applicants for the zone change in the San Fernando district, W. H. Luntsford and Leonard Graysen, were questioned by Roybal on their attitude toward racial minorities and were complimented by the councilman when the declared they did not practice discrimination on their tracts.

Otsuka Given Prison Term For Tax Refusal

Nisei Quaker Opposes Use of Income Tax for Military Purposes

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — James Katsuki Otsuka 28, a student at Earlham college in Richmond, Ind., was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to 90 days in jail for failing to pay \$4.50 in Federal income tax.

Otsuka, a Quaker, defended his action declaring that 29 per cent of the money collected through income taxes was spent for military purposes.

Otsuka, a farm worker in the summer paid 71 per cent of his income tax but refused to pay the remainder.

He was sentenced by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell.

Huge Road Scraper Plows into Yamane Home Near Fresno

FRESNO, Calif. — Sheriff's deputies this week sought two boys who pushed the wrong button on a huge road scraper and tractor and sent the huge vehicle plowing over a telephone pole, a vineyard and into the living room of a farm house occupied by the Tom Yamane family.

The huge pieces of county road equipment, set in motion by the two boys, was grinding up the hardwood floors, rugs and living room furniture of the Yamane house like so much tissue paper when V. Yost of Sanger, Calif., a passing motorist, was able to jump on the tractor and shut off the engine.

The occupants of the house, Tom Yamane, his wife and four daughters, were absent at the time, taking in a Labor Day movie in town.

Deputy Sheriff Cliff Bryant said two boys, believed to be 11 and 12 years of age, were seen running away from the road machinery.

The owner of the house, A. N. Dillingham, Fresno real estate man, said the house was a "wreck."

Koshio Elected To Farm Bureau Post

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — Floyd Koshio was elected secretary-treasurer of the Fort Lupton Farm Bureau at the elections last week.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sees Belated Justice for Nisei Group

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has commented editorially that "belated justice continues to trickle out to Americans of Japanese descent whom the army wrenched out of their West Coast homes and interned in inland camps after Pearl Harbor."

The occasion for the editorial was the recent decision of the Court of Appeals at San Francisco restoring citizenship to three persons who had renounced allegiance during internment.

The editorial said: "They had made this fateful declaration, the court held, 'not as a result of their free and intelligent choice but rather because of mental fear, intimidations and coercions, depriving them of the free exercise of their will.'"

"The court took the occasion to condemn Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, (terming his attitude) a 'Nazi-like doctrine of inherited racial enmity.'"

"Many members of this race

McEntire Raps Racist Attitude Of WCCA Chief

Former Race Relations Officials Joins in Protest on Bendetsen

BERKELEY, Calif. — Opposition to appointment of ex-Col. Karl Bendetsen to the post of assistant secretary of the army was expressed here this week by Prof. David McEntire, associate professor of social welfare at the University of California and former official with the American Council on Race Relations.

Bendetsen, who was head of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration which carried out the mass evacuation orders of 1942 and closed the west coast to all persons of Japanese descent, has been named here as a possible candidate for the army post.

Prof. McEntire said that the record of the WCCA disclosed a "racist" attitude on the part of its wartime chief.

He said he based his opposition to Bendetsen's appointment upon the attitudes of racial prejudice and discrimination expressed in the policies and official report of the WCCA, of which Bendetsen was the head.

The official report of the WCCA, in which all persons of Japanese ancestry were condemned as an "enemy race," was cited by Prof. McEntire.

"While Bendetsen's attitude on Japanese Americans is now merely a matter of history," the UC professor said, "the same attitude on race might easily endanger the position of other racial groups, including the Negro group."

He pointed out that the present army program of eliminating racial segregation from the armed forces might be jeopardized by Bendetsen's appointment.

"It would be a threat to a carrying out of this policy if a man of Bendetsen's views were appointed to this position," he added.

Prof. McEntire served with the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco during the evacuation and later joined the American Council on Race Relations, which aided in the relocation of Japanese Americans after rescission of the evacuation orders in 1945. He later joined UNRRA, serving in Europe.

He has been with the University of California since 1947.

Japanese Canadians Return to Fishing

STEVESTON, B. C. — Twenty-five Japanese Canadian boats are operating on the Fraser River in the first commercial fishing season for the evacuees since 1941.

Before the war the Japanese Canadians were considered the top fishermen but their position in the industry was destroyed by the evacuation in 1942. However, relations between the returned evacuees and other fishermen are good as a result of the stand of the Fishermen's Union which is supporting the right of the Japanese Canadians to return to their former occupation.

fought in Gen. De Witt's army. Few if any groups of equal size won as many awards for gallantry. Some gave their lives for the country that mistreated them and their kin. Yet the Justice Department to this day automatically opposes the restoration of citizenship to Japanese Americans. Some 4000 applications are still in the mill.

"The Nisei showed their loyalty by working and fighting for America. Yet America tolerated sporadic violence against them when they returned from confinement to their west coast homes. And 'illy white' interests of the region are still scheming to rob them of their property."

"It is seven and a half years since the tragic deed was done, but it is not wholly undone yet, nor can it ever be. The effort to make recompense to the victims must go on, but the warmest comfort in this sad affair is the hope that Americans will never again tolerate such abuse of fellow Americans," the editorial concludes.

Capital Girl Named Winner Of Scholarship

Gracia Taketa Will Receive Masaoka Memorial Award

National JACL Headquarters announced this week that Gracia N. Taketa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Taketa of Washington, D.C., had been named as this year's recipient of the Pvt. Ben Masaoka Memorial Scholarship of \$200 given by Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Los Angeles, mother of the Nisei war hero.

Judges who studied the records of the ten applicants sponsored by their respective JACL chapters were four members of the faculty of the University of Utah at the request of the Masaoka family. They included Dean Myrtle Austin, Dean of Women, Prof. Elmer Smith of the Department of Anthropology, Prof. Henry H. Frost of the Sociology Department and Prof. W. P. Read of the Department of Philosophy.

Miss Taketa, an honor graduate of the Woodrow Wilson High School of Washington, D.C. this June and selected by her senior classmates as the girl most likely to succeed, is enrolled this fall at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

She served as vice president of the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of the National Honor Society, achieved a scholastic record of thirty A's and two B's during her high school career, was Treasurer of the girl's "W" Club, President of the Social Studies Club, Vice President of the Y Teams, was class salutatorian, and represented her school in the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage in which she placed third in city competition in Washington, D.C. Her outside activities include activities at the Cleveland Park Congregational Church, President of the Student Council of the Mid-Atlantic Conference of Christian Youth, and working as a Junior Volunteer Aid at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

The Pvt. Ben Masaoka Scholarship, hitherto confined to Nisei war veterans, was opened up this year to worthy Nisei high school graduates. Pvt. Ben Masaoka was killed during the action which effected the rescue of the Lost Texas Battalion by the 442nd Combat Team.

Students from Many States Attend School On Chick Sexing

LANSDALE, Pa.—Students from every section of the United States as well as from Hawaii are attending the school department of the American Chick Sexing Association, George Okazaki, assistant director, reported this week.

This year's students are the first to occupy the classrooms in the new school and office building which was constructed at Line street and Prospect avenue.

The school, under the directorship of S. John Nitta, was established in California in 1937 and was moved to Lansdale in 1942.

Twenty-three students were enrolled on Aug. 17, the opening day and additional students are expected for the classes scheduled to start early in September and October.

There are four students from Hawaii, in addition to students from Alabama, Michigan, Illinois, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington.

Eight Nisei Forced to Run Rock Gauntlet at Peekskill Concert

Escape Injury as Buses Leaving Robeson Affair Stoned by Mob

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Eight Nisei from New York City escaped serious injury on Sept. 4 at Peekskill, N.Y. as they, together with 15,000 other concertgoers, ran a gauntlet between 1,000 rock-throwers who lined the only exit from the abandoned golf course which was the scene of the Paul Robeson concert, the Nisei Progressives reported this week.

The Nisei Progressives indicated that the eight Japanese Americans had attended the concert as a gesture in support of the principles of free speech and free assembly which they felt had been violated by the mob action which prevented Robeson's appearance in Peekskill the week before.

Several of the Nisei suffered minor injuries as the windows of autos in which they were riding were shattered by rocks and boulders.

The Nisei Progressives said that Miss Yatch Oshima, Chiye Mori, Caroline Ogata, Motoko Ikeda, Tomoko Ikeda, Amy Hiratsuka, Reiko Urabe and George Harada were among those attending the concert.

Miss Oshima, who was in Honolulu on Dec. 7, 1941, said later that the outbreak of violence at Peekskill gave her the same sense of unreality that the Pearl Harbor attack had given—that this just wasn't taking place.

The Nisei group attending the concert was among the late arrivals and reached the Hollow Brook golf course, scene of the concert, after a parade of veterans from the American Legion and several other organizations past the entrance had been concluded.

As the Nisei group, together with other bus passengers, got off the vehicle and walked down the narrow entrance to the golf course, they were set upon by the protesting group. Epithets reflecting on the ancestries of the concertgoers, including the word "Jap," were hurled. Miss Ikeda was kicked in the leg while Miss Ogata's hair was pulled. Others were spat upon.

The Nisei Progressives protested that the police who were on hand to guard the concert did nothing to stop this demonstration.

By the time the eight Nisei from the bus reached the concert grounds they found that the concert was over and they were told to return to their buses without having time to partake of the picnic lunches they had brought.

The first buses to leave escaped serious damage but late buses and cars were forced to run the rock-throwing gauntlet and their windshields and most of their windows were shattered and the bodies of many of the cars were seriously damaged. Four persons were seriously injured and 100 others were treated for injuries as a result of the violence.

Seek Foster Homes for Nisei Children in Los Angeles Area

Report Six Children Of Japanese Ancestry Also Up for Adoption

LOS ANGELES—Six children of part-Japanese ancestry are up for adoption and 12 children of Japanese descent need foster homes, Sam Ishikawa, Pacific Southwest regional director of JACL ADC, reported this week.

These children are now in the care of private welfare agencies and a number of these agencies are now considering ways to have these children placed in individual homes, Ishikawa indicated.

He said that the 12 children in foster homes are being cared for by families of Caucasian or Negro ancestry and added that the agencies concerned desire to place these children in foster homes of similar racial background. He added that these children were originally placed in foster homes because of the inability of parents to care for them because of illness, separation, finances or other reasons.

Ishikawa said that the JACL ADC was calling a meeting on behalf of the Los Angeles County Bureau of Adoptions on Sept. 14 at 7:30 p. m. at the Miyako Hotel in order to acquaint officials of the JACL and other Nisei organizations, as well as ministers of Buddhist and Christian churches with the procedures and requirements for adoption or for the placing of these children in foster homes.

Elizabeth Lynch, director of the Los Angeles County Bureau of Adoptions; Lawrence C. Schreiber, Deputy Superintendent of Charities, and Chiye Shigekawa, social worker, will speak at the meeting. A motion picture, "Nobody's Child," also will be shown.

Northern California, Nevada Chapters May Meet in Bay City

SAN FRANCISCO—The Northern California-Western Nevada JACL district council convention may be held in San Francisco in late October or early November, Ted Hirota, district council chairman, reported this week.

The cabinet of the San Francisco chapter tentatively has accepted the offer to sponsor the district convention.

Scotty Tsuchiya Opens New Art Studio

SAN FRANCISCO — Scotty Tsuchiya, San Francisco art dealer and former JACL staff member, this week opened a new art studio at 1367 Post st.

Tsuchiya was the first postwar Los Angeles representative of the JACL.

Toru Matsumoto Will Teach at Rikkyo

SAN FRANCISCO — Toru Matsumoto, author of "A Brother is a Stranger" and "The Seven Stars," left San Francisco last week for Japan, where he will teach at Rikkyo university.

Final Burial Rites Held for Nisei Killed in Okinawa

SEATTLE — Final burial rites were held on Sept. 3 for T/4 Shunichi Bill Omoto who was killed in an airplane crash on Okinawa on Aug. 13, 1945.

T/4 Imoto was en route to what was to have been his final military assignment when he was killed.

Memorial services were held in the Buddhist church and burial was in the Veterans Memorial Cemetery with the Rev. T. Ichikawa officiating at both rites.

T/4 Imoto was born at Harding, Wash., on Feb. 14, 1915 and received his early education in Japan. He returned to the United States and completed his schooling in Seattle.

He was first inducted into the army in 1941 but was discharged in 1942. He was recalled into service the following year.

At the time of his death he was attached to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service in Manila.

He is survived by his brothers, Yoshitada Imoto and Hisakichi Tamaki, both of Seattle, and a sister, Mrs. Tokiko Kine of Japan.

Honolulu Japanese Chamber Group Votes Non-Communist Oath for Membership

Report Hawaii Nisei Forced to Defend Selves Against Unfair Accusations Regarding Loyalty Despite Brilliant Record Made During War

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—A striking parallel is shaping up here in the way the Japanese, particularly the Nisei, have had to defend themselves against unfair accusations about their loyalty.

Before World War II came, the Nisei were pressured into repeating publicly and loudly that they were not disloyal to the United States. That was when Japan was a potential enemy.

Today, the Nisei are feeling the pressure to declare that they are not Communists. This is because of the Communist "scare."

The Nisei's brilliant battle record proved the loyalty of Japanese Americans in World War 2. No one today challenges them on that point.

But now, only four years after V-J Day, the Nisei in Hawaii are practically being forced to "prove" themselves again, this time on the Communist issue.

This situation is pointed up this week by an unprecedented action taken by the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce. The membership at a meeting has voted to require that all present and future members take a non-Communist oath. This compulsory requirement will go into effect as soon as the non-Communist pledges are printed.

The majority of the chamber's 450 members are Nisei. A chamber official says the Butler report and other statements have spread the impression that Communism is breeding among the Orientals in Hawaii, especially among the Japanese. The reason for the non-Communist oaths, he explains, is to overcome this false impression.

He says that it is embarrassing to the Japanese to know that the only avowed Communist in the islands today is a Nisei, Charles Fujimoto, though even the most ardent anti-Communist acknowledges that only a small fraction of the Japanese population are sympathetic to Communists.

(Governor Ingram M. Stambaugh, bitter enemy of Communists, says there are about 200 known Communists in Hawaii and several hundred more sympathizers.)

The non-Communist oath is a follow-through of the Japanese Chamber's resolution, adopted July 15, condemning Communism and supporting the "American form of democratic government and system of free enterprise."

Copies of that resolution went to President Truman and congressional leaders. The chamber reports that the White House and senate and house officials have replied with warm praise for the stand taken by the Japanese business and professional men. The resolution was even inserted into the Congressional Record, the chamber says.

Thus encouraged, the chamber's board of directors recently decided

to call for the non-Communist oath. At a semi-annual meeting of the membership this week, attended by nearly 100 members, the directors submitted a motion to require the oaths of all members. The motion, a spokesman reported, was adopted unanimously without objections from the floor.

The spokesman acknowledged that the action is drastic but remarked, "We don't want any Communists in our organization. That's fundamental."

A Nisei attorney, who is a director of the Japanese Chamber, commented that the chamber's action may be criticized as "just a lot of words," without any real effect. "But that's the only available method we have for combating the false ideas that Communists are signing up a lot of Japanese."

The best course, he explained, would be for the Japanese to assimilate so completely into the entire community that racial distinctions would be minimized.

"But we can't wait for the future. We are caught between two fires," he summed up.

Final Rites Held For Sentaro Sumi

Sentaro Sumi, 70, was fatally injured on Sept. 3 when he was struck by an automobile while crossing Ninth South street at the intersection of First West in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Sumi, a resident of the United States for the past 18 months, was a former resident of California.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Grace Yonezu, Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Shigeko Kobayashi, California.

Funeral services were held on Sept 8 in Salt Lake City.

Boy Scouts Take Parade Honors

MONTEREY, Calif.—The drum and bugle corps of San Francisco's Nisei Boy Scout troop 12 took third place in the Monterey Centennial parade Sept. 3.

The corps won a \$45 cash prize.

Red Tape Delays Arrival in U. S. Of Twin Daughters of War Bride

SEATTLE—A long-awaited joyous reunion of parents and twin daughters from half-way round the world failed to materialize in Seattle this week, delayed by a last-minute loop of official red tape.

Teiko and Yoshiko, 4-year old daughters of Mrs. Yoshi Hoshikara Higo Carpenter, will have to wait at least another week before they can board a transpacific plane at Yokohama to rejoin their mother and American stepfather in the United States.

David Bailey Carpenter, an instructor at the University of Washington, learned of the disappointing delay on Sept. 5, after all emotions and preparations were keyed to the expected arrival of the youngsters aboard the weekly Monday flight of the Pan American World Airways plane from Japan.

Carpenter and his 28-year old Japanese wife have waited 18 months to see the twins again. Now it is unlikely the stepfather will be in Seattle to greet the tiny sisters, even if they are aboard next week's plane.

Carpenter has accepted a position as assistant professor of sociology at Washington University in St. Louis, and was scheduled to

leave this week for his new post. His wife will remain here as long as necessary to welcome the twins, her daughter by a former marriage to a Japanese naval officer who was listed as dead or missing in action before the twins were born.

An act of Congress was required for a waiver of regulations to permit entry of the little Japanese girls into the United States under the guardianship of their stepfather. President Truman signed the legislation on Aug. 8.

But the waiting still is not over. "I have satisfied the immigration authorities, but the American consulate in Yokohama is holding the children for my affidavit assuring support," Carpenter explained.

Carpenter spent \$30 on a cable informing the consulate that he had airmailed the affidavit, but the twins will not be released until the document reaches Yokohama, he learned.

The mother of the twins married Carpenter when he was in Japan serving on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff. She and their son, Gary, were permitted to accompany Carpenter when he returned to the United States. The twins were left behind with Mrs. Carpenter's parents.

Most People Have Linguistic Neurosis, Says Prof Hayakawa

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Most people suffer from a "more or less grave linguistic neurosis" caused by the teaching of "correct" grammar.

This is what S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist and professor of English at the Illinois Institute of Technology said Sept. 7 at the meeting at Stanford university of the Modern Language Association of America.

"Most Americans," he told the conference of 1000 American college teachers, "suffer from anxiety neurosis when it comes to English grammar."

"The most common result of the teaching of English and composition is not the creation of good writers and speakers but the creation in most of the public of a lifelong fear of grammatical errors.

"Burdened as a result of criticism by their teachers, the students depart from school, feeling like those puritans who felt that whatever was fun must be sinful, that whatever sounds natural must be wrong."

Hayakawa suggested, as a remedy, that students criticize each other's work while the teacher keeps quiet.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Action on the Walter Resolution

Prospects for the completion of congressional action on legislation for equality in naturalization brightened considerably this week with the advice that the Walter resolution will be on the agenda of the full Senate Judiciary Committee which meets on Monday, Sept. 12.

The Walter resolution, introduced by Rep. Francis Walter, D., Pa., when it appeared that the more extensive Judd bill, with its controversial clauses affecting West Indian immigration and the entry of Chinese and Filipino wives, might get snarled in the Senate, was passed by the House on June 6. Since that time it has been caught in the legislative log-jam created in the Judiciary Committee by the refusal of its chairman, Sen. Pat McCarran, to act on the pending displaced persons bill.

It is quite possible that both the Judd bill and the Walter resolution may have been stymied as far as this session of the 81st Congress is concerned had it not been for recent activity by the JAACL Anti-Discrimination Committee in impressing upon senators and upon influential private citizens the imperative necessity of granting to the resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other residents of this country.

The Walter resolution, which will have the effect of law once it is passed by the Senate and signed by the President, provides simply that the right of naturalization shall not be denied, or abridged because of race.

With Congress already restless in its anxiety to adjourn, there is little possibility that the Judd bill can be reported out of committee in time for Senate action. On the other hand some action on the Walter resolution seems assured and there is some hope that it will be placed on the Senate calendar this week, provided that committee action is completed in time.

The wholesale support accorded the provisions of the Walter resolution, both in Congress and out, seems to assure that there would be no difficulty in obtaining passage provided that it was put to a vote. However, because of the lateness of the session the only hope for passage at this time appears to be through the consent calendar. Under the rules governing the passage of legislation on the consent calendar a single objection will be enough to delay passage of the resolution.

Whatever the immediate outcome of legislative activity on the Walter resolution, it is clear today that America's foreign-born residents of Japanese ancestry are on the threshold of achieving the equal status which has been their dream since their arrival in the United States.

Effects of the Denman Decision

The blistering denunciation of the mass evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in 1942 from the Pacific coast by Judge William Denman, chief justice of the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, has raised the possibility of a new test case on the evacuation itself.

Such a test case already has been suggested by such legal authorities as Yale's Prof. Eugene V. Rostow who considers the Supreme Court's wartime decision validating racial mass evacuation as establishing a dangerous precedent and who has recommended the initiation of a new case to provide the nation's highest court with an opportunity to reverse its findings.

From a practical standpoint, however, it would seem that it would be difficult to find a case which would be a direct test of the evacuation itself, since it is now seven years and more since Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt issued his proclamation for mass evacuation. Gen. DeWitt's order, according to Judge Denman, reflected a "Nazi-like doctrine of inherited racial enmity."

Judge Denman's condemnation of the mass evacuation policy was delivered as the appellate court affirmed a lower court decision which restored the rights of citizenship to three Los Angeles housewives who had renounced their United States nationality while confined at the Tule Lake segregation center in 1945. Judge Denman's decision affirmed the findings of the lower court that the renunciations were a direct result of the mass evacuation policy.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which devoted its lead page to the Denman decision on Sept. 4 recalled that Judge Louis Goodman of the U. S. district court in San Francisco had stated in a similar case last year: "It is shocking to the conscience that an American citizen be confined without authority and then, while so under duress and restraint, for his Government to accept from a surrender of his constitutional heritage."

It was also a question this week whether the Government would appeal the renunciants' case to the Supreme Court. Although the Government is anxious to have the status of the renunciants, whose claim to American citizenship has been upheld in the Federal district and appellate courts, settled once and for all, there was also the possibility that the Supreme Court would use the cases, as Judge Denman did, to comment on the legality and morality of racial mass evacuation.

From Capitol Hill: Quiet Time in Washington

By I. H. GORDON
Washington D. C.

This is a quiet time of the year in Washington. Summer is ending; fall has not yet begun. Instead of a bright sparkle in the air; a touch of glorious fall color, and those long, lazy Indian Summer days of the high mountain country, the season is changing slowly and sullenly. There is something almost soggy about fall's approach in the low, humid climate of the middle Atlantic.

Perhaps this weary spirit of the air has had its affect upon Congress.

Senators snap and snarl at each other. In the House, Representatives have simply called it quits for a while, and once every three days a handful make a mock ceremony out of meeting then recess for another three days.

Even the monumental meeting of British and American leaders to solve the economic snarl of England has had virtually no effect upon the general atmosphere and prevailing sense of irritability.

Everyone seems to be waiting—waiting for a change of pace, a change of climate, perhaps, to restore to the nation's capital a new sense that much of the world's destiny rests, so snappishly these days, here.

The Peekskill riots have had a sobering affect in Washington where, in a certain, large sense, they have had their genesis.

There are some who question whether or not our long and, as it has been characterized, hysterical anti-Red drive, has not degenerated to the status of a Salem witch hunt. Because suddenly, like a ghostly warning of the Salem hunts, the accusers have turned out to be juveniles perverted by an over-dose of adult fears and hates which now is manifesting itself in our modern boys and girls pointing the finger and screaming crazily at "Commies" instead of "witches."

Legislatively, the Anti-Discrimination Committee's work in Washington again may be nearing one of its peak moments. Each such moment, in the past, has been characterized by passage of a piece of legislation of major importance to persons of Japanese ancestry.

There are two major bills before the Senate today dealing with problems of immigration or naturalization, the Judd bill and Walter resolution, both so completely familiar to the Nisei and Issei of America.

In the last few weeks, the prime efforts of the ADC have swung somewhat away from the Judd bill and focused more and more upon the Walter resolution,

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Little Tokyo's Underworld

There was a time when Little Tokyo had an underworld.

In the records of the Los Angeles police and of the police of several other coast communities are murder cases which are yet to be closed. The records tell of bullet-ridden bodies found on a lonely beach, of shots fired from moving cars, of men killed in the night.

Some months ago a man was arrested in Los Angeles and charged with a murder committed 25 years before, in 1924. This Issei was a businessman, a church-goer. Investigation soon disclosed that someone had blundered. The suspect's name was the same as that of a man wanted for questioning at the time the bodies of two gamblers were found. The mistake was regrettable and its innocent victim spent two uncomfortable days in prison before he could convince the police of the error. The incident also showed that the police have long memories and cases of a quarter-century ago have not been forgotten.

Actually the acts of violence were only sporadic and occurred at times when there was a contest for power within the underworld organization. It is probably true that there was less resort to acts of violence in this Little Tokyo underworld than in other comparable areas, since Department of Justice records show the resident population of Japanese ancestry to be one of the most law-abiding of racial groups in the United States, in spite of the existence of an underworld organization. In the last year before the evacuation there were 570 criminal offenses

which would grant citizenship to all legal immigrants.

There is little doubt that, despite fast and favorable House action on the Judd bill as well as the Walter resolution early in the year, it will not be permitted to come up for a vote in the Senate. It has been blocked by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

But the Walter resolution has been receiving increasingly favorable attention.

It is possible that action on this particular measure may come sooner than many would suspect.

Sen. Pat McCarran, the Democrat from Nevada who heads the Judiciary Committee, has indicated to several friends recently he is favorably disposed towards the Walter resolution. Those friends have been mostly among his constituents, where, naturally, they are of significant importance to any Senator. This very fact gives the Senator's words increased weight.

JAPANESE AMERICAN

By IWAO KAWAKAMI

(behold this fragment: the obscure beginnings on the western shore)
lets play bing bang
—when I heard your voice on the phone
(where are the hell-diggers? gone with the gold gouged from Placer hills)
no milk no cookie
—and the night is kind to those in love
(the green hounds running through Livingston, Sacramento and Fresno)
see new shoe see
—the empty room warm with your presence
(lamps geaming on Issei working at nights in a tomato patch)
monkey saw moo moo
—an earring is lost somewhere in this garden
(flowing water and the scarred hands of cannery workers)
three little kittens have lost their mittens
—say you love me always always say it
(cold sweetness of grapes on frosty mornings—the tall vines of Lodi)
round round the top goes
—and where does one meet love? where?
(Laughter in a Florin store—phonograph music from a barber shop)
night night kiss mommy
—the only heaven of being together
(and these are walkers and riders in the dust—these have washed their eyes with backs to the sunset)

charged against the 126,500 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, or an annual crime rate of only 4.5 per 1000 persons. Of the total of 570 offenses charged, nearly one-half were for gambling and drunkenness. There were only 5 cases of criminal homicide, 5 of robbery and 35 sex offenses, making the Japanese American community one of the best behaved in the nation.

This Little Tokyo underworld which existed before war and evacuation was dominated by the Tokyo Club, a coastwise organization which dealt in both legitimate and illegitimate activities. In Los Angeles its focal activity was the operation of a gambling club but its agents, particularly in the prohibition era in the 1920s, also acted as fixers and liaison men with corrupt police and civic officials. Thus the Tokyo Club had a vested interest in the maintenance of a corrupt city administration and in this regard it supported the candidacies of men who would not tamper with the status quo.

The Tokyo Club dealt in booze and vice (which is the polite journalistic euphemism for prostitution) but its main interest was in gambling. It was active wherever money flowed freely—in the fishing towns after the boats had come in and the men had been paid, in harvest camps and in farming communities like Guadalupe or Walnut Grove.

Tokyo Club money also sponsored a number of legitimate business enterprises and its influence was strong enough to intimidate most of the Japanese vernacular newspapers. Rare was the editor who would raise his pen against the Tokyo Club.

The Tokyo Club thus was a factor in community affairs. Its leaders often gave freely to worthy causes and, during the bleakest days of the depression in the early 1930s, it maintained a nightly breadline.

Because it thrived on reaction and corruption, the Tokyo Club opposed progress and reform, both within and outside the Japanese community. Its activities and influence diminished in Los Angeles following the defeat of the Shaw machine and the election of Mayor Fletcher Bowron in the late 1930s. The advent of the reformers in Los Angeles politics had its reverberations in Little Tokyo and was followed by the arrest and trial of some Tokyo Club leaders on a kidnapping charge, featuring violence and bribery and the involvement of at least two police officers in a plot which was reminiscent of a Hollywood scenario.

It may be that the Tokyo Club and similar groups would have eventually died of economic malnutrition. The war and evacuation, of course, destroyed their network of illegitimate activities. There is no evidence that any such underworld organization, with the scope and activities of the Tokyo Club, has been organized since the war.

The Tokyo Club operated within the West Coast Japanese community in much the way that the Mickey Cohens are accused of doing on a larger scale. In each case the connivance of some corrupt public officials was a necessary factor. There was always the need for a fix.

There were frequent contests for power within the Tokyo Club and some of these struggles erupted into violence. The murder of a Tokyo Club official in San Francisco in 1934, never officially solved, may be attributed to one of these periodic scrambles for the spoils. One of the sieges of violence occurred in the mid-1930s when an east coast group attempted to move in on the organization.

There is an ironic sidelight in that a number of the Tokyo Club's leaders were arrested following Pearl Harbor and interned as "dangerous enemy aliens." Because they had been reactionary in their political attitudes, they had established some contact with Ja-super-nationalist elements in Japan. It was on this ground that these men were interned. It was something like sending Capone to Alcatraz for an income tax infraction. It is believed that several of these men repatriated to Japan at their first opportunity.

MINORITY WEEK

Jeanne Crain Learns About Race Problems

Jeanne Crain, one of Hollywood's most attractive young stars, is generally identified with college girl roles. This is the year, however, when Miss Crain is getting her diploma from Twentieth Century Fox. "It's high time, too," she says, "for five years now, I've been going to college, on the screen, that is—and it's time that I graduated."

In a guest column for Jimmie Fidler last week Miss Crain said that with her role as the Negro girl in Darryl Zanuck's "Pinky" she feels that she is "now out in the world of acting on my own."

Jeanne Crain learned a lot about race discrimination, one of the major problems of our time, as she performed in "Pinky," the picture which was inspired by Cyd Ricketts Summer's novel, "Quality," the story of an intelligent young Negro girl who falls in love with a white doctor, played in the film by William Lundigan.

"Pinky" does not offer any patent solution to the race problem, says Miss Crain, but it does assail "a type of bigotry that should have been uprooted from the American scene a long time ago."

During the production of the film the young actress had many heart-to-heart talks with Ethel Waters who plays her grandmother in the story.

"While the picture offers no solution, I do have an idea of my own that I think would work," says Jeanne Crain. "If parents would only keep their prejudices and intolerances to themselves for one generation—if the children could only grow up to think for themselves—I believe we would have a different world. As a mother, I feel this deeply. Children are democratic. They may have intense personal dislikes but that is always because of the other child as an individual and not because of his race or religion. They usually are not even conscious of another youngster's faith or his race. They accept their playmates for what they are as persons and like them or dislike them for that alone."

Compton Repudiates Arkansas Jim Crow

Compton College of Compton, Calif., which year after year has just about the best junior college football team in the nation, rates another distinction this week. Last week Compton officials announced the cancellation of a scheduled game with Little Rock junior college which had been scheduled for Sept. 17 in the Arkansas capital. Goldie Holmes, director of athletics at Compton, said that the game was cancelled because Little Rock officials were unwilling to let Negroes play in the game despite an earlier agreement to that effect. The Compton Tartars will open their season instead on Sept. 20 against Hutchinson Junior college in Kansas.

Last year the University of Nevada cancelled a game with a southern school for similar reasons, while Arizona State College at Tempe has a rule under which the Sun Devils refuse to play games with Texas members of the Border Conference who refuse to permit the use of Negro players. Last year the Sun Devils cancelled two Texas games and scheduled two Utah schools, Brigham Young and Utah State, instead.

Gonzales Knows Which Racquet to Use

The United Press indicated this week that the sensational victory of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales in winning the national tennis championship for the second straight year did not sit too well with some of the stuffed shirts who have a lot to say about American amateur tennis. Gonzales, of Mexican ancestry, is a minority group American who grew up on what the tennis moguls consider "the wrong side of the tracks." The tennis bigwigs think that Gonzales "doesn't know which fork to use." The Forest Hills tourney is usually followed by a big dinner at which the new champion is properly feted. Oscar Fraley of the U.P. reported that Gonzales and his wife had dinner alone following the championship match and that none of the officials came up to offer their congratulations.

Pancho Gonzales, however, received one of the greatest ovations accorded any tennis player from the 13,000 ordinary Americans who saw him come from behind to sweep the last three sets from the great Ted Schroeder.

It might be said that Pancho Gonzales, who grew up on the east side of Los Angeles certainly knows which racquet to use.

Jim Crow in the Mormon Capital

Salt Lake City is typical of many urban areas north of the Mason-Dixon line. The pattern of anti-Negro segregation, which is openly avowed in the Deep South, exists in Salt Lake and Negroes are refused service in restaurants, refused rooms in hotels and relegated to the balcony in movie theaters. Last year Negro delegates to a CIO convention were not permitted to ride the elevator at the Newhouse hotel and the CIO moved its convention elsewhere.

As far as we know all of Salt Lake's many Chinese restaurants refuse to serve Negroes (even the great and wonderful Louis Armstrong was refused the right to have a plate of chow mein in a downtown restaurant although the proprietor was aware of his identity) and Kenneth Spencer, the baritone, was not made welcome in a restaurant operated by a Japanese American. Despite the efforts of the JACL less than half of the 18 restaurants operated by persons of Japanese ancestry serve patrons without discrimination. These Japanese American restaurants, however, are just about the only ones which serve Negroes in Salt Lake City.

Last week the situation was recognized by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, which announced that the union would not schedule any truffer conventions in Salt Lake City "until equal accommodations are available for all delegates, regardless of race, color or creed." The CIO group announced that six Negro delegates had been refused service at the better hotels and restaurants in Salt Lake City.

On previous occasions such instances of discrimination had gone without notice but last week the Salt Lake Tribune, the city's largest newspaper, commented editorially on Sept. 3.

"While Salt Lake City smarts under the criticism (from the CIO union), enlightened citizens will regret far more the underlying causes," the Tribune said. "This religious capital in the clear air of the mountains, free from the traditional and historic tensions which plague many older communities, could well set the pace for genuine friendliness and tolerance."

"Action such as the packinghouse workers took should have a heartfelt effect. After all, most managers and operators are only following what they believe to be the dictates of the majority of their patrons when they resort to discrimination. When individuals and organizations make it known they prefer decent treatment for all, it helps remove the barriers."

"The stumbling blocks to good race relations and enlightenment will never be removed until people who object to them stand up courageously and make known their convictions and desires. They must be counted to offset the bigots and unenlightened who discriminate because of race, color or religion."

Death of a Newspaperman

Chinese Americans are mourning the untimely death on Aug. 29 of William J. Hoy, managing editor of the Chinese Press of San Francisco, at the age of 38. Mr. Hoy was a leading historian of Chinese life in the United States and had published more than a score of articles and monographs on Chinese American life, history and sociology. He served as an Army correspondent in China, Burma and India during World War II. He is the author of a history of the San Francisco Six Companies.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Seattle Unions and the Nisei

Seattle, Wash. Seattle in particular, and Washington in general, are considered tough union areas. Dave Beck and his Teamsters have developed a strongarm type of unionism that has given the labor movement a bad name. Before the war the Nisei, generally, were in the incongruous situation of being neither bird nor fish nor beast in the union movement. Sometimes they were forced to join Jim Crow unions in which they paid dues but received none of the union privileges, and often their bosses demanded—and got—kickbacks from the union wages they were required to pay the workers.

In some respects the situation has improved. In others, it's no better. An example of a change for the better is the case of the International Typographical union, before the war a tightly closed organization. Mac Kaneko and Tony Gomes have union cards and are working, with full union privileges, in one of the newspaper plants.

But take the case of more than a dozen Nisei down at the Main Fish plant. They have been denied membership in the fish workers union, although some of them were in the industry since before the war. The Kihara family, which runs the business, nonetheless follows the union pay scale.

The situation changes again down at South Bend, Wash., near the mouth of the Columbia river where George Mako Yanagimachi and his brother, Harry, run the new Washington oyster company. They encountered a little union hostility when they first moved into the area, but since then they've been completely accepted.

The Yanagimachis, Seattle-born and reared Nisei are now the largest Japanese American pro-

ducers of oysters in the state. Mako's men work according to union regulations, one of which provides for bank-to-bank pay. This amounts to the same thing as John L. Lewis's portal-to-portal pay. In the oyster workers' case, a man may put in only six hours of work, but gets paid for two additional hours spent in riding to and from the oyster beds in the company's boat.

Notes on Returned Evacuees

Odds and Ends: Some Nisei are holding down two jobs to make ends meet, or to try and build up a little capital so they can start businesses of their own. One Nisei, for instance, clerks in a grocery store during the day and works at the post office on the first night shift... After Colorado's brilliant summer sun, Seattle's sunshine seems thoroughly diluted by the ever-present overcast. And the high humidity makes drying laundry an all-day endeavor... The Japanese language school, now badly in need of paint, is still being used as a makeshift apartment house for returnees. Housing is still tight... For the large number of Japanese-operated cleaning and pressing shops, local Nisei and Issei are an unpressed lot. High humidity makes it hard to keep that crease in your trousers... Overheard at a Nisei Boy Scout troop meeting: The Nisei scoutmaster was telling the boys that anything could be accomplished by a little effort and to put over his point he declared, "I want you guys to remember there ain't no word like 'can't'..." There's a lot of Issei interest in the immigration and naturalization bill. They have contributed heavily to the JACL-ADC, and many have asked what we think about the present congress passing the Judd or Walter measures.

Vagaries

Boys Town . . .

Boys Town's one Nisei student appears in a scene in the MGM short subject, "City of Little Men," which tells of the amazing community which Father Flanagan founded on the outskirts of Omaha. The Nisei student came to Boys Town from a relocation camp, via Chicago... The film shows the interracial nature of the Boys Town community.

Treason Trials . . .

The "Tokyo Rose" trial, now in its tenth week, is believed to be the longest treason trial in history... Incidentally, Tomoya Kawakita, sentenced to death last year for his activities in a Japanese POW camp, is still awaiting word on his appeal of the Federal district court decision. A byproduct of the Kawakita trial has been recent cases involving stranded Nisei in Japan who have been sentenced to prison terms for falsification of passport applications for return to the United States. The Kawakita case resulted in a stricter policy on the part of the State Department in checking applications.

Drawing . . .

Helen and Ida Shimizu of Salt Lake City bought a ticket in drawing held last week by a local nurses group. Their dollar ticket won the big prize: a new Ford... The Sacramento JACL and the Nisei Post of the VFW occupy the top floor of the new Lincoln theater building in Sacramento. The theater, which opens soon, will be the biggest in the West End district with 800 seats. The JACL and VFW will have office quarters and space for socials... Ex-GI Lim P. Lee, Chinese American graduate of the Fort Snelling Japanese language school, is now in San Francisco with the juvenile court.

Prize Portrait . . .

Sueo Serisawa's \$1,000 prize painting at the California State Fair in Sacramento is a portrait of his wife, Mary, who has posed for many of her husbands paintings... Many of Yasuo Kuniyoshi's paintings are in the new exhibit now on view at San Francisco's De Young Museum... Leslie Nakashima, former Honolulu newsman and the first journalist to enter Hiroshima after the A-bomb explosion in 1945, is now United Press sports editor for Japan. Nakashima went to Tokyo in the early 1930s to work for the Japan Advertiser after working on the Star-Bulletin in Honolulu. He also was a candidate for the territorial assembly at one time.

Memorial . . .

Ambrose Uchiyama is on the staff of Architectural Forum. He formerly worked for Time magazine... A Kusaka Memorial Lecture series will be initiated at Princeton University in honor of

A Short Story:

THE GAMBLER'S FATE

By DEN MOREY

"I see you play the horses," the gray-haired man said as he climbed onto the stool beside me.

I had never seen him before and at the moment I didn't care to talk to anyone—much less a stranger—especially since I was busy studying the racing form, intending on going to the horse races in the afternoon. So, hoping that the man would take it as a hint and leave, I said to him rudely, "What if I do?"

But he didn't leave; in fact, he quickly gulped down the

cup of coffee that the waitress had just placed before him and shifted closer to me. "I hope you ain't married," he said.

Married? First race horses and now my matrimonial status. What was this guy leading up to? My thoughts tumbled out in words. "What has marriage got to do with race horses?" I demanded.

"Bein' a young fellow, you probably think it's none of my business what I'm thinkin', but let an old hand tell you somethin' about race horses and marriage. They just don't mix! I know because race horses broke up my marriage... Even as he talked tears began to flow from his tired eyes.

I had heard such stories time and time again and had always found that no one but the gambler himself was to be blamed if he lost his home, his wife, and even his life. Therefore, under ordinary circumstances, I wouldn't have hesitated a moment to ward him away, but something about this man stopped me from taking any positive action. Maybe it was because of those easy tears, maybe it was because of his shriveled face, or still, maybe, it was because he was talking to me as a father would to his own son. Whatever the reason, I resigned to listen. After all, I thought, I still had half-an-hour before I had to entrain for the track.

And I did listen to him very attentively. Surely, as I had guessed, his story was no different from that of any other horse-bit addicts—a man who couldn't keep himself from throwing his last cent on some broken-down nag. And the result was the same. Eventually the time came when his worldly possessions were a few pieces of furniture and his wife.

"... and that's when I woke up," he continued. "I realized that I had but two choices—either I had to give up horse betting or lose everythin'. But even a dying man gives out with a final kick

Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, the young physicist who drowned while swimming off a New Jersey beach in 1947. Dr. Kusaka, born in Japan and educated in British Columbia, received his U. S. citizenship through service in the army. At the time of his death he was engaged in important work on cosmic rays under the direction of Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

and I couldn't make myself quit without that final splurge.

"The furniture kept tantalizing my eyes. I decided to blow it on the last plunge."

"Didn't your wife object?"

"Sure did, but after much coaxin' she gave in. However, I swore before God that, win or lose, this was my final gamble. And when I told my wife about it, she actually believed me. In fact, she went to the races with me.

"The day started very well for me. In the first race I picked a 10-1 shot and it won handily. Somethin' told me to bet on a 10-1 shot again on the second race. I did. That horse won too. When I went to place my bet on the third race I had another 10-1 horse in mind—a filly named Black Beauty. However, my wife, havin' seen me win twice, had a different idea. She insisted I place all my winnings on a nag named Jasmine. 'Intuition', she said. But even a fool knows better than to gamble on a woman's intuition so—"

"So you bet on Black Beauty and Jasmine won?" I asked, prognosticating.

"Sure, I bet on Black Beauty but Jasmine didn't win. She did come in first but she was disqualified. Yeah, disqualified... As he talked, I could tell by his eyes that his mind drifted to the time of that race.

"It happened on the last turn," he continued, "Jasmine and Black Beauty were way ahead of the pack and were fighting for the lead. Black Beauty was on the rail and Jasmine was rubbing her. And suddenly it happened. One moment Black Beauty was a beautiful race horse; the next, just a crumbled heap. The accident faltered Jasmine's stride but she finished a couple lengths ahead of the pack. But because of what had happened, she was disqualified..."

"But was I disappointed with Black Beauty's loss? Of course not. I felt glad. Her loss and the loss of my money meant I could start a life anew. A clean slate—"

"Yet once you got over your new-found enthusiasm I guess you went back on your word, thereby forcing your wife to quit you," I concluded.

"No, that ain't true," he protested. "I've never gambled since that day; however, my wife, having actually seen Jasmine, a nag she picked on her intuition, win, kept on picking nags by intuition; therefore, I had to divorce her in order not to starve to death."

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Yonamine Scores as Hawaiians Defeat Wilmington Clippers

WILMINGTON, Del. — Wally Yonamine and Henry Abreau sparked the Honolulu Warriors to the first victory of their mainland barnstorming tour as the Hawaiians defeated the Wilmington Clippers of the American League, 21 to 0, on Sept. 1.

Yonamine, recovering from a slight concussion received in the Warriors opening game on Aug. 27 with the Jersey City Giants, scored the first Hawaiian touchdown on a 72-yard pass play from Lou Castro. Abreau scored the other two Honolulu touchdowns as the Warriors had little trouble

keeping the Clippers away from the goal line.

The injury to Yonamine was regarded as a major factor in the 28 to 14 defeat sustained by the Warriors at the hands of the Jersey City Giants of the American League. Yonamine was injured in the first half and was unable to continue. His substitute was responsible for three costly fumbles which led to Jersey City touchdowns.

The Warriors opened the season in Honolulu on Aug. 19 with a 7 to 0 victory over the Honolulu All-Stars.

'1000' Club Golfers Will Meet Visiting Hawaii Divot-diggers

LOS ANGELES—Golfing members of the Los Angeles JAC "1000" club will play host to members of the Honolulu 10-10 Golf Club in Los Angeles from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2.

A match has been scheduled for the afternoon of Sept. 29 at the Baldwin Hills course, starting at 12:30 p. m. Immediately before

Lieut. Kuwabara Attends Army Meet On Interpreters

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA, JAPAN: 1st Lt. Harry H. Kuwabara, 1g4 W. 1st South St., Salt Lake City, Utah of the 25th Division Language Section has just returned from a two-day meeting of language officers held both in Yokohama and Tokyo.

Discussed at the meeting was the very critical problem of obtaining sufficient competent language personnel, the problem of linguist classification and training, and the problem of utilizing to the fullest extent the presently available Japanese language personnel.

High Praise Given Citizen Encampment

DENVER, Colo. — High praise for the Encampment for Citizenship in New York was given by Douglas Taguchi of Rocky Ford on his return to Colorado recently.

Taguchi attended the annual encampment under a National JACL scholarship.

"I only wish more Nisei could have attended the encampment," Taguchi said.

He noted that six Nisei were registered, the majority attending on JACL scholarship.

Designed to help prepare young people for responsible, informed leadership and effective citizenship the encampment is sponsored by the American Ethical Society of New York.

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Sports Shorts:

Nisei Bowling Biggest Team Sport

As it is with other Americans, bowling is the biggest team sport among the Nisei. There are approximately 300 Nisei bowling teams in the continental United States in about 40 leagues none of which are sanctioned because of the racially discriminatory policy of the American Bowling Congress. As has been pointed out on numerous occasions, bowling today is the only major sport which draws a race or color line in its national championships. The biggest Nisei bowling event is the annual National JACL tourney which will be held in San Francisco next year after three years in Salt Lake City.

None of the JACL leagues and most of the other Nisei leagues do not discriminate. In fact, there is only one reported instance of a Nisei bowling league refusing to accept a player because he was not a Nisei. * * *

Umpire Decides Nakamura Is Irish

Jiro Nakamura, the Modesto Reds' southpaw hurler already has earned the sobriquet of "Gabby" from newsmen covering the California State league because of his disinclination toward conversation. Now they may be calling Nakamura "Irish" because Umpire Elmer Manarkey got his signals crossed in last Sunday's game between the Reds and the Stockton Ports. When Nakamura went in to pitch for Modesto in the fourth inning, Manarkey came over to the press box and announced: "McNamara now pitching for Modesto" . . . John Peri observed in the Stockton Record that if Umpire Manarkey really felt the situation required an Irish touch he should have called the Nisei hurler "Glockamura." * * *

Two Nisei Finish First Pro Season

Nakamura and Hank Matsubu, the first Nisei in pro baseball for a long while, finished their seasons this week as the California State League, one of the fastest Class C organizations in the country, wound up its regular season. Modesto, incidentally, finished in seventh place, just about where the team was when Matsubu and Nakamura joined them.

The jury is still out whether Nakamura can make the grade. Streaks of wildness plagued the young southpaw this season. Nakamura, who once struck out 21 men in a single game while pitching for San Mateo JC two years ago, showed he could wing it by the batters and had a comparatively large number of "K's" for the innings he pitched since joining Modesto.

Matsubu undoubtedly will be back next season. The versatile backstop, who also played outfield and second base for Modesto during the season started slowly with the willow but but was starting to meet the ball during the last weeks of the season and brought his average up near the .250 mark.

Both Nakamura and Matsubu came in cold in mid-season from amateur and semi-pro ball and probably will benefit with a chance at spring training and a full season. * * *

Two Pitchers May Be Pro Ball Prospects

Two Nisei pitchers who may get into play-for-pay baseball next year are George Goto of Placer and Junius Sakuma of Suisun. Both have GI baseball backgrounds and it was while pitching overseas that both caught the eyes of baseball experts. Goto pitched his team to the Far Eastern regimental championship, while Sakuma was a star in the U. S. Army league in Japan. Sakuma incidentally, is reported to have the promise of a tryout with the Brooklyn organization.

Isono of San Fernando for ten hits to win, 10 to 7, behind the pitching of John Horio. On Labor Day Mas Kinoshita, the Zebras' stylish southpaw, gave up only six hits as the San Jose team won, 13 to 5. Previously the Zebras have taken four straight from the Harbor Skippers.

San Joaquin Nisei, Issei Win Awards at California State Fair

SACRAMENTO — With the entries of Issei and Nisei farmers winning a large share of the blue ribbons, the San Joaquin County exhibit won the first place prize as the best and most complete agricultural and horticultural entry at the State Fair in Sacramento last week.

The San Joaquin County entry also won the special award as the most outstanding exhibit in the buildings.

The exhibit was built and super-commissioned. The root and plant vegetable division, in which farmers of Japanese ancestry won most of their prizes, was displayed by Harry Itaya of French Camp.

The prize-winning growers of vegetables included: Green asparagus, T. Shima, Delta, 1st; white asparagus, T. Shima, Delta, 1st; Broccoli, Y. Itaya, French Camp, 1st; flat cabbage, Kaneishi, Linden, 1st; round cabbage, S. Watanabe, Stockton, 1st; Swiss chard, K. Hamamoto, French Camp, 1st;

green cucumber, J. Masuda, Linden, 2nd; lemon cucumber, S. Tanaka, French Camp, 2nd; gherkins, Engle, Escalon, 1st; beets, T. Shimamoto, French Camp, 1st; half-corn carrots, T. Tanaka, French Camp, 2nd; long carrots, B. Watanabe, French Camp, 3rd; short carrots, F. Soliven, French Camp, 2nd; green onions, K. Yamasaki, French Camp, 1st; parsnips, H. Nonaka, French Camp, 1st; Dikon, K. Yamasaki, French Camp, 1st; red radishes, K. Hamamoto, French Camp, 1st; flat turnip, I. Hisatomi, French Camp, 1st; globe turnip, T. Sato, French Camp, 1st; Japanese egg plant, Y. Hisatomi, French Camp, 1st.

San Joaquin county entries won a total of 37 1st place awards, 11 2nd awards and 6 3rd prizes. The county also won 11 sweepstakes trophies for cling peaches, fre peaches, plums, prunes, wine and table grapes, plant vegetables, root vegetables, seeds, tomatoes, walnuts and almonds.

JACL Coordinating Council Urges Nisei Voters to Register

LOS ANGELES—Registration of Nisei voters by the September 15th deadline was urged by the Los Angeles JACL Coordinating Council which met Sept. 1 in the JACL office.

Voters were reminded that if they did not vote in the last election, they need to register again for the coming elections which will be held on November 8. In this election there will be a number of important items such as bond

issues and constitutional amendments which will be on the ballot.

Nisei voters should register at their nearest registration booth the Council advised. Information as to the nearest office can be obtained by calling the Registrar of Voters at MUtual 9211, Ext. 2000.

The Los Angeles JACL Coordinating Council elected Bill Takei as Chairman of the Coordinating Council. He pledged to strengthen the Coordinating Council to better serve the Los Angeles Japanese community needs.

The Coordinating Council was given up-to-the-minute news from Washington on JACL legislative efforts and progress on evacuation claims.

Elmer Uchida and Larry Nitta represented the West Los Angeles JACL Chapter; Dr. Roy Nishikawa and Miki Miyamoto, Southwest Los Angeles JACL; Bill Takei, East Los Angeles JACL; Eiji Tanabe, Downtown Los Angeles Business and Professional Men's JACL; Mike Masuda, Washington JACL Office, and San Ishikawa, Southern California Regional Office.

Nisei Florists Named to Board Of State Group

SAN FRANCISCO—Four Nisei are members of the board of directors of the newly-organized California State Florists Association which held its first annual convention in San Francisco on Aug. 29 and 30 at the KNBC studios.

The organization has a membership of 400 flower growers, wholesalers and retailers. Approximately 75 of the members are Nisei.

The board of directors includes Sam Sakai, president of the California Market, San Francisco; William Enomoto, national treasurer of the JACL and prominent peninsula nurseryman; Frank Kuwahara, manager of the Golden Gate Wholesale Florists, Los Angeles, and George Inagaki, national chairman of the JACL "1000" Club and Southern California gardenia specialist.

Among those attending the convention were Yoshimi Shibata of the Mt. Eden Nurseries and George Nakano, chrysanthemum grower.

Hosaka-Yamaguchi Troth Disclosed

REEDLEY, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. Soichi Hosaka of Reedley announced the engagement of their daughter, Ayako, to Noboru Yamakoshi of Chicago on Aug. 27 with the Rinban J. Motoyoshi officiating at the Hosaka home. A dinner followed at the Mei Ling restaurant in Dinuba, Calif. with relatives and close friends present. Masao Araki was the toastmaster.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Crystal City high school of Texas, and of the Kann Institute of Art in Hollywood. Until recently, Ayako served as religious chairman of the Los Angeles YBA. She won beauty honors when she was chosen queen of her high school and also reigned as the 1946 Central California LBA queen.

Noboru is a graduate of Poston Union high school, Arizona, and of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. He is presently operating an advertising art office in metropolitan Chicago. Being active in the Buddhist movement, he is the president of the Eastern Young Buddhist League and a cabinet member of the National Young Buddhist Coordinating Council.

A spring wedding is being planned by the couple.

New Nisei Firm Loads Food for Hawaii Firms

Foodstuffs Sent Under Separate Agreement With Longshoremen

SAN FRANCISCO — A newly organized Nisei firm, Taiyo Trading Corp., has handled the loading of a barge with a 4,000-ton cargo of foodstuffs for strikebound Hawaii the Nichi-Bei Times disclosed this week.

The barge was loaded here by members of the ILWU-CIO and was reported that striking Honolulu longshoremen have agreed to unload the cargo under an agreement with independent Honolulu firms which have agreed to pay the rate of \$1.72 cents an hour which has been demanded by the strikers.

The barge, towed by the tug Monarch, left on Sept. 4 for Honolulu and is reported to carry the largest shipment of food since the start of the five-months old strike.

The cargo will go to small Hawaiian business firms, many of which are nearly exhausted of food stocks. The shipment includes 10,000 sacks of rice, 7,000 sacks of potatoes, 5,000 sacks of onions, 10,000 sacks of feed, 20,000 cases of groceries and supplies of liquor, oranges, fruits and miscellaneous goods.

It was reported from Honolulu that employer groups which are now deadlocked with the union over the wage issue are protesting the action of small businessmen in reaching agreements with the union by agreeing to pay the \$1.40 rate or by agreeing to put the \$1.40 rate on the old \$1.40 rate and the \$1.72 scale, in escrow pending the end of the strike.

The San Francisco longshoremen who loaded the cargo receive the West Coast rate of \$1.72, which is the scale demanded by the Hawaiian dock workers.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tani a girl, Christine Kazuko, on Aug. 29 in St. Louis, Mo.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Koyama a girl on Sept. 5 in Salt Lake City.
 To Mr. and Mrs. James N. Tani a boy in Berkeley, Calif.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Uchida a girl in Berkeley.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Kanaki a boy in Seattle on Sept. 1.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Yamada a boy on Aug. 28 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jinhichi Hayashida, Florin, Calif., a boy on Aug. 26.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Koura, Port Blakely, Wash., a boy on Aug. 31.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Asazawa, Lincoln, Calif., a boy on Aug. 25.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Peter K. Hasegawa a boy on Aug. 16 in Sanger, Calif.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Shintaku a boy, Dennis Jon, on Aug. 3 in Napato, Wash.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Don Takashi Kawasawa a boy, Thomas Takashi, on Aug. 13 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuo Kido, Highland, Calif., a girl, Sharon Reiko, on Aug. 12.
 To Mr. and Mrs. David Takashi Masuoka a girl, Susan Naomi, on Aug. 14 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Nakagishi a boy, Toshiaki Dan, on Aug. 1 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Junjiro Shimizu, San Pedro, Calif., a boy, Akira Perry, on Aug. 14.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Sukiwoto a girl, Masako June, on Aug. 1 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Ben Tokoyaka a girl, Sharon Nebuko, on Aug. 19 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yamaguchi a girl, Cheryl Yoshiye, on Aug. 18.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Suyeki Yoshiga, Torrance, Calif., a boy, Gary, on Aug. 18.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shuichi

Hiramatsu, Norwalk, Calif., a boy, Steven Akira, on Aug. 22.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Setsuo Iwata a girl, Susan Kathleen, on Aug. 17 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ochi, 169 East 21st St., Idaho Falls, Ida., a boy on Sept. 2.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Shig Watanabe a girl, Jo Ann, on Aug. 30 in Denver.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kei Yoshida a boy, Steven Yoichi, on Aug. 18 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miyarara a boy, Brent Takashi, on Aug. 24 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Mizumoto, Long Beach, Calif., a boy, Stanley Shigekazu, on Aug. 23.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Kodama, Chicago, Ill., a boy on Sept. 3.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Bill M. Okubo, Brighton, Colo., a boy.
 To Mr. and Mrs. James M. Nakamura a girl on Aug. 21 in Stockton, Calif.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Nishikawa, Liberty Island, Calif., a boy, David Hiroyuki, on Aug. 26.

DEATHS

Sentaro Sumi, 70, on Sept. 3 in Salt Lake City.
 Mrs. Kenkichi Nakajima on Sept. 2 in Denver.
 Toshiko Shinagawa on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.
 Wataru Hasegawa, 58, on Sept. 1 in Seattle.
 Tyoko Yokozawa on Aug. 30 in Seattle.
 Mrs. Shigeyo Fujiki, 51, on Sept. 1 in Syracuse, Utah.
 Tomo Hatakeda, 57, on Sept. 4 in Hayward, Calif.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Misae Yanagihara and Toshiyuki Kawate in Denver.
 Daisy S. Todo, 23, and Yoshio Tomita, 25, in Seattle.
 Betty Y. Kanda, 22, and George S. Shioyama, 24, in Seattle.
 Kazuko Akaki, 20, and Charles Ikeda, 25, in Seattle.

Dick Kleeman to Stage Entertainment at Minnisei Social



MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Coming to Twin Cities Nisei entertainment circles will be the Minnisei Septennial dance social scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 17. A barrage of lively personalities, well-known in the Midwest area, will entertain during the dance at the YWCA Benton Hall beginning at 8:30 p.m.

The social is sponsored by the Twin City Nisei organ, Minnisei. Sam Hirabayashi and Esther Tsuboi are co-chairmen of the event. Emceeding the galaxy will be Dick Kleeman, ex-MISLS Pacific veteran and Minneapolis Tribune writer. Other committees preparing the program include: Decorations: Tomoko Kawakami, chairman; Margaret Matsushita, Judy Hayano, Myke Kosobayashi and Roy Tsuboi; Refreshment: Lorraine Hayashi, chairman; and Kenji Yoshino; Entertainment: Dick Kleeman, chairman; Publicity: Fumio Hangai, chairman; Judy Sawamura, Min Yoshida and Peter Ohtaki; Music: Mas Teramoto, chairman.

Chicago Music Club Will Hold Concert

CHICAGO—The Japanese American Music Club of Chicago will hold their annual fall concert on Oct. 22 at Kimball Hall. This will be the second concert since the formation of the club and proceeds will go into the scholarship fund. Alyce Mayeda is serving as chairman of the concert.

Aki Kawai Wins Chicago Tourney

CHICAGO—Aki Kawai defeated Shig Matsukawa, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2, to win the men's singles championship in the tournament sponsored by the Nisei Midwest Tennis club on Aug. 21. Notch Onishi won the women's crown by defeating Yuki Tamura, 6-3, 8-6. Tom Seno and Aki Kawai defeated Jiei Nakama and S. Teshiroge, 6-0, 8-6, to win the men's doubles.

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Chicago JACL Will Offer Free Evacuation Claims Service

CHICAGO, Ill.—The free evacuation claims filing service soon to be offered the Chicago Japanese community by the local JACL and ADC must have the complete cooperation of the public if it is to succeed, stated Committee Co-chairmen Noboru Honda, Tahei Matsumaga and Jack Nakagawa this week.

The dates and places for this service have been announced for Tuesdays, September 27, October 4 and October 11 at the Ellis Com-

munity Center at 4430 South Ellis, and Thursdays, September 29, October 6 and October 13 at the Chicago Resettlers Committee at 1110 North LaSalle. Registration will begin at 7:30 and end at 9:30 p.m.

Claimants wishing to take advantage of this free service are requested to come prepared with at least the following information: Alien registration card number if Issei; date of birth; WRA or WCCA identification number; addresses on December 7, date of evacuation and/or voluntary departure and all addresses after leaving military area (assembly center, relocation center and addresses after leaving relocation center); an itemized listing of property losses.

According to the official claims form of the Justice Department, "Your claim should contain the description of the property involved and a statement of all circumstances which you believe show that the damage or loss resulted from your evacuation—dates and costs of acquisitions, dates of loss and values at time of loss and all other information that may be helpful in determining your claim should also be included."

Trained personnel of more than thirty Nisei and Issei, including attorneys, interviewers and stenographers will assist the claimant in the following order:

1. Reception and registration
2. Interview (fill out claims form and prepare statement of claim)
3. Attorneys review and draft final claim statement
4. Secretarial service (stenographers will type out complete form)

The co-chairmen of the joint JACL-ADC evacuation claims committee emphasized again that this program is limited to small claims of \$2500 or less, and larger claims should be referred to attorneys.

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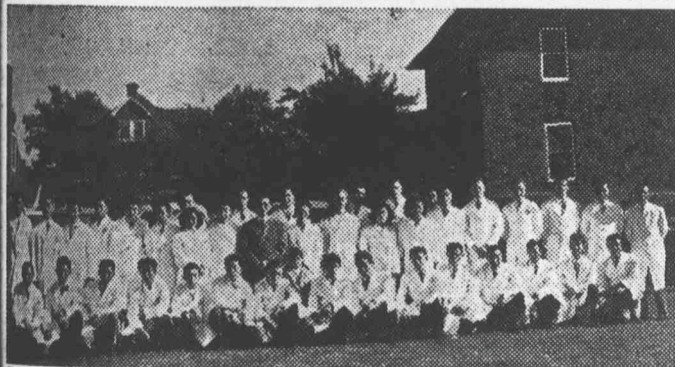
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Final Plans Made for Midwest District Meet in Ohio City

CLEVELAND, O.—It was announced this week by Chairmen Frank Shiba and Howard Tashima that all arrangements for the First Midwest District JACL Convention to be held here on the week-end of Sept. 17 have been completed.

Cleveland's Mayor Thomas A. Burke, Mike Masaoka, Hito Okada, Masao Satow, and Tats Kushiida, Midwest District JACL representative, have definitely agreed to come and address the assembly. Mayor Burke's welcome to the delegates and boosters, ADC Legislative Director Masaoka's speech, and the talks of the other personalities in attendance will be the focal points of the entire program, according to Shiba and Tashima.

With the convention only a few days away, interest in the queen contest is rapidly mounting. Lin Andow, attractive Cleveland miss, is to represent the local chapter. Chicago has announced that Julia Yoshioka, the Windy City's 1948 National JACL Queen contestant, will represent their city. Remaining Midwest chapters have not announced their candidates as yet, but keen competition is expected. After extensive interviewing by the judges, Mike Masaoka, Hito Okada, Masao Satow, Henry Tani, and Mari Sabusawa, selection of the queen will be announced at the

Grand Ball. Miyo Kunitake, 1948 Cleveland JACL queen, will perform the coronation of the first Midwest queen at which time the queen will be awarded a trophy in recognition of her victory.

In announcing the final plans, Chairmen Shiba and Tashima emphasized that the convention will be an elaborate affair. With centrally-located Hotel Carter as headquarters, used regularly for this purpose by other noted national organization conventions, the Cleveland JACL operation will be a gigantic enterprise. The city's choicest facilities have been secured, including the Cleveland Engineering Society's spacious lounge-bar, the Grantwood Country Club's golf course, and the entire Mercury Bowling building. Arrangements have also been made at Shaw Stadium to accommodate the tennis tourney participants, and the Redifer Sightseeing System has offered its services. The festive convention atmosphere will be complete to the last detail, including the provision of large convention badges and a photo-filled souvenir program to all registrants. Maintaining Cleveland's reputation as the "City of Conventions," the local JACL chapter has extended every effort towards the planning of a completely successful affair for all who attend.

Cleveland JACL Prepares for Convention



Nightly meetings are being held by committee leaders who are making final arrangements for the Midwest JACL district council convention which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio on Sept. 17 and 18. Included in this photo are (left to right) Kimbo Yoshitomi, dance master of ceremonies; Harry Kaku, transportation and reception; Heshi Miyake, banquet; Isam Yamakawa,

convention treasurer; Frank Shiba, convention chairman; Jimmy Akiya, sales committee; Gene Takahashi associate chairman; Betty Totsu, luncheon; Virginia Takahashi, registration; Alice Morihoro, program, and Min Iwasaki, pre-convention rally chairman.

Photo by Harlan Takahashi, Cleveland

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9 vials—5 gram 36.00

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Milwaukee Chapter Enjoys Picnics

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Members of the Milwaukee JACL chapter enjoyed two picnic outings this summer.

The first was held on June 26 at Kern Park and was attended by 125 persons.

The second was held at Jackson Park with an attendance of 88.

Prizes were donated by Schusters, the Boston Store and the Walheim Company, Milwaukee; S & I Co., Chicago, and the Rocky Mountain Pickle Company, Denver.

Ogden Team Wins Denver Tournament

DENVER, Colo. — The Ogden, Utah team won the Rocky Mountain baseball tournament championship on Sept. 5 when they defeated the Denver Merchants, 9 to 4.

Idaho Falls Bowling

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—The local JACL bowling league will open their season on Sept. 12 at 6:30 p.m. at the new Broadway Bowl.

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Harley Kusumoto Wins Singles Title

SAN FRANCISCO — Harley Kusumoto of Los Angeles, 1947 all-events champion of the National JACL tournament, took time off from his Northern California honeymoon to win the singles championship at the first Nisei State Fair bowling classic on Sept. 3 and 4.

Mike Murotsune and James Sakamoto of San Jose teamed to win the men's doubles, while the team title was taken by the unheralded SRC team of the Sacramento Nisei league.

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Autumn Nocturne

CHICAGO—An "Autumn Nocturne" dance will be sponsored by the Chicago YBA on Saturday evening, Sept. 21, at the Olivet Institute from 8 p.m.

Proceeds will go towards financing the Eastern Young Buddhist League's traveling minister program.

Molly Okita is general chairman and is being assisted by Shig K. tahata and George Katahira.

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