

Title II Repeal Hearings



Although the announcement received little publicity, there was an overflow crowd, including 12 news reporters, when Chairman Robert Kastnmeier of Wisconsin gavelled the public hearings on legislation to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and to prohibit the establishment of detention camps in the United States to order at about ten Thursday morning March 18.

Subcommittee No. 3, of the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by the Wisconsin Congressman, is one of the more remarkable and amazing subcommittees in the entire Congress. By design or otherwise, all nine of its members, Democrats and Republicans alike, are considered liberals. Moreover, eight of the nine members are co-sponsors of the repeal proposal.

Seven of the nine were present at the hearings last week; the only two absentees were from New York, Democrat William Ryan and Republican Hamilton Fish.

At this year's hearings, only five witnesses testified, compared to 47 in the 1970 public hearings by the House Internal Security Committee. The 1971 hearings were completed within a single morning, from ten to one, while last year's were held on March 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, and 26; April 20, 21, and 22; May 21; and Sept. 10. Almost 4,000 pages (3,841) were required to report the hearings of the Internal Security Committee; it is estimated that less than 50 pages will carry the complete report of this year's proceedings.

Because last sessions' hearings were so extensive and exhaustive, it was believed that this year's hearings would be repetitive in the main. Accordingly, the Subcommittee decided that last week's hearings would be limited to only invited members of Congress and of the Department of Justice.

Last year, JACL was represented with testimony by a six member panel; then National JACL President Jerry Enomoto, Sacramento; Edison Uno of San Francisco and Ray Okamura from Oakland, Co-Chairmen of the National JACL Ad Hoc Committee for Repeal of Title II; Ross Harano, Chicago, for the Midwest Repeal Committee; Robert Takasugi, Los Angeles, legal counsel; and Mike Masaoka, Washington Representative.

This year, only an 11-page statement was submitted on behalf of JACL.

One of the more poignant moments of the hearings came when, after Congressman Matsunaga pointed out that the JACL Representative, his own office secretary, and many of his friends of Japanese ancestry had been placed into WRA camps, Chairman Kastnmeier recalled that his own Administrative Assistant, Kaz Oshiki, was also an evacuee. "When I first came to Washington in 1959, I brought with me as my Administrative Assistant a young Japanese American. It seemed to me strange then, and it still seems strange to me, that two young American boys of about the same background and age would go through such different experiences solely because of race."

When Pearl Harbor was attacked, we were both 17 years of age. Although I had a German last name, and though Germany too was an enemy nation, nothing untoward happened to me. But, to my Japanese American assistant it meant that he and his family had to give up everything that they had and to be shipped to a concentration camp by the Army. I later served in the Army, and so did he. Today, we are both working in Washington together. But I can't help but wonder why it was that he had to experience what he did just because he was of Japanese origin.

"As Chairman of this Subcommittee, I intend that this legislation will be given the consideration we give every bill. But I simply wanted to recite my story so that you will understand why I have

Title II repeal

Continued from Front Page

"The law creates the following incredible situation: One person who actually commits sabotage or espionage will be accorded all his Fifth Amendment rights—arrest, bail, a jury trial, confrontation of witnesses, compliance with the rules of evidence and full judicial review. On the other hand, one about whom there is a 'reasonable belief' that he may commit these acts may be imprisoned by an administrative proceeding, similar to that utilized by the Federal Trade Commission, without regard to his constitutional rights. Congress should not leave patently unconstitutional laws upon the books awaiting action by the judicial branch. To do so lends credence to charges of congressional irresponsibility and indifference. Congress should take the initiative and correct its own mistakes."

Complimenting the Congressman for his statement, which related to his personal experiences in the cause of civil rights, including his courageous stand in 1942 against the Evacuation, the Chairman said that Holifield's comments were particularly impressive because he had lived through both events. He then asked whether amendments or modifications of existing law would do the job.

Holifield replied that as long as the statutory authority remained, the danger would exist. He said on complete repeal would accomplish the result he and the co-sponsors wanted, since fears could continue as long as the statute was on the books.

Detroit's Conyers said that the Congressman's recitation of other critical times in recent history was impressive, because it served to remind Americans that there have been other periods when there were repressiveness and tyranny which might be worse than what is happening today. He suggested that since repeal was able to survive those past challenges, there was the chance that it would survive current troubles.

Boston's Drinan, who was dean of the Boston College law school, recalled that the first time he had heard Holifield was when he was voting to defeat Title II in 1950. "I was proud of you then, and I'm proud of you now," he told the dean of the West Coast delegation.

Chicago's Mikva remembered the Congressman's outstanding liberal record, and hoped that this time there would be the votes to repeal Title II. Biester questioned the veteran legislator concerning the military operation that resulted in the repeal of Title II.

Redevelopment

Continued from Front Page

that, "the formation of the Board of Directors is very significant because it means we can now officially incorporate and get on with our fund-raising and actual development of the Center." The formation of the non-profit corporation is the culmination of many months of work by the Cultural and Community Center Subcommittee and its six-citizen task forces. "It has been through their efforts," said Hatate, "that the groundwork was laid and that we are now able to move on to other things. Their work and investigations into the needs and interests of the community have been invaluable."

JACCC Directors

The Directors for the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center are: Mrs. Sakae Aratani, community leader; Victor Carter, pres., Japan America Society; George Dolzaki, businessman; Soichiro Kawai, pres., Japanese American Republicans; Yukio Hasumi, v.p., Kajima International; Japanese American Citizens League; Shoji Hattori, pres., Toyota Motor Distributors, Inc.; Robert Hayamizu, pres., manager, L.A. Nisei VFW; Tad Kenmotsu, chairman, L.A. Nagoya Sister City Affiliation; Shigeo Inadomi, executive for Jonsons Markets; Kenji Ito, pres., Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California; Yutaka Katayama, executive, Nissan Motor Corp.; Taro Kawa, Enbun Co.; and Masahiro Kawachi, executive, Fishing Processors Inc.; Kaku Tanaka, Board of Directors, Koyasan Buddhist Church; Kiyoshi Kawai, past pres., Downtown L.A. JACL; Akira Kawasaka, chairman, Community Development Advisory Committee; Ethel Kobaishi, community leader; Katsumu Mukaeeda, Little Tokyo city manager; Hirohisa Nakamura, executive, American Honda Motors, Inc.; Henry Onodera, pres., Pacific Import Co.; Dr. H. Carroll Parish, professor, UCLA; Paul Takeda, pres., Tetsuya, pres., of the Building and Safety Commission, City of L.A.; Koshiro Torii, pres., the Little Tokyo Businessmen's Assn.; Shigeo Yamada, executive, Japan Air Lines; Takiko Yamaguchi, past pres., Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California.

Location of Center

The location of the Center will be in the middle of the block between 2nd and 3rd Streets on the eastside of San Pedro Street, and will include a three-story, complex with a gymnasium, theater, and an all purpose office, classroom, exhibition hall, and library structure.

JACL-Blue Shield Health Plan Form

FOR PSWDC JACL MEMBERS ONLY

Fill this form and send remittance during current Open Enrollment Period ending March 31, 1971, for coverage effective April 1, 1971. For further information, call MA 6-4471.

Form with fields for Name, Home Address, City, State, ZIP, Number of Dependents, Chapter, Social Security No., Date of Birth, and First Time Only Dues options.

ed in Evacuation. He asked, "Instead of no law as in 1942, would it not be more appropriate to have positive laws on the books to prohibit the President, on any one else, from such arbitrary action?" Holifield agreed with that proposition.

Before leaving, he called the leadership of Matsunaga to the attention of the Subcommittee, noted that as the principal sponsor he should have been the first witness but because he wanted to cooperate with others who had previous commitments he was now going to be last. He suggested that to show honor to the Hawaii Congressman, the printed record of the hearings should have him testifying first in the traditional order.

Subcommittee accepted the suggestion and ordered that the printed record show Matsunaga as being the first witness.

Testimony of Mardian

Appearing on behalf of the Justice Department and the Nixon Administration, Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, who happens to be from Pasadena, Calif., began by making clear that "the Department of Justice is unequivocally in favor of repealing Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950."

He referred to the Department's official 1969 letter on the subject. "The continuation of the Emergency Detention Act is extremely offensive to many Americans. In the judgment of the Department, repeal of this legislation will allay the fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens. This benefit outweighs any potential advantage which the Act may provide in time of internal security emergency."

Formerly the general counsel of the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare prior to his promotion, Mardian reported that all of the six camps authorized by the Congress have been abandoned. He then raised an objection, not to the repeal but to the language of other parts of the bill.

Although the Department supports the repealing of Title II, we cannot support enactment of Sections 1 and 2 of HR 234 and the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. We would amend Title 18 of the United States Code to provide that no citizen of the United States may be detained in any facility except in conformity with the procedures and provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code.

The proposed amendments fall to take into account laws which deal with crimes involving narcotics and dangerous drugs, Selective Service violations, aircraft hijacking, etc., that involve confinement of persons convicted of Federal crimes. "Notwithstanding the fact that we have heretofore stated firmly the position of the Department of Justice with regard to detention camps, some Government officials and some of the media have indicated that our position was, at least, equivocal. I hope my statement today will dispel these assertions once and for all," Mardian concluded.

Kastnmeier asked for the record that it was quite clear that the Justice Department favored repeal of Title II, which the Department representative reaffirmed. He asked whether the Department was satisfied that there were enough laws on the statute books to assure protection for the government and safety for its citizens in all kinds of emergencies. When Mardian began enumerating them, the Chairman asked that they be reduced into writing and submitted for the record so there could be no doubt of the specific statutes the Department had in mind.

Conyers complained that he had hoped the Department would have reported on some of the actual rumors and fears that had caused the Department to decide to recommend repeal of Title II. He then questioned the government attorney to list and submit in writing the different criminal laws that might be affected by the first two sections of the pending bill.

Mikva, noting that he was one of the original drafters of the particular bill under discussion, said that two propositions were involved. One was to repeal Title II. Other was to make certain that at no future time could any President arbitrarily arrest and detain citizens without due process. He added that perhaps the bill could be amended to consider the Department's objections, while achieving the purpose of the new bill.

During further questioning, it was brought out that what the Committee might do is to bring together in one title all the laws relating to criminal actions, in order that all citizens could learn and know about such laws in one single place.

The Assistant Attorney General was asked to suggest draft language that would meet the Department's objections, while achieving the sponsors' intentions.

Railsback inquired as to what the situation would be without Title II, which certain members of the Internal Security Committee claimed was limitation on the powers

of the President. A lengthy discussion of the emergency and war powers of the President followed. The testimony ended with a request that the Department prepare a memorandum for the Subcommittee on this subject of the President's war powers and whether Title II increased or decreased them.

Matsunaga Applauded

Kastnmeier welcomed Matsunaga as the "father" of repeal legislation and applauded his leadership in the House in securing so many co-sponsors and bringing the bill to the hearings.

The Hawaiian lawmaker responded by addressing the Subcommittee members as co-sponsors, and not as a member of the Subcommittee, because eight of its nine members were co-sponsoring the legislation under discussion.

At this point, Pennsylvania's Biester, the lone member not listed as a co-sponsor, interjected to explain that he was not against the bill and would vote for repeal. He felt that the bill should go much further and provide specific prohibitions on the President's war and emergency powers.

As Matsunaga described the legislation, "These bills would not only repeal the repugnant Emergency Detention Act (Title II) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, but would also amend Title 18 of the U.S. Code to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps similar to those which were used to incarcerate Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II."

The proposed measure represents a repeal of the portion of the bill which in the 81st Congress was killed by a tie vote of 4 to 4 in the House Internal Security Committee. That bill did not go beyond providing for the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act, the House Internal Security Committee stated in its report.

The Committee report was referring to the incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II which is being repealed by the enactment of the Internal Security Act. It could reasonably be argued, therefore, that the repeal of Title II of that Act would not necessarily prevent the future detention or incarceration of individuals of Japanese ancestry under circumstances similar to those that prevailed during World War II.

HR. 234 and its companion bills are designed to meet this argument. Fundamentally, the legislation before the Subcommittee would prohibit the establishment of concentration camps as a part of the Federal penal and correctional system. For consistency in its expanded scope, the proposed legislation provides also for the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Contrary to the assertion made in some quarters, the enactment of the proposed legislation is not based on pure emotional appeal. It is, in fact, directed at preserving our traditional principles of individual liberty—principles which have been repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court as having been established by irrevocable law.

The Harvard Law School graduate cited cases to demonstrate that as long as civil courts were in operation, a civilian cannot be tried before any other tribunal or denied the fundamental right of trial by jury. He mentioned the martial law cases involving the Hiraabayashi, Korematsu, and Endo cases involving the curfew, evacuation, and detention of Japanese Americans in World War II.

Matsunaga noted that Hiraabayashi was convicted because he refused to remain within a designated military area (in his home) between the hours of 8 at night and 6 in the morning, while Korematsu was convicted for remaining in his home in a designated area "from which all persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded." He also quoted the dictum of the Court in the Endo case to show that the Constitution sets the procedural safeguards surrounding the "arrest, detention, and conviction of individuals."

He stressed that former Justice of the Supreme Court Arthur Goldberg considered "the statute (Title II) is unconstitutional, and—without regard to its constitutionality—both unnecessary and imprudent."

After detailing the operations of Title II, he noted that Chairman Celler had led the fight against Title II more than 20 years ago, and that then Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Pat McCarran had also opposed it as "a concentration camp measure, pure and simple."

Matsunaga then submitted a list of the organizations sponsoring repeal and a section-by-section analysis of the legislation. He concluded by submitting for the record the 11-page statement of the Japanese American Citizens League, while crediting the League for not only rallying American public opinion behind the repeal effort but also persuading him to take the leadership in the House campaign.

Kastnmeier then acknowledged the presence in the hearing room of Mike Masaoka, Washington's JACL representative, whom he said deserved great credit for the progress of the legislation.

When asked as to the importance of Sections 1 and 2, opposed by the Department on technical grounds, Matsunaga responded that they were most important because, while repealing Title II they would erase the memory of the concentration camps for Japanese Americans in World War II to some degree and would ease the fears of many citizens. The new provisions in the bill would serve to safeguard individual rights in the future.

Matsunaga also objected to any amendments to Title II, rather than repeal, because they would only tend to re-activate Title II. Since Title II is the source of the fear, only its complete removal can lessen the fear.

Questioned as to the concern of Japanese Americans when it was unlikely that they would ever again be subjected to detention as a group, Hawaii's senior Representative in the House answered that Japanese Americans are concerned because they don't want any other individual or group of Americans to be deprived of liberty and property as they were in World War II. "We know what it's like, so we don't want others to have a similar experience."

Asked whether he would be willing to accept repeal now, and the positive prohibitions against arbitrary executive action in the future because of parliamentary problems, Matsunaga replied that he would be willing to take "half of loaf" right way, with the understanding that the "other half" would be forthcoming. He said that repeal was an immediate necessity because of the fear it was creating among those who hold unpopular beliefs or question established institutions and objectives. And if the research necessary for the future safeguards would take considerable time, he would go along with whatever the Subcommittee would do with repeal."

Gilbert Gude As the Chairman was announcing that the hearing

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NEWS CAPSULES

Business Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada announced long time Orange County JACLer Ken Uyesugi has earned the 1970 National Quality Award, making it his 19th awarded for quality life underwriting service. Iwao Kodaira, 54, was named executive vice-president of Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., and president of Toyota Motor Distributors, Inc. Before reporting to Toyota's Torrance (Calif.) headquarters, he served as managing director of Toyota Tokyo Corolla Co. Born in San Francisco, he went to Japan with parents at age 3, graduated from Rikkyo University in 1941 and then joined Toyota. Shoji Hattori, who has headed Toyota's U.S. operations since 1961, will continue with the national staff as corporate secretary of Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., and vice president, Toyota Motor Distributors.

Sports NCGA's annual golf tournament April 3-4 will be a 36-hole medal play meet at Pebble Beach and Rancho Canada, according to chairman Hid Kashima, with 19 golf clubs participating. A field of 240 golfers is scheduled. The Sequoia and Cardinal golf clubs are tournament hosts.

Press Row The "Onshu Jihō," Portland's Japanese American vernacular, resumed publication Mar. 11 with Kazuo Fujimoto as editor.

Deaths Frank K. Segawa, 72, a JACLer and San Diego farmer for 48 years, died at his home, 1462 Thermal Ave., Imperial Beach, on Mar. 11. Survivors include wife Toshiyo, 80, and daughter.

Ben T. Senzaki, 52, active Pasadena JACLer, died Mar. 16 of cerebral hemorrhage. Surviving are wife, three sons, daughter, in Yaku, br. Kayo, Takashi and sis Kimi Tarumoto, Yuriko Nagasaki.

Sumitomo Bank of California advertisement for \$4,100,000 convertible subordinated debentures due March 1, 1991. Includes list of dealers like Dean Witter & Co., The Daiwa Securities Co., etc.

hi-me seasoning advertisement featuring a product can and text describing it as an instant economical thing to have in your kitchen.

Sumitomo Bank of California advertisement for low cost new auto loans, featuring a car illustration and contact information.

New England Life advertisement for Poinsettia Gardens Motel Apts. in Gardena, CA, with contact info and amenities listed.



Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

CHANGING FACE—They broke ground last week for an Urban Renewal project that will help change the face of lower downtown Denver for the better. One square block of extremely valuable land—between 19th, 20th, Larimer and Lawrence streets—will be transformed by what is called the Sakura Square project under the aegis of the Tri-State Buddhist Church.

Three main elements are involved in the project. The first is a 20-story, low-rent apartment building with 204 units. It will be called Tamai Tower, honoring the Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai who retired recently after lengthy and dedicated service to the church.

Adjoining Tamai Tower will be a two-story commercial building with 39,000 square feet of rental space. About half this area is spoken for already by Japanese provisions stores, restaurants and other commercial enterprises with a Japanese American orientation.

These two buildings, together with parking area, represent a cost of approximately \$3,900,000, financed by a federally guaranteed, low-interest loan. Rental income should pay off the loan. This phase of the project is scheduled to be completed in about 18 months.

The third element is a \$400,000 expansion and exterior-interior refurbishing of the present Denver Buddhist Church building which occupies a portion of the block. This project is scheduled to begin about the middle of 1974 although church members are now being asked to sign financial pledges.

When Sakura Square is completed it will be a Denver showplace and a key part of the vast Skyline Urban Renewal project in which great new buildings, parks and malls will replace what had become a run-down eyesore area.

A LONG-TIME COMMITMENT—The Buddhist church's interest in the Urban Renewal project goes back a long way. The church was represented on the citizens' committee that "sold" Denver voters on the idea. The church also had sought to purchase land in another Urban Renewal project on which to build a low-rent apartment primarily for Issei, but lost out in the bidding. Almost endless consultations preceded the decision to take on the Sakura Square project. First, a group of Nisei businessmen considered the idea of erecting their own building on the site, but reluctantly gave it up when the costs appeared excessive. Then the church undertook a study but was quickly faced with a dilemma. The Urban Renewal people ruled that the church building, built shortly after the end of World War II, would need extensive remodeling to bring it up to the area's new standards. The church then faced the choice of selling the building so it could be demolished, and moving elsewhere, or remodeling it. At a general meeting the membership voted 206 to 44 to stay, assuming in effect the responsibility of raising the \$400,000 necessary to get the job done.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—During the war years, when refugees from the boredom of WRA camp life were pouring into Denver, no one could have imagined that a quarter century later there would be enough of them still around, and with enough faith in their future, to take on a commitment of nearly four and a quarter million dollars.

There has been talk lately of dwindling interest and vigor in the city's Japanese American community as such, a weakening of community and church ties, a shift away from Buddhism. But the dedication demonstrated by Nisei leaders of the Buddhist church in taking on the responsibility of their Sakura Square project, and seeing it through the long and perilous journey to the groundbreaking, belies all that talk. The groundbreaking is a significant event for this city that has become home to those refugees.

Tokyo Orions-Angels

LOS ANGELES—Consul General Kanji Takasugi will throw the first ball Mar. 31 when the first Japanese professional baseball tangles at Anaheim Stadium with the California Angels. He is making the pitch from the mound rather than from the box when the first Japanese pro-

seats, recalling a fact he was

UNITED METHODISTS: \$47,000 budgeted for two-year study on needs of Asian American ministry

SANTA MONICA—“While the United Methodist Church is the most ethnically inclusive denomination in American Protestantism, it has historically viewed ethnic constitu-

ents from the stance of paternalism,” said the Rev. Woodie White, executive director of the Commission on Religion and Race, when he addressed some 250 representatives of the second United Methodist Convocation on Asian American Ministries on March 12-13 at Santa Monica.

“We have viewed them more as objects of mission, rather than as brothers of the faith in mission.”

Nisei takes job as Micronesia AG

Saipan—Richard I. Miyamoto, who has practiced law in Hawaii for 17 years, assumed the post of attorney general of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands here March 1.

The Congress of Micronesia confirmed the appointment last month. The Boston University law school graduate was appointed by High Commissioner Edward Johnston.

He spent 11 years on the bench as district magistrate for North Hilo-Puna, was deputy Hawaii County attorney and U.S. commissioner for the Island of Hawaii in 1956-57. He will direct a staff of seven attorneys. (His brother Calvin Miyamoto is active with Orange County JACL).

Bank of Tokyo, Calif., to split stock 2 for 1

SAN FRANCISCO—Shareholders of the Bank of Tokyo of California March 16 approved a two-for-one split of the bank's 495,000 outstanding shares of common stock. Subject to final approval by state regulatory authorities, the split will become effective on March 31, 1971 for shareholders of record as of that date.

All incumbent directors, including Susumu Onoda, president of the bank and Ichiro Matsuda, chairman, were re-elected by the shareholders to an additional one-year term.

The state-chartered bank currently operates two branches in San Francisco, four in Los Angeles and one each in San Jose, Los Altos, Fresno, Gardena and Santa Ana. Total assets reached \$404 million at year-end 1970.

THAI BABY BORN IN PLANE IS NAMED 'TWA'

HONOLULU—Wawna Scriomscop, the Thai girl who gave birth to a baby on a TWA jetliner between the Mainland and Hawaii Feb. 15 and abandoned him in the plane's rest room because she thought he was stillborn, was reunited with her son on Guam—and then returned to her home in Thailand. The mother decided to name the boy Twa, after the airline.

a fast-ball pitcher in his school days. (Sumitomo Banks have tickets at \$3.50 and \$4.50.)

UPROOTED AMERICANS
THE JAPANESE AMERICANS AND THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
By Dillon S. Myer

WITH ongoing concern regarding the tragic acts perpetrated against the Japanese American people, Dillon Myer, former Director of the WRA, offers his straightforward account of the activities of the Authority under his leadership. Myer reflects on the crucial decision to establish the centers, on policy formation when there were no precedents and no guidelines, on pressures and rumors of the times, in a personal look at what went on during organizational and operational stages of the camps.

At the end of the first year of existence of the WRA, Myer stated:

“... the very fact of the Japanese confinement fosters suspicion of their loyalties and adds to the contention of the enemy that we are fighting a race war, that this nation preaches democracy and practices racial discrimination. Life in a relocation center is an unnatural and un-American way of life.”

Thus in truth the ultimate objective of the WRA became, under Myer, one of more immediate concern—the need for prompt planning toward the restoration of the uprooted Americans to private life in normal communities. These 110,000 people had been moved en masse without charges or trial—the only criterion for removal being the fact of their having been born of Japanese parents. Fear of sabotage or espionage from among these people, and certain local pressures, together had resulted in the uprooting of the whole Japanese American population living in the three West Coast states and in a portion of Arizona, and their exclusion from these areas for nearly three years.

With no guideposts, the WRA in 1942 was faced with the problem of establishing rules and policies for the guidance of both staff and evacuees. Pressures—from within and without, governmental and private, from evacuees as well as from top levels within the Authority, and between headquarters and the field are discussed openly by Myer as they were met with policies, procedures, and solutions.

This inside view of the administrative and policy-making process, of what actually happened in the relocation centers contributes much to the understanding of events of the war years.

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\$50,000 bail reduced to \$5,000 for student

SAN FRANCISCO—Douglas P. Yamamoto of Oakland, who has been charged in the federal district court with fire-bombing an armed service recruiting station in Santa Cruz, was scheduled to appear in court this week, (March 22).

His case was originally set by Judge Robert F. Peckham for March 8 in San Jose.

Judge Peckham had originally set the bail at \$50,000, but following arraignment on Feb. 22 agreed to a cash deposit of one-tenth of the total amount or \$5,000.

This amount was put up immediately by his family and friends and he was freed from custody on that date.

Publish critiques on 'Untold Story'

STANFORD—A 46 page compilation of critiques of the JACL book “Japanese Americans: The Untold Story” has been published by the Ethnic Studies Committee of the Stanford University Asian American Student Alliance.

The booklet contains a history of the opposition to the controversial fifth grade textbook and an extensive summary of the critical reviews which have been made since the book's appearance on the market.

Included are 18 critiques of the book from a cross-section of its opponents by: The Buddhist Churches of America, Konkio Churches of America, Japanese American Citizens League National Publications Review and Education Committee, the Asian American Social Workers, and the Asian American Task Force of the Berkeley public schools.

Also included are reviews by Univ. of California professors at the Berkeley, Davis, and Los Angeles campuses and by six professors at Stanford University.

Copies at 75c each are available at the Asian American Student Alliance, Stanford University, 512 Alvarado Row, Stanford, Calif. 94305, or by phoning (415) 321-2300, ext. 4715.

CHAPTER PULSE

Installation

Continued from Front Page
people and be sensitive to the pulse of its scattered membership. Ray elaborated on the need for a change in the structure of the organization by utilizing the position of Field Office Expeditor (Fox).

Human Resources

He further commented that the JACL has in its organization a wealth of human resources. Shouldn't these scattered resources of talent and experience be coordinated for mutual benefit? This is an area of consideration which warrants investigation.

Breaking tradition, Elaine Akagi who has come up through the ranks of the Junior organization and chairman of this affair, most ably handled the task of toastmistress. Mel Ravitz, president of the Detroit City Council and a friend of the chapter, brought greetings from the city. Mas Yamasaki of Dayton, Ohio extended remarks for the occasion as Governor of the Midwest District Council, as did charming Kathy Kadawaki of Cleveland, Chairman of the Midwest District Youth Council.

Also present were National President-Elect Henry Tanaka and MDC 4th Vice-Governor, Masayoshi Sano, longtime supporter of the chapter, who in his unobtrusive but consistent way has been responsible for the continued growth

of the chapter membership. This was also the occasion to present Certificates of Appreciation to:
Mrs. Kay Fujii, Tim Saka, Gilbert Kurihara, JoAnn Shimamura, James Shimoura, Gerald Shimoura, Michael Mayeda, and Sam Shinozaki.

Chapter Honorees

The 1970 Detroit JACLer of the Year award was presented to Shinko Sano, longtime supporter of the chapter, who in his unobtrusive but consistent way has been responsible for the continued growth

200 attend Fowler JACL meeting on drug abuse

About 200 persons listened attentively to Mike Yamaki of the Yellow Brotherhood speak on drug problems at the Fowler JACL meeting Mar. 6. Janice Teraoka was meeting chairman.

George Izumi of Los Angeles introduced Yamaki, now studying at UCLA. The Yellow Brotherhood was organized about two and one-half years ago when four Sansei gangs were fighting among themselves in Los Angeles. Instead of fighting among themselves a group together and formed a group to solve the drug problems among the Americans of Asian groups. They called it Yellow Brotherhood. There have been six suicides within 100 people in the group. They also worked with high school and college dropouts. Also school problems and work problems were in their discussions.

March Events

'Nisei-Sansei' topic for Contra Costa forum

“Nisei-Sansei: Getting it all together” will be the topic for discussion of the Contra Costa JACL meeting on Friday, March 26, 7:30 p.m. at the Berkeley-Richmond Free Methodist Church, El Cerrito.

According to Mrs. Chizu Iiyama, chairman, discussion will focus on the need for better communication between Nisei and Sansei, and will try to bring different viewpoints on current issues including Sansei activism, Asian studies, and the nature of racism in American society. Panel members are:

Ko Iijeh, moderator; Glenn Onizuka, Mrs. May Nakano, Joe Yasuki, Gail Momono, Glen Watanabe, and a JACL representative.

Venice-Culver schedules 2d drug education talk

Parole agents Albert G. Smith and Jackie White will address the second Venice-Culver JACL drug education seminar Mar. 26, 7:45 p.m., at the Venice Japanese Community Center. Various state and county programs to rehabilitate drug users will be discussed.

Continued on Next Page

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Paul Bannai uninterested in Gardena council seat
GARDENA—Paul Bannai, who was first runner-up in last year's city council election declared Mar. 17 he will not be a candidate in the special election June 8 to fill the vacancy left by the death of Councilman Vincent Bell.

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RAYMOND UNO, President KAY NAKAGIRL, Board Chairman HARRY K. HONDA, Editor Advertising Representative No. Calif. Lee Ruttle, 46 Kearny, Rm. 406, San Francisco 94108

Friday, March 26, 1971



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

THE LENTEN SEASON

In a couple of weeks, the Lenten season will be over with Easter Sunday. What served as a time to renew our spirituality by cutting down on food and no snacks in between (this I should do all the year around), we've picked up instead the practice of reading books—though not as theological or philosophical as in the past. It's still good for the soul to read the two which came in recent weeks: Daniel Okimoto's AMERICAN IN DISGUISE (Walker-Weatherhill, \$6.95) with a foreword by James A. Michener, and the two-volume paperback, TO SERVE THE DEVIL (Vintage-Random House, \$5.90) by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau with Eve Pell. Since we're more conscious today of being our brother's keepers, knowing what goes on in the world around us lends to spirituality.

Okimoto's father was a clergyman. Part of the title in the two-volume set analyzing America's racial history and why it has been kept secret concerns a theological element—if we might stretch the point to reading matters spiritual during Lent.

Where Okimoto, now studying for his doctorate at Michigan, dwells on his own search for identity in both Japan and America and parades the Japanese story in America down to the Yellow Power movement and the Dr. Noguchi case in a savory manner, the paperbacks dwell on the dual elements in the American character—democracy and racism—and how the blacks, Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans responded to them in block-busting style. A splendid collection of documents in the latter books, extensive bibliography and index compress ethnic histories as no other book we've seen to date.

NO MORE EGG HUNT

A new twist to the perennial Easter egg hunt deserves more than passing interest with the Paschal holiday approaching on April 11. Go For Broke, an Eastside Los Angeles organization combating drug abuse, is sponsoring a Children's Easter Art Contest and Exhibit to encourage the Sansei generation to become more aware and a part of the community.

Naturally, since the announcement of the art exhibit broke into the Little Tokyo press, many questions were raised. Carl Nobuyuki, a Go For Broke leader, rightly emphasizes that there are other ways to communicate besides rhetoric and sees the medium of art as one which involves everyone regardless of age in a community function—thereby the lesson for combating problems together.

Children between the ages of 3 and 12 have a Mar. 31 deadline to enter. Parents are encouraged to urge their children to compete. Entries should be no larger than 20 x 17 inches with name, address, phone number and age of the artist on the reverse side. Our colleague Ron Wakabayashi (MA 6-4471) has more details. The pieces will be on display at the Nobuyuki Art Gallery, 2506 E. 1st St., from April 1 - 11; the winners being announced on Easter Sunday. I just hope the prizes aren't another bunch of candy eggs.

Staging an art exhibit is not new, but for a grassroots organization like Go For Broke it is new. It sees in this children's art contest an opportunity for the group to continue its community function as well as helping an individual find his role and identity in the community.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN

We can almost guess what Jerry Enomoto's column next week will dwell upon—his beloved counselor Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, who was cited by the San Francisco Examiner as one of the Top Ten Distinguished Women of 1970 along with Margaret Azevedo, Marin County planning commissioner and active with Committee for Adequate Shelter for All (CASA); Joy V. Bianchi, director, Helpers of the Mentally Retarded; Shirley Temple Black, with the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Dianne Feinstein, first woman elected to the San Francisco board of supervisors; Heddy Gingold, a composer who founded the Children's Opera with her husband (Norbert) in 1952; Alice C. Henry, school counselor; Dr. Cecilia Johnson, San Francisco county health officer; Lucy Schulte, executive director, San Francisco YWCA; and Faustina Solis, project director, California Farm Workers Health Service, who will be teaching community medicine at UC San Diego's School of Medicine.

This cross-section of community leadership is hard to beat!

R.I.P.—WHITNEY YOUNG

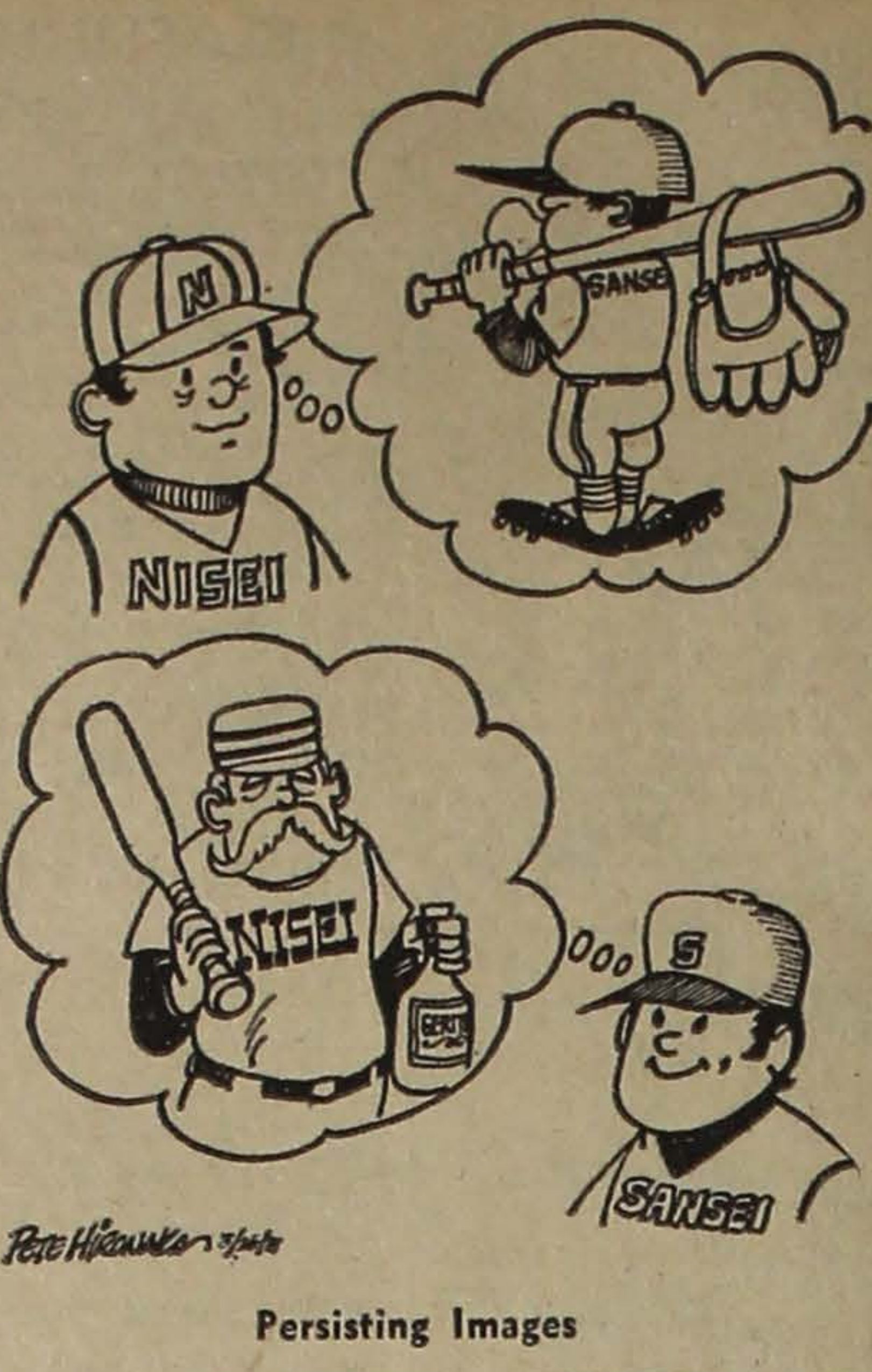
One speech delivered to a National JACL Convention we wanted very much to reprint was extemporaneously presented by the late Whitney Young at San Jose, whose death the Nation mourned this past week. But some of the points he makes in his book, "Beyond Racism" (1968), bear telling. . . "Nothing will change until millions of white Americans, in the loneliness of their consciences, face the truth about this country and begin to change their attitudes from the inside out" . . . On being called a moderate—"It isn't a question of moderate vs. militant, but of responsibility vs. irresponsibility, sanity vs. insanity, effectiveness vs. ineffectiveness" . . . On democracy—"The nation needs a massive educational program in the basics of democracy—for white people" . . . On the future (speaking of the late 1970s) — "I am terribly discouraged, even frightened. I have never seen the black community as completely disillusioned and lacking in confidence. I haven't lost the basic hope that right will win out, but will it happen soon enough?"

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Persisting Images

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Letters to the Editor are subject to condensation. Each must be signed and addressed, though withheld from print upon request.

Charlie Chan Issue

Editor: Another issue that should probably be raised is the propriety or impropriety of a revival of a Charlie Chan-type character in a television series (see Feb. 12 PC, George Takei's article) regardless of whether an Asian or a non-Asian portrays the role.

While there is no definitive basis from which to speak concerning what the pilot film or the series itself might contribute to the public's image of Asian Americans, if this series bears even a semblance of the Charlie Chan et al. of yesteryear, then this series must be discouraged from continuing the deleterious effects that the mass media can effect vis-a-vis Asian American stereotypes.

Portrayals of Asian Americans or Asians as inscrutable, mysterious, exotic, super-human, devious, emotionless, and other stereotypical descriptions are not only racist, but inhuman. Stereotypes of Asian Americans are still abetted today by various projections in the mass media. For example, consider the Katō of the "Green Hornet" series, the Hai Karate advertisements (all Asian Americans are judo-karate experts), or the National Car Rental advertisement that depicted an Asian American ("inscrutable smile") in the March 1, 1971, issue of Time, not to mention the unfortunate impressions that are received from the Southeast Asian war that aid in encouraging the belief that Asian lives are almost inconsequential.

It is sad that only superficial physical differences of Asian Americans are sought out for certain strategic occasions and the people are forgotten at other times; the few occasions are too often portrayals of unfortunate stereotypes. Asian Americans are not only detectives and judo experts and house boys but represented in many other sectors of society as well, exhibiting a wide range of socio-economic characteristics. In short, they are human. It is incumbent upon the mass media, theater, and other areas to reflect this fact.

HENRY K. HAYASE 1162 Trumbull College Yale University New Haven, Conn.

(Above is a portion of a letter addressed to President Lou Wasserman of Universal Studios.)

'Untold Story'

Editor: Having read it and however agonizing the controversy of the book, "Japanese American, Untold Story" may be, American Buddhists cannot in good conscience accept the text in its present form, notwithstanding the daily reassurance from interested parties to the contrary.

How can Nisei history be comprehensive or authentic without due recognition to the basic cultural heritage of practically every Issei and subsequently the Nisei? Professor William Petersen of U.C. Berkeley states: "That the Issei sprang from a culture in which diligence in work, combined with simple frugality had an almost religious imperative." Historians are in agreement that Buddhism may have played a major role.

Speaking of the Issei, a question is posed by Bill Hosokawa in his book, "Nisei": "What is there about my cultural heritage that sustained me in time of trial?" Scholars that have studied the history of the Issei surmise that it was their Buddhist heritage.

It is a historical fact that at least 90 percent of the Issei who graced these shores were from families of the Buddhist Faith and from a country whose history, culture, arts, crafts and mores are an integral origin steeped in Buddhism. Can Nisei historians shunt the fact that at least 60 percent of the 442nd and the 100th Battalion were Buddhists? That today, Nisei Buddhists who believe in pacifism are called upon to kill his brother's keepers in Vietnam, must slay a Buddhist brethren at that!

Noble scholars, what sacrifices, what heartaches, and what agony must Issei and Nisei Buddhists fulfill to credit a few paltry pages in the book of history that demands his religion and must all but distort a noble Faith? For as Protestantism is a part of the history of the Pilgrims Buddhism will forever remain the noblest oblige of Nisei analysts, and any omission or distortion is equivalent to a betrayal of all that any religionist holds sacred, be he Protestant, Catholic, Jew, etc.

WILLIAM NOSAKA P.O. Box 14 San Mateo, Calif.

Value of the forum

Editor: The San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies invited the authors and the critics of "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story" to a panel discussion. Over 150 crowded the Pine Methodist Church Social Hall to hear comments which were both emotional and vehement. There were also temperate and tactful presentations, and constructive criticisms. Their manners reflected more the speakers' personalities than the subject presented.

CLIFFORD I. UYEDA P.O. Box 93345 San Francisco 94109

Friends of Jesus Society

Editor: I am researching the life and work of the late Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, eminent Christian leader and social reformer of Japan. One important aspect of my study concerns the establishment in various American cities of Friends of Jesus societies which he inspired. It appears to have been founded in 1925 in Los Angeles. It is my understanding that many of the societies remained active even during the difficult years of World War II.

If any of your readers would share with me their recollections relating to the Friends of Jesus societies and to Dr. Kagawa himself, I would be deeply grateful. Relevant documents and pictures which they might loan to me would be carefully copied and returned at once.

ROBERT F. HEMPILL 5-1, 6-chome Osawa Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181 (The society which Dr. Kagawa founded in 1925 in Los Angeles was active until 1970 when its Issei members were getting too old to drive and meet. A founding member, Koichi Masunaka, is still active with the Union Church.—Ed.)

'Chiaroscuro'

Dear Harry: I would like to recommend that space be available for chapter presidents in the Pacific Citizen to publicize attitudes of the chapter, problems which have been encountered, opinions of the chapter on National issues, etc. I realize that the "Letters to the Editor" columns are available but this is not always amenable.

OTTO FURUTA Board Chairman St. Louis JACL

So be it. Attitudes of the chapters will henceforth be reserved in "Chiaroscuro"—an apt Italian word which night picture JACL in its broadest scope.—Ed.

In Search of Ethnic Identity

By DR. PAUL NAGANO

Los Angeles As this is being written ministers and laymen from over 60 Asian-American churches of the United Methodistists will be assembling for an Asian-American Convocation. The special concern of this Convocation is the sagging morale of the Methodist churches among the Asians since the integration of the churches with the larger geographic conference.

GUEST COLUMN

As the result of the integration, the dissolution of the former Provisional conferences and their joining into larger conferences, they have witnessed over twenty of the active ministers leaving the pastoral work. Recruitment has primarily depended on the willing workers from other denominations and Caucasian pastors, and no young man of Asia-American background has expressed a desire to enter into their seminaries to pursue the pastoral ministry. On the other hand, we are witnessing the steady growth of the Asian-American community in major urban centers both in numbers and in intensity.

Religions of the East, both old and new, are enjoying a new resurgence. The hope that the non-Asian churches can minister to the needs of the Asians in our midst, and that the dissolution of the Asian churches, will make for a better society in America is proving to be a myth. Seen from the eyes of the dominant majority, the love-

ing absorption of the ethnic minorities is proving to be more dehumanizing than helpful. It is for this reason, and others, that all of the Methodist Bishops as well as District Superintendents who have Asian American churches are meeting.

Up till now, the Asian-American minority has assumed the "silent minority" posture of patiently acquiescing to authority, but they have now come of age and must begin to make their decisions. It is for this reason that we encourage indigenous initiative and Asian-American identity.

Economic Dangers

The rise of the Asian-American will be allowed as long as it is not threatening. With economic depression, unemployment, or competition, the Asian-American will undoubtedly see the accentuation of prejudice.

Although acceptance and opportunity have never been better in the United States, the Asian-American's position is precariously dependent upon the goodwill of his employer and the non-threatening nature of his position. Economic limitation are to be expected, and the adoption of middle-class values are normal; however, in assimilating with the dominant majority, the danger of having dictated to them the responses appropriate to their subordinate position.

The strategy for humanization and personal dignity must be indigenously initiated. The superior majority will never know nor truly appreciate what it means to be dehumanized and the under-dog. The Asian-American cannot wait until the majority is ready. He must take the initiative now. He must develop his own pluralistic strategy. Thus, the need for an indigenous initiative and identity.

Ethnic Prophetic Rationale

The need for an indigenous rationale among the Asian-Americans, especially among God's prophetic people, the Christians, is imperative.

It is the responsibility of the Christian leadership to develop this rationale and lead their people and the total ethnic community to the promised land. Without this, we can only expect confusion, fragmentation, loss of identity, and continued dehumanization. This is the prophetic task for the ethnic leadership of the Protestant churches. The destiny and humanness of the Asian-American community seeks for such leadership at this crucial juncture.

Continued on Page 5

On Second Thought

Warren Furutani

Community Involvement



The JACL Convention at San Jose in 1968 established a \$20,000 allocation in the National budget for the hiring of a civil rights coordinator. This position was part of a larger program which provided many new and innovative ideas for the organization and its relationship with civil rights. One of these ideas was a new staff position titled "Fox" or Field Operations Expediter.

There was no hard-line criteria or job description so everyone involved more or less flew by the seat of their pants. These people included members of the JACL Executive Committee, the National Staff, PSWD governors, the civil rights coordinator who more or less originated the idea and myself who was to be the first JACL "fox."

When all of us were discussing the new position, it was very difficult to nail down any concrete programs. Final result was that JACL needed new inputs of ideas and therefore the basis of my acquiring the position was of mutual trust.

After a year of being a "fox" many things have taken a definite direction. What started out under the general heading of civil rights has taken a specific direction in terms of community involvement and human rights. Projects which deal with members of our community who need service (social, educational, recreational, etc.) became the priority, which has evolved into the Community Involvement Program (CIP).

The community involvement program is much more concrete than the yearling civil rights program although trust is still our backbone. The two main directions for this new program are community education and community projects. Community education deals with a vast spectrum of topics. It is up to the "fox" who is familiar with the community to determine which is most essential for the area. For example, education programs dealing with drug abuse, contemporary politics, legal aid (basic knowledge of law), Asian American history (i.e., concentration camps), culture. Any or all of these would fall into the educational realm of the Community Involvement Program. The basic rationale is to provide on-going topics for discussion and knowledge for people in the community.

There has been much discussion in reference to the concentration of "foxes" on the West Coast, one each in San Francisco, Stockton, San Jose and Los Angeles, and a coordinator. I offer as rationale the fact that the CIP is still experimental and the money (\$32,000) allotted has been stretched as far as it can go. Expenses (\$5,350 for travel and office) have been cut to a minimum. The dense concentration of "foxes" excessive travel and the salaries of three "foxes" are part-time. In order to realize any success with the program, areas that already have had some community involvement were chosen. This is where there is volunteer help as well as individuals who will make CIP work. The immediate goals are ones of immediate action and program. Only tangible things that can be seen and understood will make the CIP a vital part of the community.

Eighty-Six

By Robert M. Takasugi

National JACL Legal Counsel

A REQUIEM FOR MIRANDA

Of the many decisions handed down during the era often referred as the "Warren Court," the case of *Miranda vs. Arizona* in 1966 most definitely must be and has been regarded as one of its most celebrated rulings. . . . The Court of Last Resort, in the *Miranda* case, barred from trial, the use of illegally obtained confessions made in police custody if the suspect had not been informed of his rights to remain silent, to the services of an attorney, etc.

In *Harris v. N.Y.*, decided on Feb. 24, 1971, in a sharply divided 5 to 4 decision, the United States Supreme Court limited the effect of *Miranda* by now permitting a prosecutor to challenge a criminal defendant's testimony by impeaching his credibility during cross examination with the illegally obtained confession.

This decision, in essence, is interpreted to signify that though the illegally obtained confession is not admissible as a confession and thus not evidence of defendant's guilt, it will be allowed to attack the credibility of the defendant's testimony in court. That is to say, if the distinction is in fact real or plausible, the illegally obtained confession is now admissible in a trial but the jury will be instructed to view such confessions, not as a confession, but as evidence directed to impeach the credibility of defendant's testimony in a trial.

The Chief Justice, along with Associate Justices Harry A. Blackmun, both appointed under the Nixon Administration, was joined by Justices John Marshall Harlan, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White in constituting the majority of the High Court.

Chief Justice Burger, in writing the majority opinion, allowed that "The shield provided by *Miranda* cannot be perverted into a license to use perjury by way of a defense, free from the risk of confrontation, with prior inconsistent utterances."

Justices William G. Brennan, Jr., William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall and Hugo Black dissented. In the dissenting opinion authored by Justice Brennan, it was stated that the ruling "goes far beyond undoing much of the progress made in conforming police methods to the Constitution." He further added that ". . . it is monstrous that courts should aid or abet the law-breaking police officer."

In summary, with the *Harris* decision, *Miranda* becomes visible only where the defendant does not take the stand to testify on his own behalf.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Mar. 30, 1946

Eleventh-hour release saves 102 Tule Lake persons from internment in enemy alien detention camp at Crystal City, Tex. . . . "Third evacuation" underway for California evacuees being evicted from emergency trailer homes in Burbank. . . . National YMCA urges naturalization for Issei. JACL adds Masa Satow, Ei-ji Tanabe and Yurino Takayoshi to National Headquarters staff.

War Dept. to review cases of Nisei barred from draft because of 4-C (enemy alien) classification. . . . Immigration Service travel restrictions on Nisei and in Hawaii to Mainland protested in wake of lifting travel restrictions from Nisei war veterans only. . . . Nisei attorney (George Yamakawa of New York) named defense liaison by War Dept. to Tokyo trials of Japanese war criminals. . . . Army occupation authorities ask permission to repatriate Nisei stragglers from Okinawa. . . . JACL to protest American Bowling Congress all-white membership policy. . . . Canada deportation program of Issei-Nisei to Japan suspended pending ruling from Privy Council. . . . State of California hires 60 Nisei, reversing Personnel Board policy barring the hiring of Japanese Americans. . . . Mik Murooka, 31, reports back to Washington JACL Office.