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PERSPECTIVES

HOUSING ACT REPEAL

There is a bill before the California Senate to repeal the State's fair housing law. It is authored by Senator Schmitz, a Birchmer from Orange County. More significant and unfortunate is the attitude of Senator Hugh Burns, who is quoted in the press as favoring repeal, because the people of California have spoken against the Rumford Act through their overwhelming endorsement of Prop. 13.

Being as temperate as I can, I find it disgusting that we continue to spin our wheels and invest our energies on this level. It is a commentary on our social conscience and progress, that more people are not concerned with positive efforts to improve, and ultimately eliminate, racial bias in housing, which we all know exists. Instead we choose to rant and rave about a mild law that has, on its record, made minimum impact upon a major social ill.

With due respect to the body appointed by former Governor Brown to study and make recommendations on this subject, I can see little benefit in their findings. We can create all the commissions we want, who can make suggestions that people can ignore, and have no more effect upon the problems than we ever had. The most significant aspect here is the suggestion that the injunctive power, now in the FEPC, be eliminated.

It is said that this is what frks people, so if we are to have a chance of saving the law, the injunctive power (very little used, incidentally) must go.

When we strip away all the fancy talk, it comes down to the unpleasant fact that certain interests and many Californians apparently do not want discrimination in housing made illegal.

It seems to me high time that the State be given credit for being a leader in moving forward, remember what that means in human relations. A recent commandment coined by Columnist James Reston seems fitting here, "thou shalt not be out of touch with the present and the future."

PROGRESS

In the context of the above, it is noteworthy that an open housing law has been approved by the Maryland legislature. As reported by the Washington JACL office, it is the first such law passed in a border state. Against such a backdrop it would be ironic if California abolishes its fair housing law.

I note that our Dayton Chapter is a charter member of the Dayton Council of Human Rights, just established. Interestingly, it is reported that the Chapter's role in the Council in its fight in the civil rights sphere is the "most meaningful." It is further stated that the Council's initial move is toward helping preserve the local anti-poverty program.

I remember that JACL involvement in the anti-poverty program was part of the civil rights resolution approved at San Diego. It would be very helpful to see reports by Dr. James Taguchi and Roy Sugimoto on this, as time goes on.

WELCOME

To Yosh Hotta, we extend a cordial and sincere welcome to our JACL staff. A Cal grad and retired Army major, Yosh brings administrative know-how, plus JACL experience, to us. I know that our program will be the better for his professional contributions.

Traveler checks

SAN FRANCISCO — Travelers going to Japan may purchase Sumitomo Yen Traveler Checks and also receive a courtesy card to facilitate cashing in Japan. Unused checks may be reconverted into dollars upon return.

High tribunal impressed by Nisei plea in Loving case

(Special to the Pacific Citizen) WASHINGTON — William M. Marutani of Philadelphia, national legal counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, participated in the historic oral arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, April 10, regarding the so-called anti-miscegenation laws of Virginia and 15 other States.

Although he participated as a friend of the court, he made a most effective and eloquent presentation, particularly concerning the anthropological and racist aspects of these laws that prohibit interracial marriages, according to veteran court observers who noted that subsequently Chief Justice Earl Warren in questioning the attorney for the Commonwealth of Virginia referred approvingly to both Marutani's brief and arguments.

Incidentally, the Clerk of the nation's highest tribunal could not recall that any other American of Japanese ancestry had ever argued a civil rights cause before the Supreme Court.

The Loving Case

At issue is the validity of the miscegenation marriage of Richard Loving, a white man, and Mildred Loving, his Negro wife, both residents of Virginia, in the light of that Commonwealth's prohibition not only against such interracial marriages but also leaving the State for such marriages. The Lovings visited Washington, D.C., for the purpose of marriage and were convicted of a crime on their return to their home in Virginia.

Philip J. Hirschkop and Bernard S. Cohen of Alexandria, Va., represented the Lovings, arguing that the Virginia laws were, in fact, an outgrowth of the institution of slavery and were designed to perpetuate white supremacy. They argued that the anti-miscegenation statutes violated both the equal protection clause and the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

R.D. McIlwaine III, Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth, argued that the legislative history of the 14th Amendment demonstrated that the Congress a hundred years ago did not intend that marriages be covered by that Amendment. And, even if it did, interracial marriages are sociologically and psychologically bad, imposing on the "victim" children of such marriages more than the usual strains and difficulties of ordinary childhood.

Marriage Partners

Hirschkop told the nine justices that "There is actually one simple issue—may a State proscribe (prohibit) a marriage between two consenting adults because of their race and race alone?" He went on to charge that the anti-miscegenation laws "are slavery laws, pure and simple . . . these laws rob the Negro of his dignity and his freedom . . . (they) are not concerned with racial integrity, but with racial supremacy."

Cohen was asked by Justice Potter Stewart whether there was any chance that the Virginia Legislature might repeal the miscegenation statutes, as Maryland's General Assembly recently did. Cohen replied that it would be political suicide for any legislator to propose such legislation.

Counsel for the Lovings ex-

pressed concern that the Court might apply a narrow ruling that would apply to the Loving case but would leave standing a number of other Virginia laws in the field, including one that calls for the issuance of a "certificate of racial composition" to those seeking to be married.

Virginia's Case

Virginia's Assistant Attorney General declared that the 14th Amendment's equal protection and due process clauses would never have been approved by Congress if those lawmakers thought that those provisions would be used to affect state control over interracial marriages.

He also argued that because there was considerable conflict among sociologists, anthropologists, and social scientists about the consequences of interracial marriages, the legislatures had the duty to determine their results and to regulate them for the public good.

When asked by the Chief Justice whether differences in religious beliefs would also permit the States to prohibit such marriages, McIlwaine insisted that the body of sociological evidence of the harms of interracial marriages were much more accepted than those relating to interreligious marriages.

Marutani Plea

Explaining that he was an American of Japanese ancestry, Marutani had the attention of the justices as he emphasized the difficulty of determining what a "straight Caucasian strain" was, noting that few, if any, people today are not without some mixed blood over the centuries of population movements, conquests, etc. His recital of authorities was impressive.

He stressed the racial character of the Virginia laws by asking what Virginia would think of a statute that required white persons to marry only Negroes, as against its current statute requiring white persons to marry only white persons, and Negroes to marry only Negroes.

He stated that the anti-miscegenation laws discriminated against the right of a white person to marry a person of any other race except white, as much as it discriminated against the right of a colored person to marry a white person. He debunked the racial integrity claim by noting that while whites could only marry whites, Negroes could marry Asians, Indians, and others.

Marutani Questioned

Chief Justice Warren asked Marutani whether he was advocating that as only whites could marry whites, so only Japanese should marry only Japanese, Indians only Indians, etc.

JACL's Legal Counsel quickly explained that he was urging that there be no restrictions against any marriages between races, since freedom of choice was involved. He said that declaring Virginia's miscegenetic laws void would not change what has transpired before, or require that persons of different races in the future who do not want to marry outside their race to do so, or infringe in any way on the freedom of individuals to choose their own spouses.

Justice Hugo Black asked (Continued on Page 2)



Carolyn Maruyama

No registration fee for PSWDC convention goes

BY FRANCES KITAGAWA
LOS ANGELES — Perhaps no JACL convention board has tried to stage a conference without some type of registration fee for delegates and visiting boosters.

So, the Venice-Culver JACL, hosts for the 1967 Pacific Southwest District Council convention being held May 5-7 at the Airport Marina Hotel, is embarking on a new venture of omitting a convention registration fee to assure a bigger attendance.

All they are asking is the straight admission fee for three special events: the 1000 Club dinner-dance whing ding on Friday night (\$6 per person), convention banquet-dance on Saturday (\$7.50 per person), and the convention Sunday luncheon (\$5 per person).

Tickets may be secured from the chapter by writing to 4566 Centinela Ave., Los Angeles 90066.

Carolyn Maruyama, daughter of the Shiro Maruyamas of the host chapter, will be convention hostess.

Whing Ding

At least five skits are being prepared by PSW chapters for the whing ding, which will be staged at the Kent Room at Airport Marina. Downtown and East Los Angeles are combining their talents. Pasadena, San Fernando, West Los Angeles and Venice-Culver are offering their own productions. Dinner will be served from 7:30 p.m.

Adding to the festivities will be Dr. Frank Sakamoto of Chicago, national 1000 Club chairman.

Victor Carter, president of the Japan America Society and prominent civic leader, will be the convention banquet speaker Saturday. Jim Horowitz's orchestra will play for the dance to follow. The social hour starts at 6, dinner at 7.

Jerry Enomoto of Sacramento, national JACL president, will address the Sunday delegates' luncheon, which will close the convention, if the business sessions being chaired by District Governor Ron Shiozaki are concluded. (Continued on Page 2)

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TEN CENTS

Unanimous supreme court favors late yen claimants

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — Reversing the decisions of two lower courts that the statute of limitations prevented some 4,100 Issei and Nisei depositors of the pre-World War II Yokohama Specie Bank from recovering their deposits, the Supreme Court of the United States held on Monday, April 10, that these prewar depositors are entitled to their vested bank accounts, even though they were expressed in yen.

In a unanimous 8-0 decision, with Justice Tom Clark refraining from participation since he was the Attorney General of the United States when the Office of Alien Property began its processing of these claims in the late '40s, Justice John Harlan announced that the technicalities raised by the Government that these certain claimants had lost their right to sue in court for the return of their prewar deposits because of the statute of limitations were overruled.

In a statement outlining the facts in the case, it was obvious that the country's highest tribunal was aware of the many hardships imposed by World War II on Americans of Japanese ancestry, according to the Washington JACL Office, and that this decision was another example of an effort to remedy and correct as many as possible of those wartime tragedies.

Rate Not Spelled Out

While the decision of the court does not spell out the actual return of the prewar yen deposits, the Washington JACL Office, after consulting with the Washington attorneys in the case—Joe Rauh and John Sillard—suggested that these 4,100 claimants may well be paid back on the prewar exchange rate of approximately ¥4 to a dollar, instead of the postwar exchange rate of some ¥360 to a dollar.

The Washington JACL Office stated that there were many administrative decisions and arrangements yet to be made before any final settlement program could be announced and the procedures established.

"This decision brings to an end the last injustice visited by the U.S. government on Americans of Japanese descent during World War II."

for the return of this money, estimated to be about ten million dollars.

At the same time, JACL hailed the decision as opening the door to the eventual return at the prewar rate of exchange of the Yokohama Specie Bank deposits; without the Supreme Court decision, the Department of Justice would not release the necessary fund to pay off these deposits at any rate since it had argued that because of the statute of

limitations these certain claimants had no right to their prewar deposits.

A.L. Wirin and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles represented these claimants on the West Coast, with Katsuma Mukae-da, also of Los Angeles, being the chairman of the special committee organized to prosecute these claims.

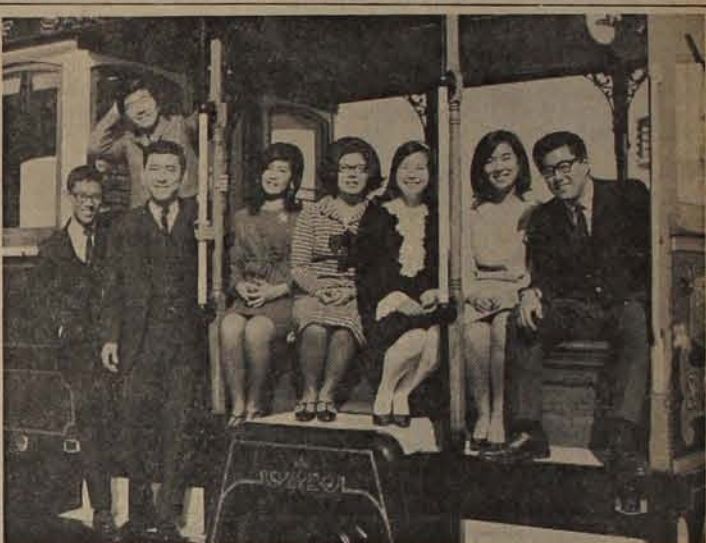
Lynch's Comments

LOS ANGELES — Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch is-

sued the following statement on the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that the federal government must reimburse 4,000 Japanese Americans whose savings deposits were seized as enemy assets following Pearl Harbor:

"We are delighted that the Supreme Court has corrected this injustice which has existed for so many years. I personally felt it was a necessary action to help close one of the

(Continued on Page 2)



CABLE CAR CUTIES — Astride a San Francisco cable car are members of the recently installed San Francisco Jr. JACL board. Young ladies (from left) are Sharon Kimoto, rec. sec.; Karen Nosaka, Newsletter Jr. editor; Janice Ide, hist.; and Carolyn Shiozaki, cor. sec. The men are (from left) Steve Young treas.; Russel Baba, pub.; Carl Yamaguchi, v.p.; and Glenn Watanabe,

pres. The group will present its seventh annual Spring Show based on the Japanese legend, "Oeyama: The Demons of Rashomon" on April 21-22 at the Marina Jr. High School. If the caption writer can be permitted a comment here, the photo in color is the prettiest received to date. It will be posted in Alan Kumamoto's office.

Housing act overhaul proposed

SAN FRANCISCO — The 14-member commission set up by Gov. Brown last year to study fair housing legislation has recommended several revisions of the Rumford Housing Act. The commission was allowed to continue its studies after Gov. Reagan took office, but the new administration did not participate in the proceedings.

The commission is proposing that the housing act be administered by a new Dept. of Equal Housing Opportunities, headed by a new board, which would take over the enforcement powers now vested in the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In making the report Monday, John H. Denton, executive director of the studies commission, said the recom-

mendations would be introduced in the form of a legislative bill immediately.

Adopted by a 13-1 vote, the commission proposed the act's coverage of all publicly assisted single family housing be retained; that coverage of housing of five or more units, even if privately financed, be retained; but that the present provision restraining an owner accused of racial discrimination from sale or rental through a court order be eliminated.

Instead, the commission proposes the accused owner be allowed to sell or rent pending the outcome of proceedings and if found guilty, he be subject to payment of up to \$500 damages to the plaintiff.

Denton, a lecturer in real estate law at UC Berkeley, ex-

plained single family dwellings should be covered because of federal policy against discrimination in FHA or GI housing.

While the FEPC acts as both prosecutor and judge in housing discrimination cases, the new board would act only after a case was prepared by its staff.

San Gabriel Valley JACL to be formed

WEST COVINA — Second organizational meeting of the San Gabriel Valley JACL has been scheduled for Monday, April 17, 8 p.m., at the local Japanese community center, 1203 W. Puente Ave., with David Ito and Mrs. Marvel Miyata as acting co-chairmen. Speakers for the evening will be Dr. David Miura, national 2nd v.p., and James Kasahara, national membership chairman.

The women and the youth were especially invited to attend and contribute their ideas.

The chapter is expected to petition for reactivation through the Pacific Southwest District Council. It was founded in April 28, 1933 with Frank T. Ito as charter president. It continued to meet until the 1942 Evacuation.

The San Gabriel Valley chapter is being sponsored by Pasadena JACL during its formation period. Some 30 persons attended the initial organizational meeting April 2 to meet with PSWDC Gov. Ron Shiozaki, national youth director Alan Kumamoto, PC editor Harry Honda, regional director Jeffrey Matsui and Pasadena JACL president Akio Abe.

Dayton JACL women form Fujinkai
DAYTON, Ohio — Eighteen women members of the Dayton JACL met Mar. 18 to form a JACL Fujinkai, electing Ryoko Green as president. Meetings will be held on the third Sundays, 2-4 p.m., at the YWCA.

At the initial meeting this Sunday, a program to prepare for the Day of the Carp festival in May is being planned.

Sokagakkai subversive charge recoils Commission

BY ALLAN BEEKMAN
(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

HONOLULU—In its report to the Hawaii State Legislature, the Commission on Subversive Activities has devoted 29 of its 60 typewritten pages to analysis and censure of the politico-religious Sokagakkai. In doing so, the commission, already in disfavor in some quarters, may have hastened its demise.

State Senator John C. Lanham has introduced a bill to abolish the commission. Signed by Sen. William Fernandes and Sen. Nadao Yoshinaga, a former ILWU attorney, the bill says the sphere of the commission's activities has been preempted by federal law.

Also, the commission has placed itself into the position of investigating and reporting and passing judgment upon religious beliefs, which "appears to be leading in a direction violative of the right to freedom of religion . . ."

The commission was formed by a legislature with an anti-labor bias in 1955. The ostensible purpose for establishing the commission was to have it act as a fact-finding body on subversive activities. Probably the real reason for its establishment was to stifle criticism, especially among gov-

ernment employees, through the implied threat of dismissal and public blacklisting for unorthodox views or behavior.

Roles Restricted

From the start, the activities of the commission were circumscribed by the nature of the government that gave it birth. It could not, for example, investigate the use of Hawaiian tax money spent to teach the youth of Hawaii they are not Hawaiians or the use of American tax money to indoctrinate the local people with the notion they are nationalities other than American.

The way was pointed to an area in which it was safe for the commission to operate: militant labor unions, particularly the ILWU, which had organized the sugar and pineapple industries.

The ILWU was particularly safe because many of its members were Filipinos or alien Japanese who could not retaliate at the polls.

Despite the exposure of communism and alleged communists in, and around, the ILWU, the union has flourished like the green bay tree. An increasingly greater number of the members are voters. Local politicians have either made their peace with the ILWU or been voted from of-

fice.

New Field Sought

The current report of the commission again scores the ILWU, the United Public Workers, and their publications. It also has harsh words for "Peace" groups. But perhaps the commission was aware of the staleness of such charges and sought a new field in which it might be safe to tread, and so picked on the Sokagakkai.

The local branch of the Sokagakkai of America, which has officially changed its name to the "Nichiren Shoshu of America," claims only 4,000

nationalist, Makiguchi regarded Shintoism, then the state religion of Japan, as heresy. He died during World War II, reputedly in prison as a martyr to his faith.

Postwar Rise

After the death of Makiguchi, the sect dwindled to a handful of members. But one of these, Josei Toda, remained steadfast in his belief.

In the postwar chaos of Japan, Toda proselytized with such zeal and skill that, at the time of his death in 1958, membership had increased to between two and three million. Daisaku Ikeda succeeded

members and works hard to promote them, especially through the acquisition and use of political influence. Members are required to vote for Sokagakkai candidates as a religious duty, and the success of the organization in politics has been impressive.

Since its entrance into the political arena of Japan only 11 years ago, Sokagakkai candidates have won all but a handful of the more than 1,100 races in which they entered. In November 1964, Sokagakkai formed its own political party, the Komeito. In the Japanese national election of this year, the Komeito won 25 seats in the Lower House of the Diet.

Movement in America

In Japan, Sokagakkai operates with flair and drama, with mass rallies, brass bands, and dancing girls. But in Hawaii the movement has been secretive to the point of furtiveness.

Not until seven months after the Pacific Citizen broke the story of Sokagakkai entering Hawaii as a serious proselytizing force (Oct. 29, 1965) did the local English dailies seem to become aware of the group. And this bland disregard for the organization was in spite of the fact that all the money for the new temple here came from Japan and President Ike-

members, many of them post-war arrivals from Japan.

Sokagakkai originated in Japan. It is distinctly Japanese in nature, and, though it aims at world domination, thinks of Japan as the proper base for its operations.

The fastest growing religion in the world, Sokagakkai was founded in the 1930's by Tsunesaburo Makiguchi, a convert to the Nichiren Shoshu Buddhist faith, to which he added modern embellishments. Sokagakkai is intolerant of other religions. Though an ardent

Toda as president of the organization, which now reckons that about one Japanese in seven, about 15 million Japanese altogether, are now members.

Sokagakkai began to formally organize outside of Japan, including America, in 1963. There are six general chapters in America, including the one in Hawaii. American membership is said to exceed 15,000, and headquarters is in Los Angeles.

Sokagakkai in Japan promises material benefits to its

SPECIAL REPORT



By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

ANOTHER WORLD—The other night we went out to do a thing which we haven't done for a long time. We saw a play. If a play is a vignette of life, a capsule view of a poignant human experience, if a play is designed to help a man think, then this play had the desired effect. It was called "The World of Sholem Aleichem," and it was by Arnold Perl.

A fellow in the row behind us, who happened to be of Jewish descent, made the performance more meaningful by explaining who Sholem Aleichem was, Sholem Aleichem is the pen-name of a Russian-born Jewish writer who has been called the Mark Twain of his people. His writing is peopled by wryly humorous common people who brought laughter and smiles to his readers.

"The World of Sholem Aleichem" was in three parts—the first humorous, the second poignant, the third deeply moving for a Nisei. The third, called simply "The High School," is the story of a Jewish boy, Moishe, in Czarist Russia who wants to go to high school and become something more than his merchant father. His ambition is strongly supported by his mother, Hannah. His father, Aaron Katz, drags his feet at first, worrying about expenses, arguing that what was good enough for him is good enough for his son.

The real story is in the boy's struggle for acceptance. At first he fails high school entrance examinations. His father hires a tutor, and Moishe makes perfect marks, but now he faces a blank wall of discrimination. There is a quota—only one Jew is accepted for every 20 or in some cases every 50 Russian students. Aaron Katz offers the school principal a bribe, which is accepted, but still Moishe cannot enter the school. Hannah finally takes her son to another city, and there she finds a school with a 50-50 quota—one Russian, one Jew. But there's another catch. The Jewish family must find a Russian boy who can qualify for admission, then pay his tuition, buy his uniform and all his textbooks and supplies.

OTHER PROBLEMS—Sometimes, we said on our way home, some Nisei in their overwhelming preoccupation with the injustices of the Evacuation in 1942 are inclined to forget that others have had problems, too, and still others are still bearing their individual or collective crosses. It is, of course, perfectly right and legitimate to wax indignant about the Evacuation, to make others aware that it really did happen in this the 20th Century, to remind others that it could happen again if we are overcome by indifference or hysteria.

On the other hand, it is well to remember that we are not the only ones to have suffered. The Nisei were never sold into slavery, for instance, nor made to undergo a century of intense racial discrimination after their emancipation. Nor were the Nisei herded into semi-permanent reservations like the Indians. Nor confined to ghettos like the Jews whose treatment at the hands of the Nazis in World War II is still so repugnant a crime that it defies full comprehension.

A WIDER OUTLOOK—Many Nisei, individually, have all but forgotten the experiences of the Evacuation and their bitterness has mellowed with the years. But from time to time they have reason to recall what they have gone through, and this in itself would serve no useful purpose unless that recollection is put to some current and constructive end.

The reminder that others, too, have suffered should be an encouragement for the Nisei to broaden their horizons, to look beyond their own travail and work to see that justice is done today and that there shall be no next victims of discrimination, prejudice and injustice.

End of sermon. Oh yes, the play was fun, too.

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McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 seen as step to avert another Evacuation

BY HARRY HONDA

Los Angeles

Of the many reviews of Capt. Bosworth's latest book, "America's Concentration Camps" (Norton, \$5.95), received in recent weeks, the most elucidating appeared in Book Week, April 2.

(Bosworth will be in California next week to promote his book through interviews on radio, TV and press.)

Maurice Goldbloom, author of "American Security and Freedom," a study of civil liberties in the United States, presents a most analytical study of that unhappy record removing some 110,000 Japanese Americans to relocation centers a quarter century ago.

What he offers by comparison in parenthetical sentences should be of greater interest to the Nisei in general.

While Bosworth points to the Andrew Jackson removal of Indians of the Southeast from their ancestral grounds to what is now Oklahoma, Goldbloom notes that the Supreme Court under John Marshall then tried to protect them. "But Andrew Jackson had no more respect for the courts than he did for civil liberties or human rights in general," Goldbloom adds.

While the author shows that the Japanese and Chinese had

long been victims of prejudice and discrimination in California, "he does not deal at any length with the states of the Northwest, perhaps because their Japanese population was much smaller than that of California. But the situation in that area was not notably better," Goldbloom adds.

And though Bosworth does not mention it, all the Pacific Coast states had—even if they did not enforce it—laws banning racially mixed marriages. "Race-baiting had long played a major role in California politics, and had received widespread support from the state's press. It was part of the stock-in-trade of Hiram Johnson, who not only dominated California politics for almost a half century, but was the Progressive Party's candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1912."

Lots of Votes

As for the excuses offered to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry, that it was impossible to tell which were spies or not—hence for safety sake it was necessary to remove them all, "the same argument was not applied to German Americans and Italian Americans... to be sure, such Eastern cities as New York and Boston would have been rather empty if all the German and Italian immigrants and their children had been removed. Besides, they had a lot of votes," Goldbloom pointed out.

As for the Supreme Court decision upholding the Evacuation, "this was the negation of the American tradition of civil supremacy," Goldbloom declares. "And in fact, the same Supreme Court did uphold a courageous Federal Judge, Delbert Metzger, when he overruled the military in Hawaii, far closer to the scene of battle."

Goldbloom reminds that the Issei were, "under racist naturalization laws then in effect, ineligible to become U.S. citizens."

Counterbalancing Factors

Goldbloom lists some of the counterbalancing factors of Evacuation. The eventual resettlement of a majority of Japanese Americans in other parts of the country was probably in their long-term interest. The injustice which they had suffered awoke the conscience of many Americans who had previously been indifferent.

With church groups and civil rights organizations defending the rights of Japanese Americans, by the time they returned to California, the atmosphere had substantially changed; long-established discriminations disappeared, and in 1952, the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, "illiberal though it was," gave Japan an immigration quota and made it possible for the Issei to become American citizens.

Opposed to the benefits list-

ed, the legacy is in some respects altogether evil, in Goldbloom's analysis. It has set a precedent sanctified by the Supreme Court for the arbitrary imprisonment of American citizens on the basis of race or anything else—and Bosworth points this out in the event of a conflict with China. Chinese Americans might find themselves similar targets.

McCarran Act of 1950

Bosworth also cites provisions of the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 providing for the internment of persons who might probably engage in or probably conspire in acts of espionage or sabotage.

Explains Goldbloom: "This provision, which for the first time introduces the concept of preventive detention into American law, is obviously an

infringement on traditional American liberties and of doubtful constitutionality. But in this respect it does not go beyond the selective arrest of suspects carried out by the FBI and Naval Intelligence before the mass expulsion, an act which Capt. Bosworth praises as a model.

"Indeed, the McCarran Act provisions—which originated with the liberal Senator Harley Kilgore—requires a hearing with 48 hours for any person thus arrested, and permit further appeals both within the administrative apparatus and to the courts. In view of the Supreme Court decision upholding the internment of citizens by administrative fiat in World War II, the McCarran Act may well have diminished rather than increased the danger of a repetition."

Bosworth Book Reviews

Last month (PC: March 10), excerpts from at least 13 newspapers were reprinted in a story relating the many favorable reviews of Capt. Allan Bosworth's recent book, "America's Concentration Camps" (Norton—\$5.95) This week, excerpts from 28 more newspapers and periodicals, including two JACL chapter commentaries, are provided below:

The Pacific Historian, Univ. of

Pacific, Stockton... In his anger, the author tends to play down or ignore completely some elements of the experience that need also to be remembered (such as the conservation of urban and rural property by the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration, WRA's warehousing and transfer of stored goods to the relocation centers, resettlement program, etc.)

This reviewer questions whether much is gained by referring to the centers as "concentration camps," having lived in one of the centers for 18 months and having both visited and read about the Nazi concentration camps...

Quite properly, the author gives much credit to the leadership of the Japanese American Citizens League for having kept alive a faith in, and loyalty to, America during these difficult times, but he ignores completely the more important role of the War Relocation Authority staff. Given the time and skill, the reviewer could easily fill a book with personal

experiences supporting this conclusion.

That these people were needlessly removed from their homes should stand to the eternal shame of the United States. But the country can be reasonably proud of the way in which the War Relocation Authority went about its distasteful task. And this needs also to be a part of the record—(The WRA record shall be told by Dillon Myer in another book which JACL is anxiously awaiting to boost—Editor's Note.)

Hartford (Conn.) Times — Bosworth has assembled an interesting, if not urgent, document dealing with history, racism and mass psychology—By Peter Kilduff.

Courier Post, Camden, N. J.—The documented tale of misery, mistrust and personal loss is compelling told by the author. Many of the dramatic personae of this American tragedy conclude that it was the catalyst to break the ethnic neighborhoods of the Japanese. It helped them to "melt"

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into the American society at large and become more Americanized.—By Wayne E. Gibbs.

Sacramento (Calif.) Union — Whether that "emergency wartime action" was justified is still being questioned today, and is the main point behind this book. This book offers a timely "new twist" to the flood of today's minority rights literature.

Press-Enterprise, Riverside, Calif. — "This is a troubled book about a troubled time. It is somewhat disjointed, and of course that's the way the Evacuation was, but a writer should be able to pull it together. It is a book that wants to tell you of justice and sets out to, but then frequently stops short of consummation."

Bosworth starts, for instance, to work up some indignation about the treatment of Joseph Kurihara, an older Nisei who had served with the U.S. Army in World War I and who was then shipped off to one of the concentration camps of World War II. But then the author pulls back because Kurihara had referred to the Japanese American Citizens League (whose call for moderation apparently appeals to Bosworth) as a "bunch of spineless Americans."

Kurihara is quoted as saying: "This matter of providing one's loyalty to enjoy the rights of an American citizen, the JACL was urging) was nothing but a hocus pocus."

Bosworth deplores Kurihara's attack on the JACL, and yet he begins the very next chapter with a quote from historian Henry Steele Commager asserting just what Kurihara had been saying—that loyalty to one's country is not conformity nor "passing acquiescence in the status quo," and does not depend on flag salutes and oaths of allegiance.

But one should not be too critical in the dissection—the book is still one that needed to be written and one that needs to be read.—By George Ringwald.

New York Times Book Review (April 9) — But by the time the author pulls back because Kurihara had referred to the Japanese American Citizens League (whose call for moderation apparently appeals to Bosworth) as a "bunch of spineless Americans," it is too late. The book is still one that needed to be written and one that needs to be read.—By George Ringwald.

Chicago JACLer — Capt. Bosworth's book is timely in the con-

text of the civil rights struggles of today. At the least, it teaches us the unnecessary expense and suffering which are always the result of racism in any form. The social crime of racism perpetrated with government approval is a particularly demoralizing and self-defeating action in any democracy. — By Ruth Kumata, librarian in the Chicago Public Library Hild Branch.

Fresno JACL Reporter — Bosworth's book, "America's Concentration Camps," did not impress us as very scholarly or well-written. Most of the information was already familiar to us in that we had read the same sources quoted extensively by the author. There seemed to be a dearth of original material. Largely in the same vein, but to us much more readable was "The Exile of a Race," a thick paperback, published not too long ago. There is no doubt that Bosworth stated the case well for the JACL and the Japanese Americans.

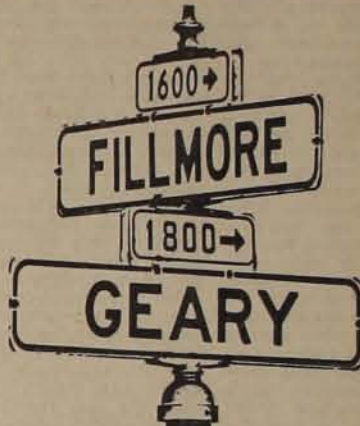
Los Angeles Times — We have somehow all but suppressed the memory of it, as though it were some kind of Orwellian nightmare rather than a historical fact...

Bosworth does not emphasize hindsight, he tells the story as it occurred. But hysteria alone cannot account for the relocation; otherwise why were thousands of Germans and Italian aliens left unmolested on the east coast? The fact is that prejudice and greed and racism accelerated the operation which has been termed the "worst wartime mistake" in our history. The question is: can it happen again? — By Robert Kirsch.

Rocky Mountain News, Denver — The author, a retired Navy captain, pulls no punches in discussing the shameful evacuation of those of Japanese or Italian descent concentration camps built to contain the Internees.

Although the U.S. since has authorized payments of \$38 million to compensate evacuees' losses—based on 10 per cent of the 1941 dollar—the author points out that the Evacuation has been upheld as a military necessity in the U.S. Supreme Court split decision. The ugly racist action could happen here again—with the present explosive atmosphere in Southeast Asia—possible to the Chinese.—By Cliff Edwards.

(Continued on Page 6)



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A Year in England Passes

Southport, Lancs. I have now spent a year living abroad except for the 3 weeks when I returned to attend the 19th Biennial National JACL Convention. It has been an education to live in non American environment; thusly, I have chosen to write about my impressions and the things which I have experienced while here.

WHY IT'S WARM

Many are not aware that Great Britain is geographically situated between the 50th and 58th degrees North Latitude. This would be almost in the parallel zone with the Southern and Northern tips of Labrador; yet due to the easterly flow of the warm gulf currents the climate of England and Western Europe is mild even in winter—alike to the coastal portion of the Pacific Northwest.

A BIT ABOUT UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom is slightly smaller in land area than the State of Oregon but supports a population of 52,000,000. Despite its overall density of some 560 persons per square mile I was amazed to find that there is much vacant land to be occupied if the population explosion requires it.

Agriculture is one of this country's valuable industry and the farmers are financially doing very well. They farm under intensive cultivation program of getting at least two harvests. The government offers favorable subsidization and technological assistance. In the immediate vicinity where I live the soil is extremely rich; consequently, I've never seen vegetation grow so profusely or yield such prolific crops.

Because of the favorable soil and climatic conditions the flowers grow to exquisite beauties. Never have I seen blooms with such vivid colors nor develop into enormous proportions as they do here. There are endless varieties of flowers but most noticeable are the dahlias and roses of every description. I observed that there are very few insects around; therefore, spraying is unheard of. It's no wonder that the English and Dutch are enthusiastic flora-culturists because everything seem to grow magically. Through centuries of cultivation even the weeds have been greatly eradicated.

TID-BIT OF HISTORY

To those who are interested in archeology or history the evolutionary changes that occurred on these islands will make for fascinating studies. The visual evidences of the Roman conquests and occupation for over 500 years from about 100 B.C. to 428 A.D. are to be seen everywhere such as the walls, forts, roads, and etc. The influence of that culture has left some indelible marks upon the subsequent generations that inhabited this land.

When I went to Whitehaven, a seaport city in the north-western part of England, I visited the grave of George Washington's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mildred Warner who is buried in the court yard of the St. Nicholas Church. This was also the birthplace of John Paul Jones, naval hero of the Revolutionary War as well as the poet laureate, William Wordsworth.

Similarly, no matter what part of this land or Europe one goes to, there are bound to be an interesting historical connections attached to it—this is what makes old countries so attractive to visit and to seek out these unusual facets.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE

If one watches the television programs or attends theatrical productions especially the musical shows, it would be difficult to believe that one isn't in America. The old movies featured on the TV are mostly American in origin. Cowboy pictures are very popular as are the serial features such as Batman, The Untouchables and etc.

The popular music are nearly all from the United States. Because of these exposures, the English know more about

American ways than they do sometimes of their own culture. Strangely the sentiments in this country are divided into two factions—those who are avid pro-American in everything and those who are resentful of the American influences and jealously speak against it.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ENGLAND

The English are very tolerant to racial differences such that they do not gawk at mixed couples walking down the street in more than friendly manner.

Nevertheless, there exists beneath the surface a subtle discrimination against the darker ethnic groupings. This is causing acute problems in housing and employment for the victims of oppression.

It was educational for me to learn that several million dark skinned people are living in Great Britain. Because of this situation the issues of civil rights are important. The government is trying to resolve the problems in the same method as in the States through a Civil Rights Com-

mission and to enact legislation to alleviate the crises.

PRO-EUROPEAN ATTITUDES

Before arriving here I often wondered why our nation is pro European oriented. I thought it was basically due to the affinity for the land of their ancestry. This certainly must be true to a degree; however, having lived here and having seen the tremendous United States capital investments, it is easy to understand that economics more than anything else creates this American partisanship for this hemisphere.

No matter what country I visited I couldn't help but observe the inroad made by the American firms into their domestic markets.

THIS AND THAT

1—I heard so much about the poor quality of English food should be expected; so I came anticipating the worst but to my surprise, I have yet to sample anything that wasn't palatable. Actually it has been excellent in most cases. The thing I've missed most is the lack of cosmopolitan varieties to which we as Americans are accustomed. Of

course, in the big cities you get whatever your heart desires. The best overall meals I've had were in the Netherlands and Switzerland. 2—To me the startling discovery has been the realization of the number of Chinese living in Europe. No matter what city I've been in the familiar chop suey signs are to be seen.

3—When I was in Paris while looking for a recommended restaurant, I came upon a sullyaki place where I had my first Japanese meal in 6 months. You can imagine how much I enjoyed this treat. When I asked the proprietor I learned that there were five other Japanese establishments and that about 6,000 Japanese

(Continued on Page 6)



YOUTH BENEFIT—Darlene Hiroto, (left) Ruby Komai and Hanako Manaka check decorations for the Long Beach-Harbor JACL Oriental Fantasy benefit dance Saturday, April 15 at the Harbor Community Center. Proceeds will go towards the \$900 budget for youth activities. Henry Miranda and combo play from 9 p.m. —Art Noda Photo.

Japanese Recipes: Alice Endo

Fresh Asparagus with Sumiso Sauce

Washington It's the time of year when the forsythia bush in the garden looks like it is covered with little yellow butterflies, the crocuses and grape hyacinths are blooming and the weeping willow branches are putting forth fragile green leaves, heralding another lovely Washington springtime. What better recipe to welcome the Spring, than the one Etsu Masaoka sends us, husband Mike's favorite—Fresh Asparagus with Sumiso Sauce.

Etsu, a member of the well-known Mineta family of San Jose, met Mike at a JACL Convention. During the years of JACL's battles for passage of its legislative program, Etsu was an able assistant to Mike.

Now with the addition of two children to their household, Midori and Michael, Etsu finds herself playing many roles—cook, chauffeur, gardener, handy man, hostess, etc. Evidences of her talent in flower arrangement, which she studied under the tutelage of one of the Embassy ladies, are on display whenever we visit the lovely Masaoka home. Reflecting the racial background of its residents, the entry garden has a toro, surrounded by rocks and shrubbery. The floor-to-ceiling glass wall in the living room overlooks a Japanese rock garden which is especially beautiful at azalea time.

When we find asparagus in the supermarket, we know that Spring has arrived. It is shipped to us from California, and soon finds itself onto the

table of the many transplanted Californians living in the Nation's Capital. Etsu's recipe is as follows:

ASPARAGUS SUMISO SAUCE

- 2 lbs. Fresh Asparagus
- 5 T. Shiro Miso
- 4 T. Sugar
- 6 T. Vinegar
- 1/2 t. Ajinomoto
- 1 T. Chiso buds

Snap off tough ends of asparagus stalks and discard. Cut remaining stalks diagonally in 2 inch strips. Soak in water about half hour. Drop stem ends into boiling water, cook for 5 minutes, add asparagus tips. Cook together 2 minutes. Asparagus should be firm, not overcooked. Arrange on individual dishes.

Cream shiro miso in suribachi with suribito. Add remaining ingredients. Mix well. Spoon sumiso sauce across asparagus. Serves 6 people.

Etsu has included Chiso buds, which of course, is unavailable here at this time. However, chiso grows abundantly here, so during its seed-forming stage while it is still green, the fresh seed heads can be gathered and stripped from the sprigs, and salted down. We keep this in a jar in the refrigerator, and use it the year around. It also makes a nice accompaniment to oshiruko at New Year's.

By way of these "Favorite Recipes" of the "better halves" of Eastern District JACLers, we hope in future columns to give you a glimpse into our way of life in the East.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

- April 15 (Saturday) Cleveland—Jr JACL "Slave Day" project, Tashima res., 8 a.m. NC-WNDYC—Monterey Jr. JACL hosts: Spring Activity.
- San Francisco — Auxy benefit dance, Holiday Inn, South San Francisco—Jr. JACL road rally.
- NC-WNDYC: Monterey Jr. JACL hosts: Spring Activity.
- Long Beach-Harbor — Oriental Fantasy Dance, Harbor Comm Ctr., 9 p.m.
- April 16 (Sunday) Dayton—JACL Fujinkai Mtg. Fowler—Community picnic, Samson's Ranch, 11 a.m.
- Arizona — Picnic, Rendezvous Park, Mesa, 1 p.m.
- Placer County—Community picnic, JACL Recreation Park.
- San Diego—Jr. JACL skitfest, Sweetwater Rink.
- April 17 (Monday) West Los Angeles—Earth Science Mtg. Griffith Park Planetarium.
- Venice-Culver—1000 Club skit rehearsal.
- April 19 (Wednesday) New York—Dinner Mtg. Sushiro's, 6:30 p.m.; Jules Kirsch, spkr.
- April 21 (Friday) Portland — Theatre party, Civic Theatre, 8 p.m.
- April 22—23 San Jose — Jr JACL benefit movies, Okida Hall.
- San Francisco—Jr JACL Spring Show: Oeyama, Marina Jr. High School, 8 p.m.
- Spokane—Sukiyaki dinner, Highland Park Methodist Church.
- April 22 (Saturday) Mt. Olympus — Gen Mtg. Church-a-Rama, 7 p.m.
- Prog. Westside—Installation dinner, Plush Horse Restaurant, Redondo Beach, 7:30 p.m.
- San Fernando Valley—Scholarship Benefit dinner, SFV Comm. Ctr., 6:30 p.m.
- Venice-Culver — Square dance, Comm Ctr.
- April 22—23 West Los Angeles—Earth Science trip, Bristol and Marble Mountains.
- Pasadena — Hana Matsuri booth, Buddhist Church.
- April 23 (Sunday) Venice-Culver—Comm Ctr. clean-

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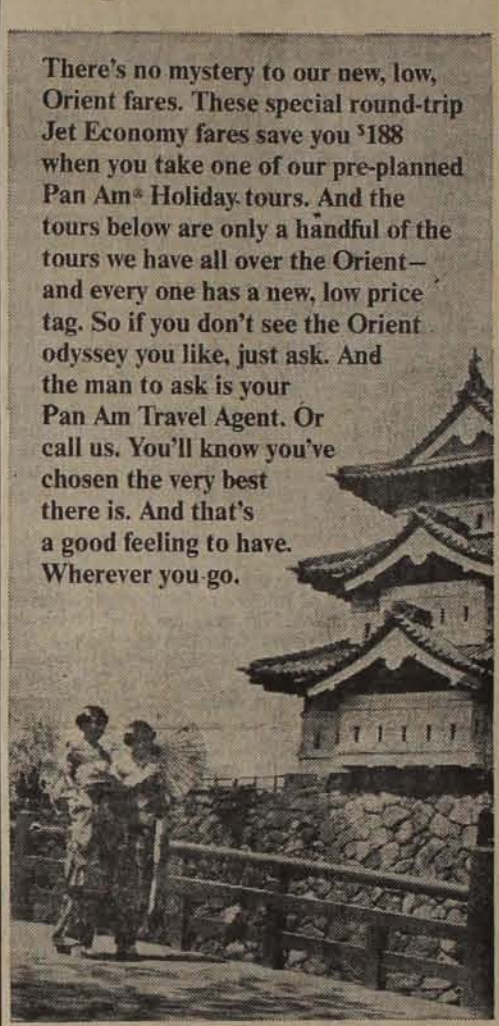
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Sakura Script: by Jim Henry

Brazil's Kachigumi

Yokohama
It was a "Jewish merchant" who made Japanese immigrants in Brazil believe that Japan won the last war.

That is the finding of writer-reporter Kazuyuki Kajiyama, who was sent by a weekly Japanese magazine to the South American country to learn how such a "kachigumi" (group who believed in the Japanese victory) came into existence and what it really was. Kajiyama learned "amazing, hidden facts" according to the weekly which ran his article under the title: "The Evil Black Hand Which Manipulated the Brazilian 'Kachigumi'."

Writer Kajiyama said he went around the country, questioning Brazilian Nisei and Issei among many others. "As a result, I learned some surprising things," he said. "I found that the 'kachigumi' was born under the influence of a cunning, clever Jewish millionaire. Probably even the Japanese residents in Brazil do not know about this. Yacov E. Yassoon (phonetic) himself was the founder of the 'kachigumi'."

"It is generally believed that the 'kachigumi' emerged under the leadership of fanatic

rightist organizations. That is true. But money was the controlling factor behind the scene, always and in secret. "As far as I can see, a Jewish merchant planted the seeds and a group of evil Japanese people nurtured them and greedily ate up all the fruit they bore."

The Kachigumi Report

Following is the startling and sensational story uncovered by Kajiyama, translated into English and revealed for the first time in the United States by this writer.

Jewish millionaire Yacov E. Yassoon, also known as Shang-hai Yassoon or "Yassoon Zai-bai," was terrified at the news of the Japanese surrender.

Since he thought it would take Japan longer to surrender, he had a huge reserve of Japanese money in yen and military scrip. The surrender meant that its value would become worthless. But what if the news were of Japanese victory? Promptly he packed up and left by a (U.S.) military plane, with a big suitcase filled with Japanese money.

Yassoon first tried to sell his Japanese military scrip in Hawaii. He failed. He then flew to Brazil where he learned there was a rightist organization formed by Japanese-Brazilians.

Rival Factions

Called "Shindo Renmei" (Loyalty Federation), the group was founded in Brazil toward the end of the war. At that time the Japanese immigrants were divided into two rival factions. One was engaged in growing peppermint and raising silk worms, at the request of American capitalists. The other group, consisting of patriots to Japan, considered such business treacherous. Their resentment against the first group was intensified after the rumor spread that the silk worms they grew were to be used to produce silk for making American parachute material. At the same time the peppermint as a bomb-making ingredient. The organization was formed to crush these traitors. It is said to have numbered over 100,000 Japanese Brazilians Issei and Nisei at one time. The news of Japan's surrender bewildered these patriots. By then their antagonism against the traitors was even stronger, since those who cooperated with the U.S. during the war were rich and they, poor.

Secret Meeting

Yassoon secretly approached a leader of this rightist body, asking "Don't you wish to make money?" "What do you mean?" asked the leader. "I have a lot of Japanese money. I'll sell it at half price." "But didn't Japan lose the war?" "Well, yes. But if you tell your people that Japan actually won, they'll buy it to return to Japan."

"But how can I do such a thing?" "You can do it easily. Use the news bulletin method you used during the war. We can both make lots of money. It's a 50-50 deal."

"Let me think about it."

A short while after this secret interview, the rumor spread among Japanese-Brazilians that Japan had won the war after all. That was why an American was here to buy Japanese money. Then the Shindo Renmei distributed a special bulletin carrying stories of the Japanese victory. Led by former intelligence officer Sanzo Kawasaki, the rightist organ paper began to carry a framed-up story of the victory, one after another. Patriots madly bought the paper as well as the Japanese money.

Some well-educated and sensible Japanese tried to awaken the ignorant people to face the fact of the Japanese surrender. They issued a translation of the Imperial edict declaring the end of the war, together with the signatures of seven prominent Japanese-Brazilians. This was the birth of the so-called "Shichinigungumi" or "Seven-Man Group."

The rightist leaders vigorously fought against it, as they saw further chances of exploiting the innocent people and at the same time feared that they would be mauled by their victims, if they ever came to know the real facts.

"It can't be a genuine Imperial edict, since it is cheaply mimeographed," they said. "The Seven-Man Group is not the Japanese Prime Minister. Yet they have issued such a false edict, plotting together with the United States. Those men should be killed!"

Hard Losers

Those who bought the Japanese money didn't want to believe it either. They became more fanatic in supporting the idea of Japan's victory and in fighting against the "makegumi" (group who believed in the Japanese surrender). The antagonism developed into a "war of reprehensible literature."

For example, the "kachigumi" explained the photo showing Gen. MacArthur, the Emperor thus: "This is a clue to prove the Japanese victory. War prisoner Gen. MacArthur is standing with the Emperor. That is why the American general is wearing a military uniform but the Emperor is wearing an ordinary suit."

The "makegumi" once disputed copies of a photo showing Gen. MacArthur, the Emperor and a mixed-blood child. Meanwhile, Shindo Renmei officials began to sell some South Pacific islands which were "occupied by Japan."

There were even some families which sold all their property to buy the island property so they could emigrate there.

Suicide Corps

In January 1946, the Shindo Renmei ordered its "suicide corps" consisting of young Nisei men to assassinate the "Seven-Man Group." Their first successful victim was retired Army captain Jinsaku Wakiyama. The Brazilian police had to assign policemen as bodyguards for the remaining six men.

After mid-1947, the rivalry developed into a war of "selling each other to the police." In Sao Paulo alone, 6,000 Japanese were thrown into jail. This situation lasted until 1950, although some people seriously began to believe in the Japanese surrender.

Then rightist Kawasaki stirred up the air again. With Kameo Harada, he began to thump up the victory for Japan from a new angle. "Japan people would have a hard time ruling their colonies. So they



18-Year-Olds to Vote

Honolulu
Hawaii may become the third state to allow 18-year-olds to vote, if the state senate agrees with a bill passed in the House Apr. 5. Voter approval also will have to be given to the bill before it becomes law. It will change legal voting age from 20 to 18. Only Georgia and Kentucky third state to allow 18-year-olds to vote. A list of persons reappointed to state boards and commissions was sent to the senate Apr. 5 by Gov. John A. Burns. The list included: The Rev. Msgr. Charles Kekumano to the Univ. of Hawaii board of regents; Garrett S. Hokada, board of accountants; Dr. George Suzuki and Dr. James Z. Kanashiro, commission on aging; James Shibata, board of barbers; Masashi Murakami, boxing commission; Charles K. Izumoto, civil service commission; Dr. Thomas H. Uyeno, board of dental examiners; Stanley Y. Mukai, library advisory commission; Mrs. Alice K. Soddanti, Hawaii County library advisory commission; Dr. Theodore T. Oto, board of medical examiners; Yoso Ryusaki, board of registration for Kau, Kona and Kohala; Joseph A. Tokita, board of taxation review; Gilbert Hayashi, tax appeal court.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien's proposal Apr. 4 that the Post Office be recast as a non-profit corporation was termed "startling and refreshing" by Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga. The present postal service "does not, and cannot, respond adequately and efficiently to the changing and growing demand made up on it by our society," Matsunaga said in Washington, D.C. President Johnson has sent the following nominations for postmaster to the Senate for confirmation: Hazel K. Kobayashi, Keala, Kauai; Shigeo O. Ishibashi, Makaweli, Kauai; and Toshie Nagata, Mountain View, Hawaii.

Bert L. Nishimura, former 442nd member who earned the Silver Star, recently retired from the army as a colonel but put the uniform back on to receive the Legion of Merit at Ft. Ord, his last post. Nishimura now teaches history at Carmel High School. The Rev. Roland Hira has been named new pastor of Wailuku Baptist Church on Maui. Hira, a native of Kauai, is a graduate of Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary and a veteran of the Korean War.

Stephen Muraishige of 2157 Ehu St. is the 1967 winner of the Popper Club's merchant marine essay contest. Stephen, 17, a McKinley High School student, won a free trip to a neighbor island and could win a trip to almost any part of the world if his essay takes a national prize.

Alvin J. K. Won, a Kaimuki High School teacher, has won a \$3,000 National Science Foundation study grant. He is one of 21 teachers from 11 states receiving the award. Central Pacific Bank will open its ninth branch

appealed to the Emperor. For world peace, the Emperor mercifully took a drastic measure, that is, allowing Gen. MacArthur to announce that Japan was defeated. "This is the whole truth," he said. It wasn't hard to make these gullible Japanese people believe.

(Continued on Page 6)

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

at Aiea, Kazuo Ishii, president, has announced. Branch manager will be George Kawachi. James L. Mokuha has been named manager of the Pagoda Hotel. He formerly was front office manager of the Sheraton Maui and more recently assistant manager of the Princess Kaiulani Hotel.

Question: How does the circulation of the Star-Bulletin compare with that of other daily newspapers in Hawaii? Answer: Its paid circulation is greater than all the other dailies combined. In Jan. the S-B sold an average of 112,220 papers a day. The Honolulu Advertiser averaged 97,007. Latest available figures for other dailies: Hawaii Tribune Herald, 11,210; Hawaii Hochi, 11,777; Hawaii Times, 12,460; New Hawaii Press, 1,450; and United Chinese Press, 2,433. Total for all other dailies: 108,726, or 5,503 fewer than the Star-Bulletin.

Three Honolulu girls recently graduated from the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead in New York and have been assigned to duty in the Pacific. They are Joyce Yeda, Louise Sappan and May Yonamine. The Rev. Morimasa Kaneshiro of Jeville, Mo., the bride-elect's relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Otani. The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mrs. Yonono Sueyama and the late Mr. Sueyama. Parents of the bridegroom are Mr. and Mrs. Hideochi Takane. A summer wedding is planned. Mr. Henry A. Kimura of 2045 Coyne Rd. is the son of Mrs. Ichihiko Muta of Kona. A fall wedding is planned. The bride is the daughter of Karen Yonemi Sueyama and Harry Mineo Takane was announced Mar. 11 at the home of the bride-elect's relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Otani. The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mrs. Yonono Sueyama and the late Mr. Sueyama. Parents of the bridegroom are Mr. and Mrs. Hideochi Takane. A summer wedding is planned. Mr. Henry A. Kimura of 2045 Coyne Rd. is the son of Mrs. Ichihiko Muta of Kona. 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6 — Friday, April 14, 1967

Ye Editor's Desk

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

By getting 32 States to petition the Congress to call a constitutional convention, Senator Dirksen and the American Farm Bureau Federation have confronted our nation with the possibility of something which has never happened since 1787—a constitutional convention.

When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 6-3 to have both houses of state legislatures apportioned on the so-called "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment in 1962, Sen. Dirksen sought to overturn the decision by amending the Constitution. Meanwhile, horrified state legislatures faced reapportionment and wanted Congress to understand how they felt and urged support of the Dirksen amendment. The Senate in 1965 refused to go along.

Till last month, there were 80 states petitioning Congress: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. To these, Colorado and Illinois have just been added.

Some states, like Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Utah have asked Congress to write its own amendment. Whether any of these can be included in the necessary two-thirds of states to call a constitutional convention is subject to challenge in the courts.

Virtually nobody in Congress thinks one will be summoned since Congress decides whether the state petitions are valid.

Most of the state petitions on file were also passed by state legislatures before re-apportionment. While the Constitution makes it mandatory for Congress to call a convention, Congress also decides what the conditions are.

If a constitutional convention is called, many other issues besides legislative reapportionment will be raised during its proceedings: civil rights, prayer in public schools, federal aid to parochial schools, income tax, etc. It could develop into a political circus.

In 1787, when the original Continental Congress met in Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, the founding fathers went far beyond that.

The one man-one vote doc-

trine should not be confused with Majority Rule. It is desirable to have certain laws changed only by a two-thirds or three-fourths majority and that, in counting the votes, every man's vote shall be equal. Our Constitution prevents majority rule in many areas and we also have a Constitution guaranteeing equality of voting power. We should keep to the Constitution on both matters.

BOSWORTH BOOK

National JACL is now selling its fifth set of 1,000 books of Bosworth's "America's Concentration Camps," many of them headed for schools and public libraries at the rate of five books for \$20. Nearly a thousand books have been distributed in this manner to date.

Public sale (\$5.95) since the various newspapers have reviewed the book has started to mount and it was No. 5 among the nonfiction best sellers last month in the San Francisco Bay area, according to the Chronicle. Individual JACLers can still order theirs through National JACL Headquarters at \$5 a copy.

Though we have been receiving clippings from the publishers, Capt. Bosworth has revealed he has received "60 very good reviews as against three that could be called slightly unfavorable." Our own clippings total a little over 40. And we are highlighting extracts of 29 of them this week.

It is well to remember that each review capitalizes the Evacuation—thereby retelling a story more boldly than any public relations project JACL might institute on its own. But what we can institute is for each chapter to continue its gift campaign to place at least one copy of Bosworth's book in each school where a person of Japanese ancestry attends.

SABURO KIDO

Mine and Saburo Kido are now enjoying the second part of the National JACL testimonial—two tickets to Japan—having departed last Sunday by Japan Air Lines. They are also planning to visit Hong Kong, Bangkok, Taipei and Honolulu before returning in mid-May. First part of the testimonial was the luncheon held during the San Diego convention in 1966, in grateful recognition of Mr. Kido's leadership within JACL and significant contributions to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry.

He didn't take his type-writer, but several reports have been promised to our readers.

Henry—

(Continued from Page 5)

lieve that kind of story. He only had to point out to them that Brazilians looted a German town at the news of the German surrender but didn't even hurt Japanese property when the news of the Japanese surrender was reported. In fact, Brazilian authorities ordered the people not to excite the ultranationalist Japanese people.

The Kawasaki-Harada team cheated their fellow men more, in an amazingly fantastic way. Some victims became beggars or went out of their minds, as a result.

Yet to writer Kajiyama's wonder, swindler Kawasaki is still enjoying life in Brazil as a free man.

Even more to his surprise, there are some people who still stubbornly refuse to accept the idea of Japan's surrender.

This minority forms an exclusive group, living in the thick jungles of Brazil.

The wheels of justice have ground slow for Kawasaki. What will become of him eventually, only time can tell.

3 Weeks till PSWDC Convention

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A Better American for a Greater America

Bosworth—

(Continued from Page 3)

Kansas City (Mo.) Times — The account is chilling because it illustrates so graphically how confusion, rumor, panic, politics, prejudice and economic conflict combine to explode into irresponsible action.

It should be noted that Captain Bosworth actually weakens the impact of his book by over-defending the Japanese, and he is too repetitive on the point he makes. Inference is an important part of the reason for the book. Wherever the guilt may lie, injustice on a large scale did occur. Furthermore the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Japanese evacuation. Court decisions usually stand and are used as precedents.

So when is an emergency? Already the Chinese on the West Coast are apprehensive. And what if a criterion other than racial background should determine what group might be imprisoned? Captain Bosworth believes no one is safe. —By Virginia Magill

Erie (Pa.) Times—Within hours after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, panic swept America's West Coast. It was a panic fed by hysterical racism, which mushroomed into one of the most brutal violations of civil rights in the United States during the Second World War. But few summaries

El Paso (Tex.) Times — One of the hushed-up tragedies of World War II was the massed roundup of Japanese Americans on the West Coast, herded into "relocation" camps while many of their sons and brothers were piling up impressive records as infantrymen in France and Italy.

Seattle Times — Much has been written about the enforced internment of the Japanese in the United States during the Second World War. But few summaries

or reports have caught the poignant pathos of this questionable wartime act that Allan Bosworth achieves.

What has come up with is a dark chapter in the story of American civil liberties, justified at the time as "military necessity" but certainly questionable in the hindsight of historical perspective. —By Richard Johnston

Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader — Bosworth relates a shocking story of the poor Japanese Americans did what they thought was necessary within the scope of the law.

Most of all of their possessions but did not give up and they have shown us that they have one of the finest virtues of all—that of forgiveness. And we too must forgive Bosworth for such amazing people. —By Lewis Alaska

Omaha World-Herald — Americans sometimes profess to be hurt that foreigners do not see us as we are. But the Japanese Americans forget that we are not always simple people. They forget that we are not always simple people. They forget that we are not always simple people.

The author, despite a penchant for journalism and an understandable tendency to allow his prose to be swept up in impassioned indignation, has told his story well. It is a story that should be required reading for Americans — test we forget — By C. Joseph Pusteter, asst. professor of history, John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio.

San Francisco Chronicle — In an important book on civil rights—America's Concentration Camps. Earl Warren, then California's Attorney General, has told his story very well in this account of a massive invasion of civil rights and abuse of government power. —By William Hogan

Library Journal, New York City — This chapter in American history is lamentable. — (Bosworth) fails to realize that detention

— Letters from Our Readers —

Join Up

Editor: In a recent P.C. issue, there was an article about WWII hero, Ben Kuroki, criticizing the Nisei about their intermarriages. He was concerned about the Nisei losing their heritage and for their tendency to forget and take for granted things we should remember.

Although I can't help but feel that as the years go by many of the Japanese customs retained by the Nisei will not be retained by our children and in two generations or so there will be little except for racial features which will label our descendants as of Japanese ancestry, we should not stop trying to teach our children these customs which we believe that they will enjoy and be proud of as they become more mature.

Belonging to the JACL and taking an active part is one way to retain, learn and to pass on some of the customs to our children. It is also a way to meet friends and make new ones more often than we would if we had to make the effort on our own.

Show your children that these customs are and can be enjoyed by people of other ancestry as well and that it will be a big contribution to these United States to have the rest of the nation enjoy them, too. The customs of the people of the United States are composed of nearly every nation of the world and for this reason the United States is the great nation that it is. Join up and take part actively and find out that it can be rewarding and enjoyable.

As I get older, I realize that I should have tried to learn more about the customs of my parents and that this reminds me of what Sandy Koufax said about Casey Stengel. He said that, "When I was young and smart, I couldn't understand him. Now that I'm older and dumber, he makes sense to me."

GEORGE HASEGAWA Chapter President St. Louis JACL.

Hard to be a Hero

Editor: In the Feb. 17 issue of the Pacific Citizen there appears an article about a World War II hero who recently addressed the Pacific Southwest Council JACL meeting.

marry with other national groups. "We're getting a little bit too good for our own kind," he reportedly stated.

Perhaps the speaker was trying to emphasize the need to preserve the pride all Nisei should have in their cultural heritage. But unlike in his military career, he missed his mark badly.

People today are freer to marry individuals. The fact that he or she is "our own kind" is a secondary consideration. To describe the choice of some Nisei to marry a non-Japanese as a "fad" is an oversimplification of the facts.

To confuse the preservation of a cultural heritage with the very personal considerations involved in a choice for marriage is like trying to measure soy sauce with a ruler. They are simply too different matters.

A war hero has a hard lot. He is expected to speak great profundities on everything from politics to sociology to marriage counseling. We are then shocked when he doesn't sooth us with reassuring wisdom. Perhaps we can take some consolation in knowing that Nisei are not alone in being guilty of trying to make oracles out of war heroes.

CHERRY TSUTSUMIDA News Notes Editor Washington, D.C. JACL.



Captain Allan R. Bosworth (U.S. Navy, Ret.) is a former newspaperman and the author of fifteen other books. A native of Texas, he has traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East. He lives in Booneville, Virginia.

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should never have occurred simply because in a democracy these things are not supposed to happen. Most of the book is disjointed, meandering, and superficial. (He) indulges in some fantastic theorizing about how the history of West Coast discrimination against Japanese Americans may have "contributed to the attack on Pearl Harbor and Tokyo's embarkation upon war in general." —By Allen Cohen, New York Community College.

Plain Dealer, Cleveland — At first thought it might appear unnecessary to read a book about it a quarter century later when most Japanese Americans are doing well and the land of their fathers is now of America's best friends.

But there are some reasons why we should not forget. If we forget too easily what we did to one of the most loyal of all groups of Americans, making them the sons of prisoners of war while their sons were fighting for us in Europe and Asia, we might allow it to happen again. And it would be a shame to start a movement to obtain a reversal of the Supreme Court decision which held this act constitutional, and to repeal a postwar statute which authorized the arrest "in time of emergency" of "each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he or she is probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage."

So you had better read America's Concentration Camps — By Bosworth Lawrence.

Nashville Tennessean—Just how necessary the Evacuation was can be seen in a matter of speculation. Evidence has shown that not one Japanese American was disloyal during the war, but at the time they were not known as such. Authorities did what they thought was necessary within the scope of the law.

It is really "shocking" thing about this unfortunate episode is the noble way the Japanese Americans reacted. The record of the 42nd RCT is one of the bright spots in our history. And these men begged to serve!

Most lost of all of their possessions but did not give up and they have shown us that they have one of the finest virtues of all—that of forgiveness. And we too must forgive Bosworth for such amazing people. —By Lewis Alaska

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Library Journal, New York City — This chapter in American history is lamentable. — (Bosworth) fails to realize that detention

Chicago Heights (Ill.) Star—By documenting the shameful affair this thoroughly, Bosworth has actually done us a great favor. But the more one reads the more one is struck by the obvious effects of prejudice. We are not even always morally right. Our treatment of the minorities—the Indians, the Negro, the Oriental—has been no different. It is the lip service surrounding the word "democracy" that we realize how wrongfully we have acted and we may, through change, improve ourselves.

Such a development would be more important than the invention of a new missile.

Wichita Falls (Tex.) Times — The tragic disregard of the civil rights of over 100,000 Japanese Americans during World War II provides the theme for this hard-hitting, soul-searching analysis of the machinery for a petition in the McCarran Act of 1950. Bosworth adds to that: "All it requires is to have your neighbor dislike you, or vice versa." —By VPH

Bosworth's solid research reveals two surprising names among those who favored the removal—Walter Lippmann and Attorney General, then Governor, Earl Warren. —By Herbert Mitgang

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necessary. Bosworth doesn't think we can prevent a similar tragedy from recurring — but it is not likely. The function of history should be to teach, not to threaten. Despite the book's lack of balance, the author has performed a valuable service. He is asking each of us to reexamine our assumptions concerning the progress and maturity of American democracy. —By Arthur P. Young, Jr.

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch—... Of how we treated the Japanese on our own soil (in the 1940s), Captain Bosworth fills the gaps in our knowledge. It was not a pretty picture, but it is a sorry part of our history. —By I. F. Howell

Oakland Tribune — ... With painstaking research, with a profound and understandable sympathy for the plight of these people, (Bosworth) presents here what he considers a devastating violation of civil rights on a mass scale. The U.S. Navy did not consider the internment necessary, according to Bosworth's record. He blames not only the military, but the responsibility was solely that of the Army, which Bosworth does not consider the facts.

He blames not only the military and the organized pressure of racial groups, which indeed may be shocking to many readers. This, by the way, is a point not considered by Bosworth in assessing the blame for most citizens did not have the facts.

Bosworth... has written this one with grace, style and a sympathetic posture which he acquires in a matter of minutes through his considerable service in Japan. —By Raymond Lawrence, Tribune's Foreign News Analyst.

Arizona Republic, Phoenix—That was 25 years ago, and thankfully the anti-Japanese has passed. The Japanese have been considered a "relocation center" through the U.S. society and three of them presently sit in Congress, including one in the U.S. Senate. But it is worthwhile reviewing those hysterical days, if only to insure that it not happen again.

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston — Mr. Bosworth's title sounds exaggerated. Concentration camps, as we know them, were slave-labor, starvation. None of these was present at the U.S. Army's "relocation centers." Through the U.S. society and three of them presently sit in Congress, including one in the U.S. Senate. But it is worthwhile reviewing those hysterical days, if only to insure that it not happen again.

Tacoma (Wash.) News-Tribune and Ledger — The book is a restrained (considering the nature of the subject), documented account of how more than 110,000, some of whom were American citizens, were held prisoner in relocation camps. Their crime? Japanese ancestry. He sounds a warning that this condition could occur again. Whether or not you agree, the book certainly provides food for serious thought. —By Frank M. Lockerby

Saturday Review (Mar. 18) — Although the plot of "concentration camps" in this book's title is an exaggeration, it dramatizes a little-known fact: that the home of the brave was not the land of the free for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

(The writer of this review who saw the 42nd in action north of Pisa, while a German soldier in a Caucasian scramble for shelter), what we did not fully realize then was that the Issei were in "relocation camps," put behind barbed wire not because of possible divided loyalty and therefore military danger; rather, they were victims of the same racial prejudice and hysteria that their sons were fighting abroad.

It happened here. And that is the story Allan R. Bosworth tells in his factual (and somewhat prosaic) America's Concentration Camps. It happened because of the hysteria of the press, the Establishment government officials in California and Washington, the Establishment army, and the Establishment businessmen—all of them in sequence. The imprimatur of semi-official voices and community pressures encouraged the military and government to act without cause and deprive an American minority of its rights.

Bosworth's solid research reveals two surprising names among those who favored the removal—Walter Lippmann and Attorney General, then Governor, Earl Warren. —By Herbert Mitgang

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