May 19, 1995

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am pleased to inform you that the Chief of the Appellate Section of the Civil Rights Division has reversed the denial of redress payments by the Office of Redress Administration to 71 claimants from the Iwilei area of Honolulu. The Office of Redress Administration will now begin to process and pay these claimants under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

A copy of the decision in this matter is enclosed.

I am pleased we were able to come to a positive resolution of these cases. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Deval L. Patrick
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Enclosure
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Assistant Attorney General  
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Enclosure
Memorandum

Subject: Reversal on Appeal: Iwilei Cases

Date: MAY 18 1995

To: DeDe Greene
    Executive Officer
    Office of Redress Administration
    Civil Rights Division

From: David K. Flynn
    Chief, Appellate Section
    Civil Rights Division

This decision pertains to all of the claimants who were evacuated from homes in the Iwilei area of Honolulu shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 ("the Iwilei claimants"). All of their claims for redress were denied by your office ("ORA") on the ground that they were not discriminated against "solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry." These claimants are represented on appeal by the Honolulu Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League ("JACL"). A complete list of the claimants and file numbers to which this decision pertains is attached.

Section 108(2) of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 ("the Act"), as amended, defines an "eligible individual" as:

any individual of Japanese ancestry, or the spouse or a parent of an individual of Japanese ancestry, who is living on the date of the enactment of this Act [August 10, 1988] and who, during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period --

(A) was a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien; and

(B)(i) was confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property as a result of * * *

(III) any * * * Executive order, Presidential proclamation, law of the United States, directive of the Armed Forces of the United States, or other action taken by or on behalf of the United States or its agents, representatives, officers, or employees,
respecting the evacuation, relocation, or internment of individuals solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry **.**

50 U.S.C. App. 1989b-7(2) (emphasis added). ORA found the Iwilei claimants ineligible for redress under the Act because, although individuals of Japanese ancestry residing in the Iwilei area were evacuated by federal government action in December 1941, they were not the only persons evacuated and were not removed solely on the basis of their ancestry; rather, the entire area was evacuated for reasons of national security and public safety.

On appeal, JACL argues that these claimants are nevertheless eligible for redress because (1) the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry and other Iwilei residents was carried out in a disparate manner, and (2) persons of Japanese ancestry were not permitted to return to their homes until long after other Iwilei residents were permitted to return. Notwithstanding the possible existence of legitimate safety or security concerns necessitating the evacuation of the Iwilei area, differential treatment based on Japanese ancestry either in the evacuation itself or in the subsequent reoccupation of the area could provide a basis for relief under the Act.

The Iwilei claimants first contend that persons of Japanese ancestry were the first to be evacuated from the Iwilei area; that they were forcefully evacuated by armed soldiers with less than 24 hours (and in some instances less than one hour) notice; and that they were not provided with any assistance in obtaining alternative housing. Non-Japanese residents, on the other hand, were simply requested to relocate by their landlords, and were given advance notice and government assistance in arranging for alternative housing. Thus, the evacuation of the Iwilei area was allegedly carried out in a discriminatory manner, with citizens of Japanese ancestry receiving less favorable treatment than other citizens.

The claimants' first contention is supported primarily by anecdotal evidence in the form of witness statements, which could in some instances prove to be sufficient to establish eligibility. I do not address this issue, however, as I believe there is a clearer ground for reversing ORA's decision as to all of the Iwilei claimants.

The claimants' contention that Iwilei residents of Japanese ancestry were not permitted to return to their homes when other Iwilei residents were authorized to reenter the area is supported by strong documentary evidence. A September 1943 letter signed by Colonel Wm. R.C. Morrison, J.A.G.D. Executive, and stamped with the seal of the Office of the Military Governor, reads in pertinent part:
It is required that all persons entering the Iwilei area for dwelling purposes obtain a permit for that purpose from the Provost Marshall. The Provost Marshall will not grant permits to persons of Japanese ancestry or to enemy aliens.

Thus, as a matter of military policy, the United States continued to deprive citizens of Japanese ancestry of their liberty and property while allowing other citizens to return to their homes in the Iwilei area.

ORA denied eligibility on the ground that this military directive applied not only to persons of Japanese ancestry, but also to "enemy aliens" (i.e., citizens of Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, and Croatia), and thus did not discriminate "solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry." This interpretation of the statutory language is not in accordance with the tenets of civil rights law. There is no evidence in the record, and no suggestion by ORA, that any of the Iwilei claimants were enemy aliens and were prevented from returning to their homes on that basis; they were American citizens, and were treated differently than other American citizens because -- and only because -- of their ancestry. Indeed, there is no evidence in the record that there were any residents of the Iwilei area who might have sought to reoccupy their homes who were enemy aliens. It is no excuse for discriminating on the basis of Japanese ancestry that the government might have treated another category of persons equally badly, had the opportunity presented itself. The government's classification of residents of this area as a "national security" risk solely on the basis of their Japanese ancestry is precisely the sort of racial pretext which Congress was attempting to redress under the Act.

Section 105(a)(3) of the Act, as amended, 50 U.S.C. App. 1989b-4(a)(3), gives the benefit of the doubt to the claimant when "there is an approximate balance of positive and negative evidence regarding an issue material to the claim. There is no evidence in the record to suggest, nor does ORA contend, that the

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1 Whether or not it is an "evacuation" within the meaning of the Act to be foreclosed from returning to the home from which one has been forcibly removed, it is certainly a deprivation of liberty and property within the meaning of the Act.

2 The fallacy in excusing the treatment of Japanese-Americans based on the fact that enemy aliens were subject to similar treatment is readily apparent from consideration of other contexts. For example, an employer could not justify refusing to hire African-Americans, nor could a university justify refusing to admit women, on the ground that out-of-state residents were also excluded from consideration as employees or students.
written policy evidenced in the record was not enforced against American citizens of Japanese ancestry in general, or against these claimants in particular. Likewise, there is no evidence in the record to suggest, nor does ORA contend, that any of the Iwilei claimants were enemy aliens and were prevented from returning to their homes on that basis. Rather, all of the record evidence supports their claim that, but for their Japanese ancestry, they would have been allowed to reoccupy their homes upon application to the Provost Marshall. Thus, they were deprived of that opportunity "solely on the basis of [their] Japanese ancestry," and are therefore entitled to redress under the Act.

3 The law does not require each claimant to have made the futile gesture of submitting an application and having it rejected in order to be eligible for redress. Cf. International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. United States, 431 U.S. 324, 365-366 (1977) (rejecting employer's assertion that a person who did not actually apply for a job can never be awarded seniority relief). It is sufficient that a government policy was in force which prevented any of the claimants from obtaining permission to return to the Iwilei area. As the Supreme Court stated in Teamsters (ibid.):

If an employer should announce his policy of discrimination by a sign reading "Whites Only" on the hiring-office door, his victims would not be limited to the few who ignored the sign and subjected themselves to personal rebuffs. * * * When a person's desire for a job is not translated into a formal application solely because of his unwillingness to engage in a futile gesture he is as much a victim of discrimination as is he who goes through the motions of submitting an application.

While the Court in Teamsters required that nonapplicants who wished to qualify for seniority relief establish that they would have applied for the job but for the employer's discriminatory practices, the claimants here have a clear nexus to the Iwilei area simply by virtue of having been forcibly evacuated from their homes, and they can be presumed to have an interest in returning to Iwilei absent any affirmative evidence in the record suggesting otherwise. In any event, regardless of whether any given claimant planned to return, the continued exclusion of these individuals from their homes constituted a "depriv[ation] of liberty [and] property as a result of * * * [a] directive of the Armed Forces of the United States * * * respecting the[ir] * * * relocation" within the meaning of the Act.
Accordingly, ORA's denial of eligibility is REVERSED.

cc: Mr. William Kaneko
    Owen Matsunaga, Esq.
    Mary Beth Wong, Esq.
    All Iwilei claimants
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Total: 71
Office of Redress Administration's
Summary Report on Cases Found Ineligible Under the
Civil Liberties Act of 1988
September 24, 1993

Born After Parents Evacuation/Internment 699

(These individuals were born after their parents were evacuated from the West Coast or were born after their parents left camp on a permanent basis).

Hawaii 339 +300*

(These claims deal with evacuations in three areas where all persons living in that area, and not only those individuals of Japanese ancestry, were subject to a general evacuation order. These cases are currently undergoing additional review by ORA. A few claims deal with alleged evacuations either prior to or after the war and are not within the scope of the Act).

No Permanent Residency Status 319

(Individuals who were not U.S. citizens or did not have permanent resident alien status retroactive to the internment period).

Voluntary Evacuees 190

(Individuals who left their places of residence on the West Coast prior to the issuance of Public Proclamation No. 1, issued on March 2, 1942, or who did not leave as a result of Federal Government action).

Relocatees 173

(Relocated to Japan during the war).

Losses/Liberty 134

(Many types of claims fall under this broad category. Examples: Japanese Americans residing outside the prohibited zone who had property (usually cameras, guns, or radios) seized from them pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act; individuals residing outside the prohibited zone who claimed that their businesses suffered losses as a result of anti-Japanese hysteria; individuals who claim that a parent was fired from employment with various mining companies as a result of Federal Government action; a few claims from Japanese citizens who were prisoners of
war of the U.S. Government; claims of inability to travel into the prohibited areas; etc.).

Railroad Workers 89

(Many claims that an individual or a parent was fired from employment with various railroad companies in the non-prohibited areas as a result of a Federal Government order).

Military 65

(Individuals who were in the military but are not eligible under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 - e.g. they did not claim a loss of property or an inability to visit their interned family members; they lived outside the prohibited zone; or they claim a deprivation of liberty such as a change of duties, transfer to another base, or separation from service which are not compensable under the Act; etc.).

In Japan 78

(In Japan prior to the outbreak of war and remained in Japan throughout the war).

Race 50

(Many claims are in this category. Examples: Filipinos who were prisoners of war of the Japanese during the war; and claims from Italian, Germans, Aleutians, or Caucasians who suffered a loss during the war).

Curfew/Travel 40

(Claims by Japanese Americans that they were subject to curfew and travel restrictions pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act. These claims are not compensable under the Act).

Heir INE 12

(These claims refer to spouses, children, or parents who did not meet the statutory criteria of an heir as defined in the Act and the implementing regulations).

Born after June 30, 1946 2

(One of the statutory criteria of the Act requires a claimant to have suffered a deprivation of liberty or property under the Act
during the period defined as beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946).

Died before August 10, 1988 1

(One of the statutory criteria of the Act requires a claimant to be living on the date the Act was passed).

TOTAL CLAIMS 2,191
January 16, 1974

TO:

FROM: Paul M. Downing, Analyst
       Government and General Research Division
       (Kenneth E. Gray, Division Chief)

SUBJECT: Bibliography on Americans of Japanese origin

Following is a list of recent books and other material on Americans of Japanese origin to supplement the bibliographies which you requested us to update (a bibliography prepared by the Legislative Reference Service in 1968 and bibliographies prepared by the Japanese American Citizens League in 1968 and 1971):

Books


Filmstrip


Articles

Americans from Asia; the East came to the West. Senior Scholastic, v. 94, April 25, 1969: 12-17.


Rosson praises 100th Battalion at memorial rite. In Congressional Record (daily ed.), October 6, 1972: E8389 [reprinted from Honolulu Star Bulletin, September 25, 1972] [regarding 100th Battalion of the 442d Regimental Combat Team].


BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
JAPANESE INTERNMENT

Girdner, Audrie. The Great Betrayal: the Evacuation of the


SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JAPANESE AMERICANS
(1941-1971)

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORTS

CALIFORNIAN ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

DECISION TO EVACUATE THE JAPANESE FROM THE PACIFIC COAST (THE)
Chapter 5, Command Decisions, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1960.

JAPANESE AMERICANS (THE)
Special Groups, Special Monograph #10, Selective Service System, 1953.

JAPANESE EVACUATION FROM WEST COAST

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION
Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 1964.

JAPANESE POPULATION (THE)

JAPANESE POPULATION (THE)

PEOPLE IN MOTION
The Postwar Adjustment of Evacuated People, 1948

PRECEDENT DECISIONS UNDER JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS ACT
Adjudications of the Attorney General, Department of Justice, 1956.

REPORTS OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY (WRA), 1946.
COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT IN WAR RELOCATION CENTERS
EVACUATED PEOPLE (THE) A Quantitative Description
IMPOUNDED PEOPLE, Japanese Americans in Relocation Centers
LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHASES OF THE WRA PROGRAM
RELOCATION PROGRAM (THE)
WARTIME EXILE, The Exclusion of Japanese Americans from West Coast
WARTIME HANDLING OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (THE)
WRA, THE STORY OF HUMAN CONSERVATION

WARTIME EVACUATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS (THE)
Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, 1947.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS AND RECORD

EQUALITY IN IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1948; Joint Hearings before the Subcommittees of the Committees on the Judiciary, 82nd Congress, 1951.
IMMIGRATION DISCRIMINATION
Hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, Testimony of JACL, Part III, 1964; Serial No. 7, 1965; Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, Testimony of JACL, Part 2, 1965 (including JACL Submission in Files as Special Exhibit).

JAPANESE AMERICAN CREED (THE)
Extension of Remarks, United States Senate, Congressional Record, May 9, 1941.

JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS
Hearings before the Claims Subcommittee, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. Serial No. 23, 1954 (83rd Congress); Serial No. 13, 1955 (84th Congress).

JAPANESE AMERICAN IN HAWAII
Statehood for Hawaii, Hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Testimony of JACL, House of Representatives, 1959. Also, before Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Testimony of JACL, United States Senate, 1959.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

TOLAN COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND REPORTS

TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
Extension of Remarks, House of Representatives, Congressional Record, August 2, 1955.

TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II (A)
Speech of Senator Hiram L. Fong, Congressional Record, May 21, 1963.

TRIBUTES TO JAPANESE AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II

DOCUMENTARY BOOKS

ALIEN AND THE ASIATICS IN AMERICAN LAW (THE)

AMBASSADORS IN ARMS

AMERICA'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS

AMERICANS
AMERICANS BETRAYED

AMERICANS FROM JAPAN

AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY
LaViolette, Forrest E., The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1945.

BEAUTY BEHIND BARBED WIRE

BEYOND PREJUDICE

BORN FREE AND EQUAL
Adams, Ansel, Photographic Record of Manzanar WRA Center, United States Camera, 1944.

CASE FOR THE NISEI (THE)
Amicus curiae brief of the Japanese American Citizens League, Evacuation Test Case, United States Supreme Court, October Term, 1944.

CITIZEN 13660

COLLEGE NISEI (THE)

EXILE OF A RACE
Fisher, Anne Reeploeg, "A History of the forcible removal and imprisonment by the Army of the 115,000 citizens and alien Japanese who were living on the West Coast in the spring of 1942", Peninsular Printing Company, Ltd. (Canada), 1965.

GOVERNING OF MEN (THE)

GREAT BETRAYAL (THE)

HAWAII'S JAPANESE

IMPOUNDED PEOPLE

ISSEI AND NISEI

MISLS ALBUM (THE)
The History of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, 1946.
NISEI


POLITICS OF PREJUDICE (THE)


PREJUDICE


PREJUDICE, WAR, AND THE CONSTITUTION


PRICE OF PREJUDICE (THE)


REMOVAL AND RETURN


SALVAGE (THE)


SPOILAGE (THE)


THESE ARE AMERICANS


UPROOTED AMERICANS


NOVELS

BOY FROM NEBRASKA


CITY IN THE SUN

Kehoe, Karon, About an Arizona WRA Camp, Winner of the Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship Prize, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1946.

DESERT HARVEST


HOME AGAIN


MOVED OUTERS (THE)

NISEI DAUGHTER

UPON THEIR SHOULDERS

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

MANZANAR
An award winning documentary film by Bob Nakamura. Through the use of live action footage of the present and the use of still photographs of the past, this film depicts a young Nisei's memories of his boyhood spent in an United States concentration camp during World War II.

16mm Color. Running time: 16 minutes
Sale: $176.00 (15% discount to JACL members)
Rental: $17.50 plus postage

WORLD WAR II EVACUATION NOTICE
A reprint of the now infamous Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, which began the removal of "all persons of Japanese ancestry" from the West Coast during WWII. Reprinted from an original document (14 x 23 on white paper stock).

50¢ each. In lots of 100--25¢ each. (Minimum order $5.00)

AMERICA'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS
A large display of historical photographs which recounts the World War II experience of 110,000 Japanese Americans. This exhibit which stands over 7 feet tall is made up of 64 photographs mounted on large wooden stacking cubes. The cubes pack into the base for easy transporting. So far, three exhibits are circulating on the West Coast.

Sale: $500.00 plus shipping. For rental prices or additional information, reviews, photographs of the display, etc., write to Bob Nakamura.

WORLD WAR II EVACUATION BOOKLET
"American Concentration Camps", an illustrated general information booklet by Norman Nakamura on the relocation of Japanese Americans. This booklet is a summary of existing literature and is aimed at a broad general readership.

8-1/2 x 11 format. 16 pages. Illustrated with photographs, 30¢ each. (Minimum order $6.00)

CATALOG OF THE BANCROFT COLLECTION
A catalog on 'The Bancroft Library Collection of WRA Photographs on the Japanese American Internment and Resettlement'. It describes the viewing and ordering procedures for photographs in the Bancroft collection; in addition, the catalog offers a comprehensive listing of selected photographs from the total 4,000-5,000 photographs in the collection. Prints of many of these historical photographs can be ordered by mail.

$3.00 per copy.
CONCENTRATION CAMP POSTER
A three color silk screen poster which reads "America's Concentration
Camps" and utilizes in-camp group photographs to illustrate the injustice
of the entire incident.

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N.B. Literally, hundreds of pamphlets and thousands of articles have now been
published concerning the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans, not to
mention the thousands of references in various books and documentaries of
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It may also be of interest that the University of California Los Angeles
(UCLA), in cooperation with the JACL, is currently engaged in research
involving the Japanese in America through the 1865-1965 century, with the
view of publishing definitive historical and sociological tracts and volumes on
three generations of Japanese in the United States--the Issei (immigrants),
the Nisei (first generation, American-born), and the Sansei (second
generation, American-born). Publication is scheduled to begin next year
(1972).

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December 29, 1971
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Hawaii


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Part III: (August 14, 1943) "...includes material published between October 1942 and July 1943 on the War Relocation Authority, the Japanese, and Japanese-Americans, in the United States and Hawaii."
ADDENDUM TO WAR TIME INCARCERATION AND THE COURSE OF NISEI LIVES

Setsuko M. Nishi and Stephen S. Fugita

April 19, 1988
INCARCERATION PROPOSAL ADDENDUM

1. Substantive Problems to be addressed. In response to the Committee's concern, and in consultation with our Advisory Committee, we have attempted to develop a clearer and more detailed rationale for the substantive problems the proposal addresses. The three fundamental questions the project will answer are:

1. What effects did the incarceration have on the life course of Japanese American internees?

2. What are the mental health consequences of the incarceration? What influence did the different life course trajectories that were a product of the incarceration have on the mental health of Japanese Americans?

3. How do presently surviving Japanese American internees now perceive their incarceration? What are the factors which influence the nature of this perception? How are these current perceptions related to their mental health status?

It should be noted that even though the example discussed at some length in the proposal emphasized cohort analysis, this is not the only, or even principle analytic approach which will guide the analysis. The following is a, hopefully, clearer and more complete discussion of the analytic lines we will pursue. It is organized around the questions presented above.

A. Life Course. Our basic goal here is to link a major macro level event, the incarceration, to several micro level outcomes over an extended period of the impacted individuals' lives. This has been a persistent challenge in the development of this research proposal, as well as in life course studies in general. However, the availability of the unique three wave data set presents a significant opportunity to contribute to life course theory, particularly given that the population under study is a culturally unique and interdependent group of individuals (c.f., Elder, 1987). Japanese Americans come from a culture which emphasizes collective approaches to dealing with the exigencies of life. By the beginning of World War II, this cultural disposition, in combination with discrimination led to the development of very dense economic and social networks. This is strikingly different from the majority of life course studies which examine cohorts of unconnected individuals (except family) within the highly individualistic American cultural context. Thus, an analysis of this sample and their reactions to the incarceration may document both alternative ways of dealing with exposure to disordering events and their consequences.

Elder and Caspi (1988), in a recent paper, present a general
life course analytic framework which helps to highlight many key processes in this area. They discuss five concepts which link social change to the lives of individuals in ways which appear fruitful for understanding the incarceration. The first, following W. I. Thomas, they label the control cycle. When individuals lose control over their environment, they make adaptive responses which are an attempt to regain control over their life outcomes. The demands or behavioral requirements of the situation are called situational imperatives, their second concept. The third is the accentuation principle. This refers to the increase in emphasis or salience of already prominent characteristics of the individual during social transitions. Accentuation is particularly apparent during periods of stress. The life stage principle, the fourth concept, suggests that the influence of a historical event depends upon the life stage of the individual who experiences it. That is, the impact of a historical event is dependent upon the age-graded tasks that the individual must deal with at that point in their life cycle. The fifth and last concept is that of interdependent lives. This simply points out that individuals are embedded in familial and other social relationships which have significant interactive effects on each other, the sum of which cannot be predicted from the characteristics of the involved individuals alone.

The Elder and Caspi (1988) discussion thus orients us to a number of the critical linking processes involved in our life course analyses. We will focus on these linking processes as we structure specific analyses. Given this, our basic approach is to (1) examine what resources (social, cultural, and material) individuals brought to the incarceration, (2) disaggregate the specific process components of the incarceration (e.g., economic and social loss, exposure to conflict within the camps) and relate these to status attainment, mental health, and assimilation outcome measures.

For example, we are interested in determining the characteristics of those individuals who made new beginnings as their adaptive response to the dislocation and compare their economic and mental health outcomes with those who attempted to reestablish continuity in their life course. Our hypothesis is that those who were younger, more assimilated but embedded in a Nisei social network, and were from urban as opposed to rural areas were more likely both to make new beginnings and exploit better the newly emerging opportunities in the postwar period. As a plausible rival hypothesis, it could be argued that it is these same more "Americanized" and integrated-into-the-mainstream individuals who should have been most shocked and disillusioned by the inconsistency between their expectations and citizenship status and the reality of their treatment during World War II. This may have increased their cynicism and demoralized them to the extent that they both lowered their aspiration level and reduced their risk taking behaviors. Thus, one
question we will pursue is what beginning-of-wartime per­
sonal attributes best predict which individuals experienced
a turning point in their life course after World War II and
with what longterm status attainment and mental health
consequences. In particular, we will examine whether ear­
ier differences (before and during WW II) in perceptions
and attitudes become accentuated or attenuated over the life
course (measured in 1967 and 1989).

B. Mental Health. To pursue substantive question 2, to
understand better the mental health processes and
consequences associated with the incarceration, we will
examine those factors which are likely to have produced and
mediated stress in the situation and in subsequent time
periods. In order to index stress during the incarceration,
we will draw upon the earlier work by Leighton (1946) and
Thomas (1952) in which they described the specific features
of the incarceration which produced stress. We have no
direct measure of one of the two general stress producing
processes that Leighton described, the assault on self
caused by majority group rejection based upon ethnicity.
However, War Relocation Authority (WRA) records contain
information about his second source of stress, factors that
aggravated the problems of living such as financial strains,
uprooting from home, and the destruction of associational
ties.

Consistent with our preferred life course hypothesis about
what "type" of Nisei was best able to exploit postwar oppor­
tunities, we predict that those internees who were exposed
to the most discrimination and had the fewest adaptive
resources before the war, experienced the greatest amount of
stress during wartime. In part, we are arguing that greater
exposure to prevwar discrimination did not "inoculate" indi­
viduals to the wartime experience but made them more vulner­
able. Our surmise is based upon the substantial amount of
participant observation and archival data collected at the
time of relocation and resettlement by the Evacuation and
Resettlement Study (Thomas, 1952; Thomas and Nishimoto,
1946).

Relevant to the issue of who experienced the greatest amount
of stress, The Evacuation and Resettlement Study demon­
strated that those who answered "No-No" (as compared to
"Yes-Yes") to the registration "loyalty" questions, and
therefore were labeled "disloyal," experienced greater
stress. As discussed in the original proposal, the adminis­
trative purpose of these two items was to determine which
internees would be eligible for military service and resett­
lement to the Midwest and East (but not to the West Coast)
as compared with those who would be segregated from the
"loyals" and shipped to a special camp with greater secu­
rity. Specifically, the questions asked respondents whether
they would serve in the armed forces and whether they would
swear allegiance to the U.S. and foreswear allegiance to the
emperor of Japan. Some 16% percent of all incarcerated
Nisei, in 1943, either answered "No-No" or refused to answer the two questions.

Although many of the reasons why internees answered in a "disloyal" fashion were not political, e.g., some had the mistaken belief that it would keep the family together, it is likely, as argued by Thomas, that these individuals experienced a great deal of stress. After all, requesting expatriation indicates severe disillusionment about one's or one's family's future in the country. Fortunately, all of the characteristics that Thomas demonstrated increased the likelihood of being a "No-No" are retrievable from the WRA records. These background characteristics are: Californian (vs. Northwesterner), agricultural (vs. non-agricultural), Buddhist (vs. Christian-secular), Kibei (American born but Japan educated vs. Nisei), less educated (vs. more educated), and male (vs. female). Plausible reasons why these characteristics are associated with greater stress are that individuals with these characteristics were in settings where they faced more discrimination, were more isolated from and were more culturally distinct vis-a-vis the mainstream, had fewer intellectual resources, and had more burdensome role responsibilities. In addition, "No-No's" were forced to move yet another time to a so-called segregation camp (Tule Lake) which became the site of a great deal of conflict both among the internees themselves and between the internees and the WRA administrators. These stressors are likely to have left their mark on later functioning.

C. Current Perceptions. The third fundamental question we intend to address is the nature of current perceptions about incarceration, their past and current determinants, and their relationship to the respondent's present mental health status. Our general thinking, consistent with a considerable amount of evidence, is that the way in which respondents remember the incarceration and associated events is at least as important in determining current behavior and mental health as the actual experiences themselves. For example, current perceptions of losses associated with incarceration and resettlement such as a family member's early death or inability to recover financially are likely to influence strongly current stress and behavior. Our NEW 1989 survey will have direct measures of current stress and respondents' recollection of wartime events and stress. Further, we will have measures of incarcerated respondents' current ways of handling memories of the incarceration. Finally, as discussed above, we will be able to identify those individuals, based upon objective WRA background data, who are likely to have experienced the greatest stress.

Who among our respondents will have the most bitter memories of their war time experiences? Our expectation is that it will be those who (1) were exposed to the greatest amount of pre-war prejudice and discrimination (again as reported by Thomas), (2) suffered the greatest losses, financially and socially during internment and resettlement, (3) are exper-
iencing the least success and most hardship in their current lives, and (4) currently do not identify with either mainstream Americans or the Japanese American community and thus feel isolated on both fronts.

2. Sampling. With regard to the issue of oversampling, we plan on utilizing a seemingly large list because we expect significant attrition for three reasons. These causes of attrition are predicted to reduce sequentially the size of our sample. The first source, death, was estimated to remove 20% of the potential respondents. (We applied survival rates from the 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1984 life tables for the general population to the 1967 JARP sample to estimate attrition for the period 1967-87, done in intervals of 5 years, to arrive at a figure of 17%). Second, we predicted that we will not be able to locate 20% of our respondents, even with our extensive search procedures, given the age of the information in the JARP survey. Third, it was estimated that there will be a 20% refusal rate. This figure is based upon our previous survey experience in the Japanese American community (e.g., Fugita and O'Brien, 1985; O'Brien and Fugita, 1984).

In response to the comments of the Committee, we have discussed the sampling plan with Dr. Paul Levy, Director of Biometry and Epidemiology here at UIC. The resultant revised plan, a cluster sampling design, probability proportional to size, although it is less precise with regards to information about those living in the so-called low density areas, is considerably less costly and administratively more feasible.

In Table 1 (attached), we have listed, in descending order, the number of Nisei respondents, based upon the 2304 Nisei JARP interviewees, expected in each state (plus DC) in the continental US. Further, this list has been divided into three parts based upon the predicted geographic density of respondents. We will sample all individuals in the first eight high density states (California to Oregon). This will yield 1855 potential respondents. Out of the next "third" (all states with 20 to 30 predicted respondents), we will interview all respondents in Michigan, Virginia, and Massachusetts (a representative set of states in this "third"), which should yield 78 potential respondents. In the remaining 32 low density states (those with less than 20 predicted respondents), we will interview respondents living in Alabama and North Dakota (n = 8). Here we will be taking a 1 out 16 representative sample of states. Thus, we estimate that we will end up with 1941 names.

Since 23.4% of the JARP sample reported that they were not incarcerated, there should be approximately 454 nonincarcerated respondents. The remaining respondents, n = 1487, should report that they have been incarcerated. Sequentially, the three factors of mortality, inability to locate and noncooperativeness will reduce the size of the incarcer-
ated sample to 762 incarcerated and 232 nonincarcerated. In order to reduce costs while minimizing the loss of statistical power, we will randomly select two thirds of the incarcerated sample (n = 508). Thus, our final sample of incarcerated and nonincarcerated will be 740.

This revised probability proportional to size sampling plan will save a significant amount of interviewing expenses and time as there will now be only two states where more costly "low density" personal interviewing procedures will need to be utilized. Further, in an attempt to obtain as much information as can be collected in a cost effective manner on all potential respondents in our sampling frame of 2304, the remaining 363 "middle and low density" JARP Nisei who are not selected for personal interviews, will be contacted initially by telephone and then by mail. Specifically, it is proposed that we first telephone and, after some initial information is collected and rapport established, request that the respondent fill in a shortened mail version of the interview instrument. If we apply the same attrition assumptions to this subsample as we did to the main interview sample, we will end up with some 186 shortened telephone/mail interviews from "middle and low density" states.

In order to simplify the implementation of this new sampling plan, we have decided not to stratify by age as originally planned. Finally, weighting will allow us to derive estimates for the continental US Japanese American population.

3. Access to ICPSR Tapes. Dr. Gurin has assured us that the data tapes for the two University of Michigan ICPSR national mental health surveys will be available for comparative purposes. He is formally acknowledging this in a letter which will be submitted to the Committee.

4. Qualitative Reinterviews. These 40 qualitative reinterviews will not only be conducted after the main quantitatively-oriented interviews have been completed but after the initial analyses have been done. We failed to emphasize this latter point in the proposal. Thus, we plan on returning to the field only after we have a good sense of what the major findings are. In this way, we can check and elaborate on our interpretations, obtaining additional contextual specifics and insuring that we understand the meaning of the outcomes from the respondents' perspectives. Again, two major interviewee characteristics which we will specifically select for are incarcerated versus nonincarcerated and, among those who were incarcerated, a subsample of those who said that the incarceration had a substantial impact on their life course and a subsample of those who said it had a minimal impact. We will select these individuals based upon their responses to the above dimensions on the survey instrument and on their ability to communicate verbally and nonverbally their thoughts and feelings. Moreover, we will tape record these interviews to capture certain critical perceptions in the respondents' own words.
With regard to the Committee's specific question as to which geographic area these qualitative respondents will come from, our plan is to sample from three areas, the greater New York and Chicago areas, principally because the respondents will be able to be reached inexpensively, and in California where there are many respondents who can meet these criteria and therefore can also be interviewed at relatively low cost.

5. **Percentage Time.** After further discussion about budget and time allocation, we are in agreement with the Committee's suggestion that the funds to support the principal investigators 100% might be more cost effectively allocated if their support were reduced and a research associate were hired 100% time to accomplish many of the tasks. Specifically, we are proposing that Dr. Nishi's support be reduced to 1/3 of her normal academic year and 2/9's summer (with City University of New York cost-sharing another 1/3 of her academic year salary) and Dr. Fugita's support be reduced to 50% of the academic year and 2/9's summer. With this revised plan, in order for the locating of subjects, scheduling and monitoring of interviewers, data entry and data analyses to proceed smoothly, one full-time research associate is critical. We estimate that $30,000 of salary plus fringe benefits will be needed to support this person. In addition, due to the complex data analysis requirements in years two and three, we are requesting that Dr. Campbell's involvement be increased from 10% to 20% during that time period.

6. **Coordinating Relocation.** Dr. Fugita, with the assistance of the 100% time research associate, will manage and be responsible for locating respondents. He has had experience recruiting respondents as a Project Director for an earlier NIMH-supported study of 634 Japanese Americans in community settings. Dr. Nishi will initially contact the many community groups to solicit their support and obtain their membership lists.

7. **Comparisons involving both true longitudinal and retrospective variables.** The Committee raised a question about the handling of true longitudinal as compared with retrospective data. Since the correlation between variables collected at the same time is generally higher than that collected at long intervals, this needs to be taken into account. Unfortunately, there is only a sparse amount of information about the veridicality of retrospectively collected data (e.g., Featherman, 1980). A few studies indicate that certain salient demographic and other information can be recalled quite accurately over several years (Featherman and Hauser, 1978; Gutek, 1978; Powers, Goudy, and Keith, 1978; Rosenthal, 1963). On the other hand, certain psychological states and sociological conditions appear subject to numerous anamnestic errors (Featherman, 1980; Yar- row, Campbell, and Burton, 1970). We are, of course, anti-
cipating distortions and omissions in certain areas. In any event, we plan on proceeding cautiously in this area. Where possible, we will empirically verify how well behavioral measures correlate with retrospective ones. For example, in the incarcerated group, we will collect both true longitudinal variables and retrospective measures which attempt to measure the same phenomenon to provide validity information about the utility of retrospective measures. Specifically, we will compare the actual responses recorded on the WRA 1942 interview and self report questionnaires with the retrospective measures of the same demographic data and behaviors from both the 1967 JARP questionnaire and the NEW 1989 survey. If they correlate highly we can, with some degree of confidence, use the 1967 and 1989 retrospective measures when true longitudinal data are not available, as in the case of the nonincarcerated group during the wartime period.
LITERATURE CITED


Table 1

Predicted number of potential Nisei respondents in each Continental U.S. state (plus D.C.) based upon the 1980 Census (N=2304)

<table>
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<th>Continental U.S. State</th>
<th>Predicted # JA's</th>
<th>Proportion of JA's in State</th>
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Mental Health Consequences: Stress and Coping

In the Proposal and Addendum, we stated that the second set of questions this project addresses are the mental health consequences of the incarceration. Our approach to this issue is to: (1) examine internees' cultural and individual characteristics at the time they were incarcerated; (2) index differences in severity of stress experienced during incarceration; (3) distinguish between internees who chose different pivotal coping styles during the incarceration; (4) examine different postwar adaptive responses and; (5) relate the above to both their postwar lifecourse trajectories and current (1989) mental health (see theoretical model in Figure 1.). In order to simplify the presentation of this conceptual approach, the discussion will orient towards the incarcerated sample. However, the nonincarcerated comparison group will be similarly measured and analyzed with the exception of the World War II coping style measures.

(1). The first step or mediator in our process model focuses on the cultural and individual characteristics that internees brought with them to the evacuation and incarceration. This includes such factors as educational attainment, exposure to discrimination and extent of Japanese as compared with American early socialization.

(2). The second mediator of outcomes in our conceptual model is the severity of stress during incarceration. Since the WRA records do not contain any direct measure of stress (or any psychological construct), we must utilize a proxy measure to index individuals' level of stress. It should be emphasized that given the dramatic nature of the evacuation, incarceration, and resettlement undoubtedly all evacuees experienced a substantial amount of stress. However, because of variation in internees' prewar resources and wartime experiences, there are likely to be significant differences among them in the amount of stress experienced. The following is a list of ten stressors which we have identified as potentially contributing to higher stress.

(1) times moved during wartime
(2) substantial economic loss
(3) father interned
(4) death in immediate family
(5) number of years interned
(6) disrupted high school or college ed.
(7) major illness
(8) responsibility for others
(9) subjected to disciplinary action
(10) threatened verbally or physically

(3). The third element in our process model is composed of two critical wartime coping responses. The first is the internees' answer to the two "loyalty" registration items, the so-called "Yes-Yes" -"No-No" questions. As noted in the Proposal and Addendum, Questions 27 and 28 of the Selective
Service/Application for Leave Clearance Questionnaire asked the evacuees (1) whether they would be willing to serve in the armed forces and (2) whether they would swear allegiance to the U.S. and foreswear allegiance to the emperor of Japan. Internees' responses to these two items determined whether they would be eligible for military service and resettlement to the Midwest and East, or whether they would be moved to a segregation camp, Tule Lake.

Previous research has documented the generally chaotic conditions associated with registration and the characteristics of those who answered the so-called loyalty questions "Yes-Yes" as compared with those who answered "No-No" (e.g., Miyamoto, 1946; Thomas and Nishimoto; 1946, and Thomas; 1952). In comparison to the "loyal" Yes-Yes's, the "disloyal" No-No's: (1) had less education; (2) were more likely to have been educated in Japan; (3) were more likely to have come from areas of high discrimination; (4) were more likely to be Buddhist as compared to Christian/secular; and (5) generally were from rural as opposed to urban areas.

A second critical coping response the internees' made was deciding when to leave permanently the camps. Initially the evacuees were told that they would be in the camps for the duration of the war. However, in the fall of 1942, the WRA decided to encourage the evacuees to outmigrate outside the restricted Western Defense Zone to the Midwest and East. The agency realized that the continued isolation of internees from the mainstream of American life would encourage institutionalized and apathetic attitudes and behavior.

Initially, very few internees opted to leave the camps because of uncertainties associated with earning a living in an unfamiliar context, the perceived hostility on the outside and unwillingness to give up the security of being with fellow evacuees. As the months went on, the WRA increased the pressure on the internees to leave the camps until, at the end of the War, they literally forced the small number of remaining individuals onto the buses and trains. If the internees refused to specify a preferred resettlement location, they were returned to the place from which they were evacuated.

Individuals who left earlier as compared with those who left later appear to have had more resources to deal with the mainstream world outside of the barbed wire compounds. Most often it was the young, better educated, Nisei males who were eager "get on with their life" who left first to "scout" for the rest of the family. As a result of this, toward the end of the camp era, the centers became increasingly difficult to administer effectively as their residual population was made up mostly of mothers, children and the elderly.

Combining these two behaviors, the loyalty responses and when internees voluntarily chose to leave the camps, will,
we believe, place individuals on a continuum. At one end, the Yes-Yes early outmigraters, will be those individuals who were most firmly committed to their life in the American context and who were most eager to "return to normalcy". Those in the middle of the continuum were probably more uncertain. At the other extreme, the No-No - renunciants were those who felt so disillusioned about their future in America that they decided they were better off taking the drastic step of expatriating. The six positions on this continuum are thus:

(1) Yes-Yes - outmigrated by October 1, 1943
(2) Yes-Yes - outmigrated by January 1, 1945
(3) Yes-Yes - did not leave camp until closure
(4) No-No - changed to Yes-Yes
(5) No-No - sent to Tule Lake but did not expatriate
(6) No-No - renunciant

(4). After their release from the relocation centers, the internees had to begin the process of rebuilding their lives. This could take many forms. Some, no doubt, became disillusioned and lowered their earlier aspirations. Others may have increased their efforts, attempting to "make up for lost time". Thus, in order to understand better the internees' current (1989) outcomes, we shall examine a fourth mediator in our model, postwar adaptive responses. Here we are suggesting that those whose resources enabled them to make particular adaptive responses to exploit the more open postwar opportunity structure experienced greater social and economic mobility and better mental health. Probable examples of this would be involvement in mainstream formal and informal social networks, something quite rare before World War II. The items to measure this and other postwar adaptive processes are found in the 1967 JARP survey.

(5). Finally, we will relate the lifecourse trajectories to both positive and negative status attainment, social integration, and mental health outcomes measured in the NEW 1989 survey (see Figure 1).
Figure 1. Theoretical Model Relating Individual Adaptations and Outcomes

Situational Change
- Evacuation
- Incarceration/Nonincarceration

Severity of Stress
- Disruptions
- Economic Loss
- Social Responsibilities

Wartime Coping
- "Loyalty" Answers
- Time of Outmigration

Postwar Adaptive Responses
- Hardwork
- Rebuilding Community
- Seeking Out New Opportunities and Experiences

Outcomes
- Higher Educational Attainment
- Economic Mobility
- Greater Involvement in Both Japanese and Mainstream Communities
- Sense of Efficacy
- Enlarged Set of Experiences
- High Life Satisfaction

Cultural and Individual Characteristics
- Education
- Japanese vs American Socialization
- Exposure to Discrimination

1942-46 WRA Records
1967 JARP Survey
1989 NEW Survey
Chapter 2. SAND ISLAND DETENTION CAMP

A DETAINEE'S LIFE BEGINS

The camp was under the command of the 35th Regimental Commander, Hawaii Military District. A U.S. army captain, addressing the newly arrived group, referred to them as "prisoners," which induced many to harbor mixed feelings about their status. They were given a thorough physical examination, and everything personal except for pencils, pen, and handkerchiefs was confiscated. Their living quarters were tents, which were very cold inside at night and steaming hot during the day. The 160 detainees were divided into 4 companies of 40 men each. Each company had a company commander, under whom were four 10-men platoons, each with platoon leaders. A battalion commander, elected from among the group, was in overall charge. The first to be named was George Genji Otani.

There was morning and evening roll call, and each company rotated in doing KP duty, latrine cleaning, and general policing of the area. The officers of the camp were elected, but with prior approval of the military authorities. It was a form of restricted self-rule. During the brief initial period of camp life, the original commander was replaced by Captain E., a warrant officer.

2). THE SO-CALLED OKANO INCIDENT

The new successor of the 35th Regiment, Captain E was a former Honolulu Customs Inspector, and the detainees were forewarned by the outgoing commander that his successor would be a "tough man." His attitude was excessively stern; he exaggerated small details, intentionally fabricated incidents, and made everyone uneasy. A number of unpleasant incidents occurred.

In camp, scissors, knives, razor blades and nails were considered dangerous weapons. The detainees, some of whom noticed the steel bands on the carton boxes which were sent to the mess hall, would get a small piece of steel and sharpen it with rocks and stones to make knives.

On the evening of December 4th, a detail of men were returning from work outside the barbed-wire enclosure. One, a young missionary, Ryoshin Okano, when inspected at the gate, was discovered to have a
hand-made knife. With a single whistle blast, 6 or 7 guards arrived, covered Okano with a revolver, stripped him and examined his clothing.

Captain E ordered an emergency assembly, made everyone strip outdoors, and kept them standing naked for some time. Guards examined their clothing. A guard unit detachment inspected their tents and belongings, and confiscated what they wanted, including pens and pencils. When the men, after standing in the cold for a long time, returned to their tents, they found their belongings strewn all over the place. Serizawa of Kalihi was found to have in his possession a handmade knife, and although he maintained that it was not his, he was punished with 3 days labor.

Aside from routine chores done in rotation, they were made to pick weeds, clean the yard and swat flies, just to keep busy. No one was excused from fatigue duty except those who were ill. Physical exercise was held twice a day, in the morning and evening. If more than 3 persons were engaged in conversation, they were told to break it up.

Detainees were not permitted a sheet of paper, a pencil, a newspaper, lights at night, or even matches to light their cigarettes. They could not leave the tent after 6 p.m., except to go to the toilet. When they left the tent for that purpose, they were challenged by the guard and they had to answer "prisoner;" otherwise they would be shot.

Rev. Kuchiba of Hongwanji Betsuin, Matsuda, Branch Manager of Shokin Ginko, and another man were punished for violating the rule of 3 persons conversing at one time. Each had to carry a large shovel and dig outside the compound for unexploded shells.

3). THEIR STATUS RECLASSIFIED

The newly appointed Army commander of Hawaii, Lt.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons (phonetic) made an observation tour of Sand Island on December 20, and on the 22nd, an aide told the assembly that they were not criminals nor prisoners, but merely detainees; that they would not be ruled by military discipline, but would be asked to show respect during the flag lowering ceremony at sundown.

The Japanese confined in camps at islands other than Honolulu were, understandably, called detainees from the very first. After the Sand Island group's status had been reclassified as "detainees," the treatment at the camp was somewhat relaxed. They were then permitted to bring in suitcases and trunks which were kept in a separate storage area.

In camp, they lived in tents, with no floorboards, each containing 8 cots. It was humid inside and when it rained, the water dripped through the porous canvas. Only after 6 months of tent life were barracks constructed. The nights were bitterly cold and many slept in the few clothes they had been allowed to bring with them.
4) THE WRETCHEDNESS OF SMOKE ADDICTION

Alcoholic drink was prohibited in camp, but smoking was permitted, and they received a ration of rolled and unrolled cigarettes. Matches were prohibited, and could be obtained only from the company commander. Seven or 8 people took turns puffing on a single cigarette. When the cigarette wrappers ran out, they used toilet paper. Since matches were difficult to obtain, they split a match in two to make it last longer.

In one corner of the camp, 70 or 80 German and Italian POW's were detained. At first, the chief of the mess hall was a German, and the Japanese did the KP and miscellaneous duties.

The meals were western, much too oily for Japanese taste. Vegetables and fruits were scarce. A guard was always stationed in the mess hall; he typically cautioned the detainees not to leave too much on the plate for scrap. Some guards even forced them to eat everything that was left on the plate.

At first it was troublesome to receive letters from home or packages, and if letters were written, they had to be in English. Everything that was received was thoroughly inspected, and in some cases, confiscated. Since there was mail call, everyone knew who received what. The one who received the most mails was Rev. Kashiwa; most of the packages went to Nissru Kobayashi of Hokkekyoji. Kobayashi became the talk of the camp because he received so many packages from female friends.

Outgoing letters had to be sent out at a certain hour of the week. Each detainee was allowed one sheet of stationery and an envelope kept at the office; there was one pencil for every 10 men. Since letters had to be written in English, the person who understood English was kept very busy. Roll call was held twice a day, and even for trivial matters, formation was held, sometimes as often as 7-8 times a day. There was no rest.

5). BATTALION COMMANDER OTANI IS REPRIMANDED

The first outside visitor was Attorney Marumoto, who was accompanied by an FBI agent. That was on Christmas Eve, December 24. He came to interview several men concerning power of attorney. He was appalled at the unshaven faces, dishevelled hair, and grimy appearance of the detainees, many of whom were his former friends. On the following day, Christmas, they had turkey for dinner amidst some makeshift Christmas trees.

On December 30, the battalion commander Otani happened to incur the wrath of Captain E, and in front of the assembled formation, he was called forth and was ordered confined to hard labor. The reason adduced
was that he heaped insults upon the subordinates of Captain E. With a menacing grimace and ready to shoot, the guards removed Otani from the compound and escorted him to a barrack in Fort Shafter. He was fed bread and water for a week.

After his release, he was relieved of his command, and was replaced by Dr. Kazuo Miyamoto. Otani could not be elected to any office, then or later.

The first New Year's Day was uneventful, especially without any mochi, and the day was gloomily spent, with people full of anxiety and forlornness. Some began to behave queerly.

There were those too, who, blind to the harsh realities and circumstances of life, attempted to improve their social standing in the camp. Those who revealed their true character were the religious people and the educators. Although there were a few among them who were exceptions, the majority of them were disappointing.

6) FREQUENT OUTBURSTS OF VEXING PROBLEMS

The daily camp life affected the detainees in various ways. Some became dissolute, hardened, and one even had a nervous breakdown. The priest of the Inari Shrine, who thought he was pregnant, troubled Dr. Miyamoto no end. He was later paroled, and fortunately recovered.

A barbed-wire fence was erected, and a white line drawn 10 feet away from the enclosure. Anyone found in that zone was to be considered an escapee and would be shot.

A Shinto priest, a Buddhist priest, and a principal of the Japanese language school were found wandering beyond the white line, but, fortunately, through the kindness of the guards, they were escorted back.

All kinds of rumors spread in the camp. Many trivial but nerve-wracking incidents occurred. Two persons were mistakenly declared missing from roll call. An abandoned pistol was unearthed; if reported, someone would be in trouble. A soap container was lost, and everyone was searched. As a result of the search, a piece of nail and some currency were found on one person, and a trial was held presided over by Captain S. The culprit was found guilty of his own mates, and forfeited his cigarette ration for several weeks.

7) REV. DEME AND OLD MAN TACHIBANA

About ten persons were paroled, for illness or for various other reasons. Two were released in December 1941, and later, more. In January 1942, Rev. Deme of Waipoa was suddenly paroled, but not a word of official explanation accompanied his release. Retainees were
told by new arrivals that he was being held at the Immigration Station. He was sent from Sand Island to the Immigration Station, and kept with the Germans because Deme is a German name, and since his first name Josen was misspelled Joseph, he was treated as though he were a German. The Germans did not understand a word he spoke. Later, he was sent to the U.S. as an internee. The name Maeda was mistaken for the German name, Meida, and Ipponsugi, for the Russian Iponsky.

On the morning of the 7th, several Japanese fishermen from Kakaoka were mowed down by machine gun fire by U.S. army men, among whom two were friends of old man Tachibana, also a former fisherman from Kakaoka, and who had been detained earlier at the Immigration Station. He used to live within hailing distance of the Immigration Station. When he was told that he was paroled, he would not leave. He asked for a written document, otherwise, he said, he could be picked up again. A guard attempted to put him in a car, but he refused. He said he would walk, for if he was put into the car, he would not know where they might take him.

Tent life continued for 6 months, and the barracks were completed in May 1942.

8) A DIFFERENT LIFE STYLE

There was a motley group consisting of a Buddhist priest, who continually chanted his recitations, a man who supposedly represented the Japanese military, and one who claimed to be the ghost of Charlie Hasebe, who was supposed to have been shot.

There is the case of Dr. Mori Motokazu, who came to Sand Island from the Immigration Station on January 5, 1942. From December 7, 1941 till then, he was first detained at the police station and later the Immigration Station. In the morning of December 7, before he even knew that there was a war, he was pulled in by the FBI, underwent intense interrogation until late at night, and was put in solitary confinement for 3 days at the Honolulu Police Station. It happened that on December 5, 3 days before the outbreak of the war, a long distance call came from Yomiuri Shimbun to its Hawaii correspondent, Ishiko. Dr. Mori answered the call and was told by the police that he had supplied information in code, thus aiding the Japanese cause. Ishiko and their 17 year old son, Jiro were put in solitary confinement, and interned. For some reason, Jiro was kept at the police station for 10 days.

After questioning, Dr. Mori was cleared as a suspected spy, and became an internee. The Mori report which contains questions and answers between Mori and the FBI, is now in Washington, D.C., in the files of the Pearl Harbor Inquiry Board. Dr. Mori immediately became a newspaper headline.
There were several cases of whole families being interned. The largest number to be sent from a single firm was the group from Hawaii Times (formerly Nippu Jiji) totaling 30 persons.

9) BIFURCATION OF HUMAN FATE

Shin Yoshida, in charge of Hori Co. and Zensuke Kurozawa of the same firm were arrested on February 10, 1942, sent to the Honolulu Police Station and harshly treated in solitary confinement for 4 days. Later they were transferred to the Immigration Station. They were suspected of being Japanese officers, and several soldiers with fixed bayonets frisked them and thoroughly examined them. One of the soldiers jokingly remarked that they should be shot, but the victims took it seriously and even contemplated suicide. The fact was that Yoshida's elder brother was a Japanese soldier who was killed during the China Incident, and his younger brother was a Japanese naval aircraft pilot. To prove this, the FBI produced a copy of the Nippu Jiji which carried a story on them. Fortunately, their suicide plans were foiled, the American soldier apologized for causing them such great anxiety, and the two were later interned.

10) HEARINGS AT THE IMMIGRATION STATION

Inquiries were held from January 1942. The Inquiry Board was composed of both civilian and military representatives. Depending on who was in charge, it took 3 to 4 days, or 15 to 20 minutes to decide a case. The writer was detained at the Immigration Station from late January to mid-February for two weeks, and underwent questioning for two days.

The first series of questions included standard queries about date of birth, address, etc. A former chairman of the inquiry board remarked to the writer that he was pro-Japanese and therefore brought in for interrogation. Formerly, at these inquiries, one could ask for an attorney and 3 witnesses, but not in the writer's case. He therefore pleaded for at least one character witness and an attorney, namely, attorney Marumoto and Professor Sidney L. Gulick.

Later on, the writer was asked what he thought of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. He replied that each country has a right to autonomy, and that he is opposed to any use of military force. He considered himself a liberal, and therefore was looked down upon by the Japanese military.

Attorney Marumoto brought a stack of papers, the Nippu Jiji, containing the writer's Saturday feature column, "Ori o furete" in Japanese and English, which clearly showed the writer's opposition to the Japanese military. When asked about his views toward the U.S., he maintained that being a reporter, he was both favorable and critical, and he mentioned his article on the superiority of American women over their male counterparts. With that the inquiry ended. It had been more like a round-table discussion than a formal court hearing.
After the hearing at the Immigration Station, another inquiry was held at Sand Island, where only the military was present, and the same questions asked previously were repeated.

11) COMMOTION FROM A ROOMMATE'S ABORTIVE SUICIDE ATTEMPT

During the two weeks that the writer was detained at the Immigration Station, Takeo Kagawa of Mitsukoshi was also there. He had been there for some time and was undergoing intense interrogation by the FBI until late every night. There was another person who had also been undergoing stiff questioning, and who attempted to commit suicide. This attempt was aborted, and he was transferred to another cell.

12) DETAINees GIVEN IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (I.D.)

During the two weeks that the writer was detained at the Immigration Station for questioning, another incident of a lost spoon occurred on Sand Island on February 15. The internees were taken outside, stripped, and searched for three hours.

Internees from other islands sent to Honolulu were first confined at the Immigration Station, and then sent to Sand Island.

On March 3, 1942, 45 came from Kauai, and on March 4, internees from Hawaii and Maui arrived at Sand Island after having been detained at the Immigration Station since February 22. There were 106 persons from Hawaii, and 36 from Maui. On May 12, 28 additional men came from Hawaii. On June 6, the 2nd contingent from Kauai came, including one female. Some of those arrested on Kauai were released. Junokichi Senda, a photographer of Lihue in Kauai was incarcerated for 3 months in a barbed wire camp located deep in the Kalaheo mountains on Kauai.

The identification numbers allotted to the internees were:

Oahu: 1-1000
Hawaii: 1001-1500
Maui (including Molokai and Lanai): 1501-1750
Kauai: 1751-2000

The writer's I.D. was: ISN-HJ-385-CI, that is,

ISN - Internee's number
HJ - Hawaiian Japanese
CI - Civilian internee

Oahu's No. 1 PW was Kazuo Sakamaki, Lt. Junior Grade of the Japanese Navy who was interned with the civilians. This may have given the Oahu authorities the mistaken impression that the writer's group of internees were all PW's.
Once the internees from Hawaii were sent to the U.S., they were assigned new numbers. At Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, the internees' had white numbers painted on the back of their shirts, which made them look like prisoners. Japanese internees from Alaska had PW markings on their shirt back and on their trousers at knee level.

13) EXCEPTIONS AND FEMALE DETAINNEES

The treatment of internees on other islands was more relaxed than in Honolulu; Maui was the most lenient. Families could visit, could bring in food daily, and it appeared almost like a picnic.

A certain person from Hawaii whose wife was a teacher, when asked what he would do if the Japanese army landed, replied that he would escape with the American army. For that, he was reprimanded.

Ichiroji Hara, a service station owner at Hilo, frequently repaired U.S. navy and airforce planes, free of charge, but was interned. His helper, who did critical repairs on U.S. cruisers, was interned and later released.

Japanese women internees were interned at the Immigration Station, and then transferred to Sand Island, a short distance from the men's camp. Ten or more women, because they were of U.S. citizenship, were released, and the remainder were sent to the U.S. The 8 women were:

3. Yuki Miyao  7. Kanzen Ito

The first 6 of the women's group left for the U.S. on June 21, 1942 from Honolulu in the fourth shipment. The last two went to the U.S. with the 7th shipment. There was another woman, Shizuyo Yoshioka, formerly with the Nippu Jiji and a Nichiren devotee, who was paroled because she was pregnant. Her maiden name was Takechi. Other Nisei women included Teruchiyo, a Japanese lyric singer, an alleged street walker, and a nun whose build and beauty was the talk of the men's camp. Another internee at the beginning of the war was Umeno Harada of Hilo on tragic Niihau Island; she was especially gifted in English.

In the women's quarters, there were 10 or more German and Italian women. Captain E's wife was the matron, and she was kind to all.

Among the 8 women, after two separate shipments, Mrs. Mori and Ito were detained at Sharp Park, Colorado for 10 months, while the others spent only a short time there. They were all sent to a detention camp in Seagoville, Texas, and then to Crystal City, Texas, a family camp where they were joined by their husbands from other camps.
14) FAMILY TENT AND TEAR GASES

There were no churches on Sand Island, but anyone could attend services of their own persuasion on Sundays in a tent set aside for that purpose. In the women's quarters, a minister came on Sundays and gave the sermon in English to the German, Italian, and Japanese internees. With prior approval, male internees were allowed to attend the services held at the women's quarters. About 20-30 male internees took advantage of this privilege on Sundays, and came dressed up as best as they could, clean shaven, despite the difficulty in getting even one razor blade. Evidently, Dr. Mori was also granted permission to meet his wife, but for some unknown reason he refused.

Due to the kindness of the matron (Captain E's wife), male internees could join their wives for noon meals on Wednesdays.

Because of possible air raids, and the fact that Sand Island would be hit first, they held mock air raid exercises, using tear gas and gas masks. Those whose masks fitted poorly became weak and their eyes smarted for several days.

The family tent referred to above was for German and Italian family internees. However, for meals, they had to go to their respective quarters.

15) PROFILES OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN INTERNEES

At Sand Island, German and Italian internees numbered 70-80 people, representing all classes of people such as, company employees, brewmasters, doctors, laborers and engineers. Some were released quite early, and later their number dwindled to 20. There was no discriminatory treatment as between the German, Italian and Japanese internees. In fact, the Germans and Italians caused more trouble to the authorities by their frequent quarrels and petty requests. Their quarters, unlike those of the Japanese internees, were dirty and unkempt.

Thirteen of the German and Italian internees who had U.S. citizenship and who like the Japanese internees had been sent to the U.S. in the early part of 1942, were returned to Sand Island on April 28, 1942. This was due to a change in military policy whereby internees with U.S. citizenship could not be sent to the U.S.

There was one internee, Otto Kuhn (phonetic) who was the only one in all of Hawaii indicted as a spy.

16) MEALS AT SAND ISLAND AND JAPANESE PW

Japanese foods were difficult to get at Sand Island. The chef was a German, and everything smacked of butter. They had 3 meals a day,
and each time they had coffee to drink. As with the military, pork
and beans was plentiful. There was a vegetable garden outside the
compound, and ten or more persons worked on it daily. However, the
vegetables could not be brought back to camp. Vegetables and fruits
remained scarce at Sand Island.

There were about 50 Japanese PW's. The Japanese naval officer,
Sakamaki, was confined to a hut in front of the women's barracks,
incommunicado. Food was delivered to him, 3 times a day, by Lt. S
himself, the chief of the administration section at the camp. Sakamaki
was allowed one attendant from among the Japanese internees, but no
conversation was allowed.

On February 21, 1942, Sakamaki was sent to the U.S. with the first
contingent of Japanese internees sent to the mainland. Nine PW's left
with the 4th contingent, and 43 on the 6th shipment to the U.S. Internees
at first did not mind doing work for Japanese PW's, but later resisted.
For that, some were handcuffed.

17) ORDER ISSUED TO BE SENT TO THE U.S.

In the evening of February 17, 1942 an assembly and role call was
held. Those whose names were called out were told to get their hand
baggage and gather at a certain corner of the compound. They were not
told the reason for the sudden call up, and some speculated that they
were being readied for parole. The names of 172 men were called out,
which meant that about 30 were left behind, including the writer. The
group left behind heard nothing for several days of the whereabouts
of the 172 men, but later learned that they were sent to the Immigra-
tion Station, where on February 18, they were told by Masaji Marumoto, a
member of the Emergency Service Committee of the Japanese-American
Citizens League that the group was being sent to the U.S. by order of
the Army. That news was a bombshell to the 172 men, and later on
February 20, they boarded the U.S. Army Transport General Grant as the
1st contingent of internees to the U.S.

18) THE JOURNEY OF THE 1ST CONTINGENT TO THE U.S.

The internees were all quartered in the lower hold. However,
Matsujiro Otani and Yoshihiko Ozu were recalled to Sand Island, the
former because of illness, and the latter because of the serious con-
dition of his father. The group finally left on the 21st. The trans-
portation officer was Captain Baker, and the spokesman for the Japanese
was Dr. Akio Kimura. On the night of either February 24 or 25, they
were told that Japanese submarines were in the vicinity. They were
kept in the hold and not once allowed on the deck during the voyage.
There were no showers and they could not wash their faces in the morning.
Meals were served 3 times a day, and they had plenty to eat. They had
to form a line to go to the bathroom at 3 hour intervals.
On March 1, 4 p.m. they reached San Francisco and docked at military pier no. 7. That evening, carrying their duffle bags, they were transferred to Angel Island in the Bay area. They were given a physical examination, finger printed, and given new I.D. numbers, and remained there until March 5.

At Angel Island, there was a German and an Italian group that had arrived earlier, and 2 Japanese. One was Kikuzo Ichimaru, manager of San Francisco Shin Sekai Shimbun, and the other, Sho Tominaga, a resident of Samoa who had worked for the Dollar Steamship Line.

On March 6, noon, they departed Angel Island and boarded a train in Oakland at 1 p.m., destination unknown. For 4 nights and 3 days, they travelled through Nevada, Utah and Nebraska, and reached Camp McCoy in Wisconsin on March 9. The commander was Lt.-Col. Horace I. Rogers (phonetic), a Rotarian and an upright person who treated the detainees as gentlemen.

19) A TRIP ENCUMBERED WITH MANY MOVES AND WANDERINGS

The 172 internees who formed the first contingent from Honolulu, remained at Camp McCoy for 2 months, and departed on May 25. They reached Tennessee on May 28, and remained at Camp Forrest for one month. In the meanwhile, on June 18, the first repatriation ship for Japan, the Gripsholm, was departing from New York. Motoichi Matsuda, Shigenori Hattori, Genji Otani, Kyoichi Nakano, and Kichitaro Sekiya, all of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others left for Japan on the Gripsholm. Onoda of Sumitomo and Kimura of N.Y.K. were too late and missed the ship.

On June 29, 1942, the internees departed Tennessee and arrived at Camp Livingston in Louisiana on the 30th. A month before this, the 2nd contingent from Honolulu had assembled here arriving from Oklahoma, and now the 1st and 2nd contingents were reunited. In August, 19 Nisei including Dr. Miyamoto were returned to Hawaii, and later, several tens of Japanese PW's were sent there. The 2nd contingent remained there for a year, and the 1st contingent for 11 months.

In 1943, Camp Livingston was scheduled to be closed, and on June 2, 200 persons, the leading van of transferees, most of them from Hawaii with a small group from the mainland, were shipped to Fort Missoula, Montana. There were 17 others who were hired for road construction work on Kushen (phonetic) Highway in Idaho and who joined the transferees. On June 4, a total of 507 persons, including the old, the sick, the weak, and others heading for the family camp were sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico and arrived there on June 7. This group consisted mainly of people from the mainland; only about a hundred were from Hawaii. Those who applied for family living numbered more than 40, and a year later, they were transferred to Camp Jerome to join their families.
Two or three weeks later, they were shipped to Tule Lake. Usually the authorities were lenient as to what the internees could take with them, but on departure from Camp Livingston, they were strictly limited; handcraft works and mineral collections had to be left behind.

Those who departed Camp Livingston on June 2, 1943 arrived at Fort Missoula on June 5. There, Onoda and Kimura, who missed the Gripsholm, were with the internees. They later left in the 2nd repatriation group for Japan.

At Ft. Missoula, the commander Pat H. Frazer (phonetic) and his subordinates were very kind, understood the Japanese well, and trusted them. Already at Ft. Missoula were 101 Japanese from the mainland, 1,000 Italians, 40-50 Germans and Czechs, 1 Nicaraguan officer; and 20 or 30 Japanese from Peru and Bolivia.

At Fort Missoula, Ikeo Matsushita of Mitsui Bussan, Seattle was the spokesman for the group already there, but when the contingent from Hawaii arrived, Takazo Saeki and Totaro Matsui became the spokesmen. They gained the confidence of the commander, and things ran rather smoothly. For that reason, the Japanese were allowed to engage in various sports, go river fishing, and go shopping in town. On April 2, 1944, they left for Santa Fe, N. M. and arrived there on April 6.

20) THE 2ND AND 3RD CONTINGENTS FROM HAWAII

The 2nd contingent was a mixed group from various islands numbering 160 persons. On March 17, 1942 they were notified that they would be departing Sand Island, and on March 19, they boarded the transport Grant, and arrived in San Francisco on March 30, and on April 9, they arrived at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

On April 11, 1942, about 350 mainlanders were transferred from Ft. Missoula to Fort Sill, including people from N. Y. and Chicago who were prominent in the area. They were Yahei Taoka, branch manager of NYK, San Francisco, Michio Ito, the famous terpsichorean, and Iwajiro Noda of Nippon Toyo Menka. On April 12, the contingent from Panama numbering 170 assembled here, including prominent Central and South American Japanese residents and merchants, and the writer Yoshitaro Amano. They all looked healthy and well.

It was at this camp that Kisaburo Oshima of Hawaii became delirious, crossed over the barbed wire fence, and attempted to escape. He was shot to death by a guard, in front of a watching throng. In the same evening, a man from the mainland who was mentally deranged, died from the shock of Oshima's death.

About 700 persons who were from various places in Oklahoma were notified that they were to be transferred. They arrived at Camp Livingston, La. on May 30, 1942. On June 30, the 1st contingent from Hawaii arrived there from Tennessee.
In 1943, 40 persons, including Dr. Takahashi of Hawaii, Asami, Chief Editor of Nippu Jiji, and some from the mainland were transferred to Crystal City, Texas, the family internment camp. In June 1943 the Camp Livingston group was divided into two units. One group went to Santa Fe, N. M., and the other to Fort Missoula, Montana. They were later reunited at Santa Fe.

The 3rd contingent consisting of 109 persons were ordered to be transferred to the U.S. on May 22, 1942, and departed Sand Island on May 23. They sailed from Honolulu on May 24, and arrived in San Francisco on June 1, and were detained at Angel Island. They departed Oakland on June 4 on train, and arrived at Houston, Texas on June 8. They were united with the Alaska and California groups, and on June 17 departed for Lordsburg, N. M. and arrived there on June 18. From among those groups, Ryosaku Kawasaki was transferred to the Crystal City family internment camp in March 1943.

21) FROM THE 4TH TO THE 10TH SHIPMENT

The 4th contingent, consisting of 39 persons, departed Sand Island on June 21, 1942, and arrived at Angel Island on June 29. On July 3, they departed Oakland and arrived at Lordsburg, N. M. on July 5.

An unusual event occurred on their trip to the U.S. There were 9 Japanese PW's on board the ship, and 2 days before arriving in San Francisco, they were planning suicide by jumping overboard. Two of them dove into the ocean, but were rescued, and pulled back on deck.

The 5th contingent of 49 persons departed on August 5, 1942 from Sand Island, boarded the Matsonia on the 6th, and departed on the 7th. They arrived at Angel Island on the 15th, and remained there for 12 days. On the 27th, they departed Oakland on the Southern Pacific coastline train, and arrived at Lordsburg, N.M. on August 29. The writer was included in this group.

The 6th contingent consisting of 28 persons left Sand Island on September 16, 1942 and arrived in San Francisco on the 24th. They departed Angel Island on October 26, and arrived at Lordsburg, N.M. on the 28th. Japanese PW's numbering 43 and 35 Japanese, who had been sent to the U.S., went along with them.

The 7th contingent of 23 persons left Sand Island on October 11, 1943 (sic) and arrived at Angel Island on the 18th. On October 26, they went along with the 6th shipment and arrived at Lordsburg, N.M. on October 28.

The 8th contingent of 43 persons departed Sand Island on March 2, 1943 (as of this date Sand Island was closed down), and arrived in San Francisco on March 12. They were interned at Sharp Park, Colorado
and departed there on August 12, arriving at Santa Fe camp in N.M.

The 9th contingent of 35 persons departed camp on July 1, 1943 and arrived in San Francisco on the 9th. They entered Sharp Park, Colorado and departed on August 12, arriving at Santa Fe, N. M. on August 15.

The 10th contingent left Honouiliuli on December 2, 1943 and arrived in San Francisco on the 7th. They entered Sharp Park, Colorado in 1944, and left on the 7th of January for Santa Fe, N. M., arriving there on the 9th. In all, the ten shipments, totaled 693 males and 8 females, and ceased with the final 10th contingent. Those interned thereafter in Hawaii, including Issei and Nisei were sent to Honouiliuli camp in Oahu.

22) THE FIRST VICTIM AMONG US

The scene shifts to Sand Island. On March 9, 1942, Hisahiko Kubo, age 65, owner of a store in Pakala, Waimea, Kauai suddenly died of heart attack in the evening. He had just received his injection, which was his second of the day, and nothing unusual happened. He ate supper, said he felt sick, and returned to his tent. He lay on the cot, and his condition became worse. Dr. Motokazu Mori rushed to his side, took him to a temporary clinic, and gave him emergency treatment, but he died. His body was sent to Kauai, and reached there on March 30. On April 2, the funeral was held at the Higashi Honganji temple at Waimea, with Rev. Seikai Odate, who had been interned in that island, officiating. He received special permission to conduct the ceremony.

There were times when those who received injections got fever, and had to rest for 2-3 days. Ryou Adachi, who became seriously ill, was sent to a military hospital and recovered, but became deaf in one ear. There were not a few who feigned illness.

The writer, who was usually healthy, came down with intercostal neuralgia at Sand Island. He believed that it was due to tent life, with no floor boards and steaming heat. Dr. Mori, however, diagnosed the ailment as above, and said it was due to vitamin C deficiency. There were no vitamin C pills at Sand Island, and a German internee who had some, gave 5-6 pills to the writer, and he recovered. That could have been from a lack of fruits and vegetables at the camp.

23) NEWS FROM THE OUTSIDE WELCOME

At first, at Sand Island, the internees were forbidden to communicate with the outside, and if letters were received, they had to be in English and were heavily censored. They therefore welcomed any news of the outside from newly arriving internees from the Immigration Station.
In retrospect, during the course of the war, they heard at Sand Island that Japan had won a great victory at Midway, which was not true at all. Starting May 15, 1942, the Star Bulletin and the Advertiser were allowed in camp, and rumors of Japanese victories died down. It was also about that time that pencils, pens, and paper were allowed. Beginning May 24, family interviews were allowed twice a month, with communication in either English or Japanese. However, after the writer had gone to the U.S., an interview could be conducted only in English.

Giving and receiving of packages and letters was at first prohibited, but once or twice at the beginning of the family interviews, the internees were allowed to buy candies and gum for the children of the families who came to visit them. They later disallowed this privilege because the internees bought the whole canteen out. Money for this purpose was deducted from the internees' deposits held at the camp office.

People who were first detained at Sand Island welcomed the news brought in by new internees. However, they became cautious and suspicious because some of the newcomers held grudges against some of those outside, whom they suspected of instigating their incarceration. It was supposed that some were FBI agents.

Work in the camp was confined to chores in the immediate area of the compound. There was a vegetable garden outside the camp, but working in the garden was voluntary. At one time, in the midst of cement work outside the camp, since no defense workers appeared because it was Sunday, a group of internees were rounded and sent to work outside. The labor union protested this action.

24) RADIOS - A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

After 6 months of tent life, 4 barracks were built. They were two-storied buildings, 30 ft by 80 ft, with no ceilings. In the period beginning July 21, 1942, a radio was installed in the barrack office, and loudspeakers installed in each barrack. The internees were happy that they could now listen to news and music programs. However, the dial was controlled at the office, and sometimes the internees had a stomach full of jazz. The loudspeaker was also used as a receiver, and the internees' conversations were monitored. They felt that they were always being watched.

Chapter 7. RETURNING TO HAWAII

1) ONE-WAY TO SEATTLE

On October 30, 1945, Sunday, a contingent of 327 persons departed Santa Fe camp, and boarded a special 6-car train, with a baggage car loaded with 150 tons of internees' belongings. The cars were old, and until a diner was added on at Denver, they had sandwiches and fruits.
KP duty was shared from among several people from each car. The officer in charge was transportation officer Monroe and 10 guards, each with a club. Ten persons who were ill were confined in a Pullman car. Dr. Masayoshi Tanaka was the attending physician for the whole party. There was also a Caucasian nurse, and 10 orderlies picked from the internees. No one was allowed to go to the other cars.

On October 31, they stopped briefly at Colorado Springs, and reached Denver at 6:40 a.m. They left Denver at 7:45 a.m., with the addition of 2 diners. Dr. Tanaka, the nurse and the guards made their round of the train to see how the passengers were faring. In groups of 70, they were allowed half an hour for each group for meals. They slept 4 on a back-to-back seat, with 2 facing each other, with their daytime clothes on.

2) A BOUNDLESS, UNPEOPLED FRONTIER

On October 31, 1945, they arrived at Laramie. There was no water or light in the No. 5 car in which the writer was riding, and the whole car smelled. Nonetheless, the meals were good and plentiful: real butter, and tasty coffee. Ahead of them was boundless space and unpeopled lands.

3) SPECTACULAR VIEWS

On November 1, they arrived at Mountain Home RR Station and reached Huntington Station in Oregon. The mountains, trees, and leaves turning color afforded a majestic and spectacular view. They were scheduled to reach Seattle on November 2 at noon.

4) DETAINED AGAIN AT THE IMMIGRATION STATION, SEATTLE

They arrived in Seattle 11:00 a.m., where they were met by the F.B.I. and guards, and it took a long time to disembark. They were taken on a bus to the Immigration Station, a stately, fine building, and then locked in. The slamming, jarring noise of the barred doors wracked their nerves and dealt them a crushing feeling. All were tired, hungry, and wobbly since they had to pass up lunch. It became dark inside, but the switch was on the outside so they had no light. At 5:00 p.m. a guard led them to a mess hall seating 100 at a time. They ate plenty of macaroni and beans, and thought something else was still to be served, but nothing came.

5) COPING WITH TWO-MEALS-A-DAY SYSTEM

They did not immediately receive their hand baggage so they pleaded with the guards who told them to wait till tomorrow. They were also getting hungry since they had had only macaroni, and had no change of clothing or pajamas. Late at night the baggage arrived, so they took showers, got rid of 3 days of grime, and changed clothes. There was a spring bed, but no mattress.
On November 3, Saturday, reveille was at 6:00 a.m. and breakfast at 8:00 a.m. It consisted of coffee, bread, and 2 boiled eggs. A letter was addressed to the Immigration chief from spokesman Kawasaki requesting permission for get-together visits and for visiting sick comrades. It was granted.

Here, not only was the Santa Fe group detained, but 27 others from the Amache Relocation Center and the free zone who were to board the same ship for the trip to Hawaii. They had to sleep at the Immigration Station at night, but were allowed to take meals outside and were otherwise at liberty.

Of the 327 persons from Santa Fe, those who were not detained at the Immigration Station, numbering 100 or more, were quartered at the nearby Seamen's Institute. It was like a hotel, with pool tables and all, but the internees were not free to go outside, except for being shuttled to the Immigration Station for meals.

As a result of interviewing each internee, spokesman Kawasaki, Ozaki, and Takeda learned that when they were told that meals at the Immigration Station were on twice-a-day basis, the internees said they could not stand it any longer. They therefore formed a purchasing cooperative from Section 1 which numbered about 49 people, each person contributing $2.00. The head of the cooperative was Kusano, the bookkeeper was Ozaki, and the outside purchaser was Nishimoto, all capable men in their fields and all approved by the Immigration authorities.

They could write any number of letters, even air mail, with no censorship, but no telegrams were permitted. Before long, 100 pieces of mail were sent from Section 1 alone. The internees felt uneasy about sealing the letters since they were long accustomed to unsealed letters and censorship.

6) APPLES AND MUSHROOMS, AND JAPANESE FOOD

With the purchasing cooperative thus formed, they were able to purchase apples, mushrooms (state of Washington specialties) and Japanese food.

7) FAREWELL TO U.S.

Now that the time had come for them to leave the Immigration Station, their money deposited with the authorities was returned, in the amount of $75,000, averaging roughly $200 to $500 per person. The Immigration Station chief, R. B. Bonham (phonetic) was surprised at the large amount of money which the internees had, but it consisted mostly of remittances from Hawaii.
Iwao Matsushita, formerly of Mitsui Bussan, who had been the spokesman for the group at Fort Missoula, Montana, came to visit the Santa Fe group. He was then working for Seattle WRA (War Relocation Authority).

On the boarding list for Hawaii, the name of Rev. Masahiro Himeno also appeared. He had been released from camp earlier.

On November 6, the day before their sailing for Hawaii, there were 20 German internees and 1 Chinese at the Immigration Station. The detainees were fed 3 times a day, for some unknown reason.

On November 7, they were scheduled for an 11:30 a.m. sailing. The first group consisted of the sick, with 34 carried on stretchers. At the pier, there were already 124 other persons from the relocation centers and other places.

8) MILITARY STYLE ON SHIP

They finally departed Seattle on November 7 on the troop ship Yarmouth (phonetic). Aside from the 500 internees, there were military men, among them some Nisei soldiers. For some unexplained reason, Rev. Himeno was not on board.

They slept on 3-tiered hammocks, but at first they had no blankets, and no heaters. Since the toilet water and the shower water were cold sea water, and the plumbing was bad, they had to cope with reddish-brown colored water. They could not get their steamer trunks nor hand baggage because they were at the bottommost part of the ship's hold. They could not even change to better clothing before meeting their relatives at the dock.

The group was autonomous on the ship and took turns doing KP, assisting the cook and cleaning. They met violent storms enroute and many were seasick and weak. There were a few who stood out among the group, such as the cook's helper who had to work in the hot, greasy kitchen and KP workers who had to clean up for 500-600 people.

On November 13, 1945, they arrived in Honolulu.

Translated by Philip M. Nagao
Asian Division (287-5431)
August 10, 1979
THE CAMP AND AFTER: A PERSONAL REMEMBRANCE

Robert Moteki

ABSTRACT: This is a personal account by a second generation Japanese American about the emotional experience of being a 10 year old boy imprisoned in an American concentration camp, the resulting psychological impairment, and the slow process of psychic rebuilding to restore feelings of self worth. The experience was instrumental in his choice of a career as a psychotherapist.

In spite of this experience he volunteered for 3 years army service in the Korean War, following his brother who had joined the all Nisei, 442nd Regimental Combat Team during WW II. The brother was recalled for Korean War service and finally, did two tours of duty in Vietnam, as well. The two brothers are the surviving members of the family.
The Camp and After; a Personal Remembrance

What do I remember about the camp? What can I say -- what do I want to say about the year of my childhood that I left behind in the camp?

The concentration camp, called a War Relocation Center by the Government, was in Gila, Arizona. The world was at war in 1943 but I knew only the barracks room, the hot sun baked grounds, the dusty, treeless spaces, indistinct memories of my mother and father moving about in our crowded barracks room, my two sisters bending over, making beds, the sounds of another family on the other side of the thin partition that separated our one-room home from theirs, and grown up people being idle, instead of working and doing adult things. I remember groups of children everywhere and I joined them in play. I have no memory of what we played, just an image of running in the hot sun, crowding to find the shade of a barrack's wall and having more time to myself than I had ever had before. I was trying to be one of them, a "Buddha Head", trying to feel the Japanese identity that was foreign to me until my family was forced to leave our rural farm in Washington and joined the other Japanese Americans in the camp. My father lost his 2 farms when he could not find a buyer in the few days allowed and had no means to continue mortgage payments. They were lost.

I had no sense of time. We sat in the barracks school room with our non-Japanese teacher, we ate in the block mess hall, we showered in the communal bath house and lived with Japanese people everywhere. I have a memory of being in awe at seeing more Japanese people than I had ever imagined to be possible in my 10 year old mind. I have a remembrance of hiking with a group of children toward a distant range of low lying hills that seemed to be miles from the barracks. We came upon a barbed wire fence and we were frightened by the warning that soldiers would shoot us if we approached the fence.
I do not recall whether or not I touched the fence or even approached it.

I cannot remember when I first heard, and dreaded, the harsh sounds of my mother and father arguing late at night in worried, anxious voices. I did not know what they were arguing about, but later understood that their anxiety was about leaving the camp. One day we were loaded onto the back of an army truck with our suitcases and our large green, metal trunk, and taken to a railroad station.

It must have taken indescribable courage for my father to leave the "safety" of the camp and take our family into the hostile world outside. It was the height of the war. Japs were hated everywhere and my father did not have the security of money, property or a safe place to go. Yet, he took us to work as farm laborers and sharecroppers in the sugar beet fields of Colorado. The war effort needed farm laborers.

I was afraid about my first day of school in the strange, small rural community. We were poor then and remained poor as farm laborers. I was ashamed of my plain clothing and lunch of bread and jelly sandwiches, wrapped in wax paper and carried in my pocket. We had no car. My father walked to town and back, carrying groceries to our sharecroppers cottage.

I marvel now at my father's strength, and my mother's. I cannot remember, ever, hearing my father say words of rage or bitterness at what our country had done to him. It is only now, many years after his death, that I have come to truly appreciate his strength, his love for his family, and all that he endured to somehow protect us and keep us whole. He endured to give me a future.

But I was ashamed of him. That happened slowly as the concentration camp experience began to make me feel ashamed of being Japanese. I started feeling shame for being Japanese as every part of the world that I lived in...
cried out the evil of the Japanese -- all Japanese, not just the nation of Japan and the Imperial Japanese Army.

I remember feeling a discomfort as our teacher led the 7th grade class in singing a war time song called, "Johnny got a Zero, Johnny got a Zero today". The Zero was a Japanese war plane and I sang with loud enthusiasm which I felt deeply and sincerely. By then, my brother, who had not been rounded up and placed in camp because he had been living away from the family when war broke out, had been allowed to volunteer and join the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a regiment made up of Japanese Americans who fought valiantly in Europe and became the most decorated unit, of its size, in the history of the American Army. Yet I lived with a constant state of doubt that my classmates in this small rural community were accepting me as an American. A school yard bully, calling me a Jap, fought me several times and beat me frequently. Finally, a boy in my class - his name was Johnny - came to my aid. He gave the bully a sound thrashing. Johnny and I became fast friends and the taunting diminished.

I never spoke of this or any of my fears and unhappiness to my father and mother. I did not want to burden them. They worked long days on the farm, sacrificing their own comforts to provide for their children, and - as is the Japanese custom - were uncomplaining. I and my sister worked on the farm each day after school and stayed out of school during harvest times.

One day the school principal came to my classroom, whispered to our teacher, took me to his office, and my sister and I were driven to our home, along with the town telegraph operator. A telegram was read to my parents, with my sister interpreting. "The Department of The Army regrets to inform you that your son, George S. Moteki, has been wounded in action . . ." My mother wept silently. My father said nothing. I and my sisters looked fearfully at each other, and my mother said we must not give up hope. Later, I went to the corn field, sat
down among the rows of corn, hugged my dog, Prince, and cried my heart out. Several days later the same procedure was repeated at school and home. This time a telegraph was read to my parents, that my brother was in a hospital in Italy, was recovering from his wounds and would live. For the first time in my life I saw my father cry. The tears streamed quietly down his cheeks as he sat at the kitchen table. I felt an overwhelming love for my father and rush of prideful feelings for my brother. I felt proud of my father but did not tell him of any of these feelings. Later, as we sat for the evening meal, my father said simply "yokatta na" (It was good news after all).

The expression of loyalty and determination of my brother, and all the other Nisei volunteers, somehow began to reverse the deep sense of humiliation and shame that the entire family had been carrying.

Today, these many years later - 43 years later, I can speak of that time of my childhood. It has taken me, and other Japanese Americans, that many years - that passage of time - to heal the emotional wounds and restore an inner feeling of wholeness.

The terror of suddenly being despised, unwanted, and an enemy "Jap", to be put in a camp made me feel such intense shame, bewilderment, and fear, that I buried all of this experience deeply and did not consciously know about it for years. I was able to face that terror and acknowledge that I was ashamed of being Japanese for the first 27 years of my life only when I sought personal psychotherapy and then a career in clinical work after I returned from three years in the Army during the Korean War.

The emotional injury and scars left by that concentration camp experience for some of us has been a heavy burden. Those of us who were fortunate enough to survive it with "survivable" damage to our self-esteem or who have been able to revisit that shame through psychotherapy for repair of severe emotional
damage have been lucky, but, I believe, few in numbers.

I vividly remember wartime propaganda posters and newsreel accounts about the "sneaky, treacherous, rapacious, yellow-bellied Japs" who were the enemy. Nobody in the government made distinctions between the "Japs" of the Japanese Imperial Army and me. I was one of the enemy, though 10 years old, and placed in a concentration camp.

My work as a psychotherapist and director of a psychiatric clinic has made me appreciate how fragile our inner resources are if we suddenly become a despised, feared, and hated object. The only defense against this, particularly if it is decreed by the legitimate governmental authorities, is to accept the accusation and the shame emotionally, bury it deeply and spend the rest of one's life denying and repressing this crippling belief about oneself. To do otherwise would be to live daily with consciously felt self-loathing.

In addition to shame and injury to self-esteem, a second kind of emotional injury to the normal growth and maturation of the children and adolescents occurred. This was caused by the massive disruption of what we would call normal, everyday family life. Children and adolescents need for periods of their life to experience their parents as infallible, strong, all-providing, and protective. They require effective, emotionally accessible parents to serve as models. Our parents were not able to be such models. They were robbed of their adult self-sufficient roles. They were prisoners, and reduced to a childlike existence without the dignity of careers, occupations, and gratifying adult tasks. Their crowded, one-room barracks life for entire families left no privacy for adults to engage in normal give-and-take interaction, including an intimate, private sexual life. The normal psychological defense mechanism that assists a growing child to discover values and health were denied to a generation of camp children. The children internalized a
silent shame and anxiety about their parents and themselves and a fear of 
the future as adults. Most, if not all of this, was repressed and buried, 
buried as unconscious residue. Normal and desired expression of self-assertion 
and socially useful aggression became inhibited. This emotional damage is 
difficult to estimate, but surely present and remains as a silent witness and 
testimony to the more visible injuries.

It is my belief that a substantial number of the Japanese-Americans who were imprisoned as enemy persons, though they "redeemed" themselves by being outstanding combat soldiers and "model" middle-class citizens, have carried internally the emotional burdens of self-loathing and inexpressible rage and fear that all victims of institutionalized injustice of this magnitude must inevitably experience.

The emotional damage suffered by Japanese-American concentration camp inmates has been enormous.

The many years of psychic rebuilding, the restoration of a feeling of self worth and my modest success in life as a husband and father, a man with a profession and occupation - finally allow me to speak to you today about the camp. We who are speaking to you are more fortunate than others. We can speak about that experience. We may not be spokesmen for all Japanese Americans, but we are obliged to tell you of their experience so that you may correct the wrong done to them and help all Americans to prevent it from ever happening again.

Thank you

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1977-present

Psychotherapy, Private Practice: 97-17 64th Road
Rego Park, N.Y. 11374
tel #(718) 459-4564
1967-present
PAYMENTS TO JAPANESE AMERICAN CLAIMANTS
AND JAPANESE LATIN AMERICAN CLAIMANTS
WITH THE $4.225 MILLION APPROPRIATION
February 2000

PAID CASES:

466 JLA cases were paid in December 1999
13 JA cases were paid in December 1999

ELIGIBLE AND READY TO PAY IN SPRING 2000:

14 JLA cases are ready to pay in 2000
3 JA cases are ready to pay in 2000

PENDING CASES:

44 JLA cases still pending and in process (i.e., under review, in translation or awaiting documentation from claimants; nearly all cases are child heirs where some but not all of the children have returned their documents)

63 JA cases still pending and in process (i.e., under review or awaiting documentation from claimants)
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date: 2/3/00

To: Marie Blanco 224-6747

From: Dorothy Seder - 514-5344

Pages Transmitted: 1

Comments: Marie — As you requested.
DEAL. ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE SEARCHES FOR CONTRABAND AND THE APPREHENSIONS BY BUREAU AGENTS OF THE OFFICES IN THE ENTIRE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND. THESE FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF THE SEARCHES AND APPREHENSIONS MADE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ORIGINAL CUSTODIAL DETENTION LIST. THEY INCLUDE ALL OF THE SEARCHES AND APPREHENSIONS MADE FROM DECEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FORTYONE TO FEBRUARY FIRST, NINETEEN FORTYtwo INCLUSIVE. THEY DO NOT INCLUDE THE SEARCHES AND APPREHENSIONS BEING MADE IN LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO TODAY, FEBRUARY SECOND.

THE JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THESE SEARCHES AND APPREHENSIONS ARE BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS ALLEGING PRO-AXIS TENDENCIES, ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND, MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS OR SOCIETIES CONTROLLED FOR THE BENEFIT OF AN ENEMY POWER, AND SPOT RAIDS IN THE PROXIMITY OF IMPORTANT NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES OR OTHER FACILITIES IMPORTANT TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

THOSE ALIENS WHO WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WERE CONFINED WITH THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION TO AWAIT HEARINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TOTALS INDICATE THE AGGREGATE OF ALL FIELD OFFICES IN THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.

TOTAL NO OF ALIEN JAP DWELLINGS OR PREMISES SEARCHED 145
TOTAL NO OF ALIEN JAPS HELD FOR CUSTODIAL DETENTION HEARINGS 121
TOTAL NO OF ALIEN GERMAN DWELLINGS OR PREMISES SEARCHED 47
TOTAL NO OF ALIEN GERMANS HELD FOR CUSTODIAL DETENTION HEARINGS 68
TOTAL NO OF ALIEN ITALIAN DWELLINGS OR PREMISES SEARCHED 24
TOTAL NO OF ALIEN ITALIAN S HELD FOR CUSTODIAL DETENTION HEARINGS 14
GRAND TOTAL ALL PREMISES SEARCHED 216
GRAND TOTAL ENEMY ALIENS HELD FOR CUSTODIAL DETENTION HEARINGS 203

CONTRABAND CONFISCATED -
139 SHORT WAVE RADIO RECEIVERS
54 GUNS
57 CAMERAS
4 SPOTLIGHTS
2 FLARES
7 SWORDS AND BAYONETS
4 BINOCULARS
1 MAPS, CHARTS, ETC. (sic)
1050 PIECES FIREWORKS
2 CODE BOOKS

TOTAL NO OF VIOLATORS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING ALIENS FROM POSSESSING CERTAIN ARTICLES DECLARED AS CONTRABAND 61
TOTAL NO OF PRESIDENTIAL WARRANTS OF ARREST REQUESTED OF THE U.S. ATTORNEYS BY BUREAU OFFICES BUT NOT YET RECEIVED 22
TOTAL NO OF PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH WARRANTS REQUESTED OF THE U.S. ATTORNEYS BY BUREAU OFFICES BUT NOT YET RECEIVED 0

ARRANGEMENTS BEING COMPLETED FOR ADDITIONAL SEARCHES AS FOLLOWS (sic)

PORTLAND
APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE ALIEN JAPANESE RESIDENCES LOCATED IN HOOD RIVER COUNTY IN THE VICINITY OF BONNIEVILLE DAM WILL BE SEARCHED BEGINNING WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY FOURTH. SHORTLY THEREAFTER APPROXIMATELY FIFTY SUCH RESIDENCES NEAR THE NAVAL BASE AT ASTORIA, OREGON, WILL BE SEARCHED.

PHOENIX
A SURVEY IS NOW BEING COMPLETED TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER ALIEN ENEMIES RESIDE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF ARMY POSTS OR AIR FIELDS. APPLICATIONS FOR WARRANTS WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THEIR LOCATION.

SAN DIEGO
THE MATERIAL SEIZED DURING TODAY'S SEARCHES BEING EXAMINED FOR JUSTIFYING ADDITIONAL SEARCHES AND APPREHENSIONS. ARRANGEMENTS ARE PRESENTLY BEING COMPLETED FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTY TWO SEARCHES IN THE SAN DIEGO AREA TO BE MADE WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

BUTTE
THERE ARE NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL SEARCHES OR APPREHENSIONS IN THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION. IN EXPLANATION THEREOF, THE FOLLOWING TELETYPE WAS RECEIVED FROM BUTTE TODAY, QUOTE - "WITH REFERENCE TO STATUS OF ENEMY ALIENS, BUTTE FIELD DIVISION, WISH TO ADVISE THERE ARE NO JAPANESE, ITALIAN
OR GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE THAT ARE FUNCTIONING IN THIS TERRITORY. THE BULK OF THE JAPANESE ALIENS IN THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION ARE LOCATED IN THE STATE OF IDAHO AND APPROXIMATELY NINETYFIVE PERCENT ARE FARMERS. THE REMAINING FIVE PERCENT ARE EITHER EMPLOYED IN CAFES OR WORKING FOR RAILROADS. OFFICERS OF JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS IN IDAHO, AS WELL AS ALL JAPANESE CONTACTED, HAVE COOPERATED FULLY, OFFERING THEIR BOOKS AND RECORDS TO US FOR OUR INSPECTION AND ARE DOING EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS GOVERNING THEMSELVES. NO SPOT CHECKS HAVE BEEN MADE IN VIEW OF COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF THESE ALIENS, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD PROBABLY ANTAGONIZE THEM IF PROMISCUOUS RAIDS WERE MADE. MATTER DISCUSSED WITH UNITED STATES ATTORNEY JOHN A. CARVER, WHO WILL ISSUE WARRANTS UPON REQUEST OF WRITER BUT IS OF OPINION SEARCHES OR RAIDS UNLESS MADE UPON TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT THE ALIEN POSSESSES CONTRABAND, ARE NOT ADVISABLE IN VIEW OF COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF THESE ALIENS. IN THE STATE OF MONTANA THERE ARE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY JAPANESE MOST OF WHOM ARE EMPLOYED BY THE RAILROAD AND ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STATE, THERE BEING VERY FEW FAMILIES CONCENTRATED AT ANY POINT. THESE JAPANESE ARE IN ALMOST EVERY INSTANCE SECTION HANDS. IT IS NOT KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE HOW MANY OF THEM ARE ALIENS. THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AT THE BUTTE OFFICE OF ANY OF THESE ALIENS POSSESSING CONTRABAND BUT IF THEY ARE RECEIVED SEARCH WARRANTS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY OBTAINED FOR THE SEARCH OF SAID ALIENS PREMISES. UNTIL COPIES OF THE ALIEN REGISTRATION WHICH IS PRESENTLY BEING MADE ARE OBTAINED IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THIS OFFICE TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OR THE LOCATIONS OF ALL THE ALIENS IN THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION. THERE ARE NO VITAL NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION. THE ONLY STRATEGIC LOCATIONS ARE RAILROAD TERMINALS. THE ONLY ARMY POST IN THE BUTTE FIELD DIVISION IS THE AIR BASE AT BOISE, IDAHO LOCATED FOUR MILES OUT OF THE CITY. THERE ARE ONLY THREE JAPANESE FAMILIES LIVING IN BOISE. AS SOON AS ALIEN REGISTRATION RECORDS ARE RECEIVED CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TOWARDS MAKING SPOT CHECKS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN ALIENS WHO HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS OFFICE." UNQUOTE.

LOS ANGELES

(sic)

OVER FOUR HUNDRED SEARCHES AND APREHENSIONS ARE BEING MADE TODAY, HOWEVER, THE PROJECT IS NOT COMPLETED AND THE FIGURES ARE NOT AS YET COMPILED. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION.

FIFTY JAPANESE FAMILIES ARE REPLACING FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE IRVING...
RANCH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. AS THE LOCATION OF THE IRVING RANCH IS REGARDED AS IDEAL FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION THAT RANCH WILL BE SEARCHED. ARRANGEMENTS ARE ALSO BEING MADE TO SEARCH THE PREMISES OF OR APPREHEND THE SHINTO PRIESTS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA. THESE PRIESTS HAVE PRO-JAPANESE TENDENCIES AND ARE APPOINTED FROM JAPAN. THE ABOVE SEARCHES ARE TO TAKE PLACE ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY TWELFTH.

IN THE PALOS VERDES HILLS SECTION, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, WHICH IS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO LOS ANGELES HARBOR, APPROXIMATELY FIFTY JAPANESE FAMILIES ARE PRESENTLY RESIDING. DUE TO THE TOPOGRAPHY AND THE PROXIMITY OF THE OCEAN, THIS AREA AFFORDS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ALIENS TO COMMUNICATE WITH SHIPS AT SEA BY VISUAL SIGNALS OR RADIO. ALL JAPANESE IN THAT AREA WERE KNOWN TO POSSESS RADIOS PRIOR TO DECEMBER SEVENTH. THIS AREA ALSO AFFORDS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ALIENS TO OBSERVE CONVOYS ARRIVE AND DEPART FROM LOS ANGELES HARBOR. IT IS INTENDED TO MAKE A SPOT SEARCH OF THIS AREA ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH.

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY THIRTYFIVE JAPANESE ALIEN FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR NEAR GUADALUPE WHICH IS A VITAL DEFENSE AREA. THIS SETTLEMENT IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE STRONGEST JAPANESE COMMUNITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT. IT IS INTENDED TO MAKE A SPOT SEARCH OF THIS AREA ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH.

SEATTLE

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS COMING INTO THE SEATTLE OFFICE ARE RECEIVING ATTENTION AND SEARCHES MADE WHERE ADVISABLE. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE SEARCH OF ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN BAINBRIDGE ISLAND NEAR THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT. IT IS INTENDED TO COMPLETE THIS SEARCH ON FEBRUARY FOURTH INSTANT. A SIMILAR SEARCH IS TO BE CONDUCTED ON VASHON ISLAND ON THE SEVENTH INSTANT.

SALT LAKE CITY

ARRANGEMENTS ARE PRESENTLY BEING MADE TO SEARCH THE PREMISES OF TWENTY THREE INDIVIDUALS AS FOLLOWS - THERE ARE SEVEN JAPANESE FAMILIES LIVING NEAR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POINTS IN OGDEN, UTAH. THESE PREMISES WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY SIXTH AND SEVENTH. THERE ARE THREE JAPANESE IN CONNECTION WITH INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS IN BINGHAM CANYON. THESE WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY TENTH. THERE ARE FIVE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS IN SALT LAKE CITY WHOSE PREMISES WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN. THERE ARE THREE JAPANESE INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS INVOLVING SUBJECTS AT PRICE, UTAH. THESE WILL BE
SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH. THERE IS ONE JAPANESE LIVING AT GARFIELD UTAH WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF A COMPLAINT. HIS PREMISES WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY ELEVENTH. THERE ARE THREE JAPANESE LIVING AT ELY, NEVADA WHO ARE THE SUBJECTS OF COMPLAINTS AND WHOSE PREMISES WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY TWENTY AND TWENTYONE. THERE IS ONE GERMAN ALIEN WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF A COMPLAINT AND WHO LIVES AT TREMONTON, UTAH. HIS PREMISES WILL BE SEARCHED ON FEBRUARY FOURTH.

SAN FRANCISCO

INFORMATION IS PRESENTLY BEING COMPILED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE TO JUSTIFY REQUESTS FOR WARRANTS OF ARREST OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFIVE JAPANESE ALIENS. IN THE EVENT THAT WARRANTS OF ARREST ARE NOT GRANTED FOR THESE, REQUESTS WILL BE MADE FOR PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH WARRANTS. ALL OF THE SUBJECTS OF THESE CASES ARE JAPANESE AND FALL WITHIN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES - JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS, THIRTY. MEMBERS OF THE HEIMUSA KAII, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE. JAPANESE LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA, EIGHT. RESERVE ARMY OFFICERS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY WHO RESIDE IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, TWELVE. ALL OF THIS INFORMATION WILL BE COMPILED WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO AND REQUESTS FOR WARRANTS WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

GURNEA

END AC PLS
OK FBI WASH DC 3-33A JAH
DISC
Your support is needed to locate persons of Japanese ancestry who were confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property during World War II. The submission of information is entirely voluntary. However, any of the information below will be of assistance in locating those individuals who may be eligible to receive compensation under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. If you cannot fully answer all of the questions, partial information is also helpful. Failure to use this form will in no way impact any claim under this program. Form use is merely to standardize data.

IMPORTANT: You may complete this form if you believe yourself to be eligible for payment under the Act or you may complete this form to help locate another individual who may be eligible to receive payment.

SECTION A - CURRENT DATA ON POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL

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<td>12. Citizenship</td>
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<td>Natural born U.S. citizen___Naturalized U.S. citizen___Date of naturalization:</td>
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<td>13. Alien Registration Number, if any:</td>
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SECTION B - HISTORICAL INFORMATION REGARDING INTERNMENT, RELOCATION, OR DETENTION OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL. Complete as much as you remember. Partial information is helpful.

<p>| 1. Last permanent address prior to evacuation: |</p>
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2. Names of assembly centers, relocation centers, camps, or other places of relocation or detention:

3. Family number 4. Name of head of family group 5. Relationship to head of family group

6. Names of parents

Mother: Now living? Yes__No__ Date/place of death
Father: Now living? Yes__No__ Date/place of death

8. If individual was a voluntary evacuee, approximate date of evacuation and place of resettlement:
SECTION C - INFORMATION REGARDING SURVIVOR BENEFITS

If an eligible individual dies after the enactment of the Civil Liberties Act (August 10, 1988), but before receiving payment, a surviving spouse, children, or parents may be eligible to receive payment. To ensure that accurate survivor information is on file, please provide the following:

1. Current spouse
   - Name
   - Date of Marriage
   - Address

2. Living children (include all natural children, adopted children, and step children who lived with you in a parent-child relationship)
   - Name
   - Address

3. Living parents (include parents by adoption)
   - Name
   - Address

SECTION D - To be completed by person filing this form (Complete this section only if you are providing information on someone else. If you are completing this form on your own behalf, please go on to Section E)

1. Your full name (last, first, middle)

2. Your relationship to potentially eligible individual identified above (i.e. self, spouse, friend, son, daughter, etc.):

3. Street address
   - City
   - State
   - Zip Code
   - Country

4. Home telephone ( )
   - Office telephone ( )

SECTION E

Signature

Date

Because the Department of Justice may make use of this information, as detailed below, a Privacy Act Statement has been included.

The authority for this information is contained in 50 U.S.C.App. 1989b. The information that you provide will be used principally for locating and identifying persons eligible for payment under the restitution provisions of the Civil Liberties Act. Additional disclosures of the information may be to a Federal, State, or local agency to confirm a person's date of birth, date of death, or address; to Members of congress or staff to enable the Congressman to provide service to his or her constituency; to volunteer student-workers so that they may perform their duties; to the news media when release is made consistent with the Freedom of Information Act and 28 C.F.R. 50.2; and to the National Archives and Records Administration and General Services Administration to perform records management inspection functions in accordance with their statutory responsibilities.

SEND TO: OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 66260, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6260
Your support is needed to locate persons of Japanese ancestry who were confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property during World War II. The submission of information or documentation is entirely voluntary. However, any of the information below will be of assistance in locating those individuals who may be eligible to receive compensation under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. If you cannot fully answer all of the questions, partial information is also helpful.

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SECTION E

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   Other:

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<td>Now living? Yes___No___ Date/place of death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Form CRT-55</th>
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SECTION C - INFORMATION REGARDING SURVIVOR BENEFITS

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1. Current spouse
   Name       Date of Marriage       Address

2. Living children (include all natural children, adopted children, and step children who lived with you in a parent-child relationship)
   Name       Address

3. Living parents (include parents by adoption)
   Name       Address

SECTION D - To be completed by person filing this form (Complete this section only if you are providing information on someone else. If you are completing this form on your own behalf, please go on to Section E)

1. Your full name (last, first, middle)

2. Your relationship to potentially eligible individual identified above (i.e. self, spouse, friend, son, daughter, etc.):

3. Street address       City       State       Zip Code       Country

4. Home telephone ( )       Office telephone ( )

SECTION E

Signature       Date

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SEND TO: OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 66260, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6260
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IMPORTANT: You may complete this form if you believe yourself to be eligible for payment under the Act or you may complete this form to help locate another individual who may be eligible to receive payment.

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<tr>
<th>5. Home telephone ( )</th>
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|------------------|------------------|-------|------------------------|

11. Of Japanese ancestry? Yes___ Other:  

12. Citizenship  
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   - Naturalized U.S. citizen ___  
   - Date of naturalization:  

13. Alien Registration Number, if any:

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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<th>1. Your full name (last, first, middle)</th>
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SECTION E

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<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
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SEND TO: OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 66260, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6260
CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1988 - VOLUNTARY INFORMATION FORM

Your support is needed to locate persons of Japanese ancestry who were confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property during World War II. The submission of information or documentation is entirely voluntary. However, any of the information below will be of assistance in locating those individuals who may be eligible to receive compensation under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. If you cannot fully answer all of the questions, partial information is also helpful.

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SECTION A - CURRENT DATA ON POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL

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<td>5. Home telephone ( )</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Of Japanese ancestry? Yes_ Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date of naturalization:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural born U.S. citizen ___</td>
<td>Naturalized U.S. citizen ___</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Alien Registration Number, if any:</td>
<td></td>
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SECTION B - HISTORICAL INFORMATION REGARDING INTERNMENT, RELOCATION, OR DETENTION OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL. Complete as much as you remember. Partial information is helpful.

| 1. Last permanent address prior to evacuation: |
| Street address | City | State Zip Code Country |
| 2. Names of assembly centers, relocation centers, camps, or other places of relocation or detention: |
| 3. Family number | 4. Name of head of family group | 5. Relationship to head of family group |
| 6. Names of parents |
| Mother | Now living? Yes _ No _ | Date/place of death |
| Father | Now living? Yes _ No _ | Date/place of death |
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SECTION C - INFORMATION REGARDING SURVIVOR BENEFITS

If an eligible individual dies after the enactment of the Civil Liberties Act (August 10, 1988), but before receiving payment, a surviving spouse, children, or parents may be eligible to receive payment. To ensure that accurate survivor information is on file, please provide the following:

1. Current spouse
   Name ___________________________ Date of Marriage _______ Address ___________________________

2. Living children (include all natural children, adopted children, and step children who lived with you in a parent-child relationship)
   Name ___________________________ Address ___________________________
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   __________________________________________________________
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   Name ___________________________ Address ___________________________
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SECTION E

Signature ___________________________ Date ___________________________

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2. Names of assembly centers, relocation centers, camps, or other places of relocation or detention:

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4. Name of head of family group

5. Relationship to head of family group

6. Names of parents
   - Mother
     - Now living? Yes __ No __ Date/place of death
   - Father
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Amount of Individual Payment

$20,000 lump sum, free of federal taxes.

Eligibility for Payment

Any person of Japanese ancestry who:

A) was a U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien between December 7, 1941 and June 30, 1946; and

B) was confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property as a result of action taken by or on behalf of the U.S. Government solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry; and

C) was alive on August 10, 1988; EXCLUDING

D) those who relocated to a country while the U.S. was at war with that country between December 7, 1941 and June 30, 1946.

Location Procedure

The Attorney General shall identify and locate, without requiring any application for payment and using records already in the possession of the U.S. Government, each eligible individual. Any eligible individual may notify the Attorney General that such individual is eligible, and may provide documentation therefor.

Location 'Deadline'

Within 1 year of appropriation of necessary funds.

Payment to survivors of eligible individuals

If individual died after August 10, 1988, payment will be made in the following order:

1. surviving spouse, or

2. in equal shares to all children, or

3. in equal shares to the parents, or
4. if none of the above, returned to the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund.

**Other Payments Authorized**

A $1.25 billion Civil Liberties Public Education Fund is to be established, from which redress payments will be disbursed. The remainder in this fund is to be used to publish the hearings of the commission and to sponsor research and public education activities about the internment period so that its causes and circumstances may be understood.

**Funding**

A total of $1.25 billion is authorized for funding of payments, not more than $500 million of which may be appropriated in one fiscal year. No payments can begin until Congress authorizes funds, and all payments must be disbursed within 10 years of enactment. Authorization is given by law for appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" for administrative costs.

**PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

**Implementing Agency**

Office of Redress Administration (ORA), U.S. Department of Justice.

**Regulations for implementation**

A draft of the regulations, defining eligibility and procedures, is now being reviewed by the Department of Justice. Following approval, it will be published for a 30 day period of public comment. Regulations will then be reviewed again and finalized.
Phases of Implementation

I. Identification and Location
II. Verification and Notification
III. Payment
Phase I is underway.

Public Outreach Activities

- Creation of Voluntary Information Form
- Advertising in vernacular press
- Community and Community Leadership Meetings and Workshops
- Informational Publications
- Toll-free number, P.O. Box, to answer questions and accept information
- 1 Temporary Field Office placed in San Francisco for 90 days
- Periodic press releases
- Printed information placed in embassies and consulates in Japan and Canada

Data Collection from Official Sources

Collecting historic information from government records maintained by Archives, Immigration and Naturalization Service, military sources, etc. Gathering current information from Social Security Administration, state vital statistics organizations, etc.
Verifying Your Eligibility

Since the Office of Redress Administration (ORA) was established in September 1988, the office has been collecting historical and current data from individuals, and state and federal agencies. This information is stored in ORA's computer.

During the eligibility review, ORA compares unofficial and official sources of historical and current data for agreement. For instance, if a potential recipient has volunteered historical information, such as where he or she was interned, ORA can verify this unofficial data against an official source such as the War Relocation Authority (WRA) records. Likewise, ORA can compare current information from unofficial sources to that from official sources. By this process, ORA can determine if a person is preliminarily eligible for redress.

If you are determined to be preliminarily eligible, you can expect to receive three types of mail from ORA as follows:

1. Verification Letter This letter says that ORA believes you to be potentially eligible for redress and requests documentation so that ORA can verify your identity as the correct person. The letter will include the telephone number of a help-line you can call in case you have questions on documentation. It will be accompanied by a Declaration form for your signature. This form asks you to attest to your identity, current residence, social security number, date of birth and, if applicable, heir information. Also enclosed will be instructions on what types of documentation should be sent to support your identity, and a pre-addressed, postage-paid envelope for mailing your Declaration and documents back to ORA. Do not send documentation unless ORA requests you to do so.

2. Notification that Identity is Established or Letter Requesting Additional Information ORA will send you a postcard once it has examined your documents and confirmed your identity. If ORA encounters any difficulty in establishing your identity, or if the documents received are incomplete, ORA will notify you by letter. A checklist, specifically identifying the problem, will accompany the letter. Once your identity is confirmed and ORA informs you of this by postcard, you need do nothing more unless your address or other personal circumstances change. In that event, you should notify ORA of the change by writing.

3. Official Notification of Eligibility This letter is the official notification that you are eligible for redress. This is also the point when ORA authorizes the U.S. Treasury Department to issue your check. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 says that the official notification of your eligibility cannot be sent until funds for pay-
DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The two charts below outline the types of documentation required for the various categories of recipients defined by the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. SECTION A contains information affecting all recipients in general. SECTION B gives specific information to the heirs of deceased eligibles. A single document may fulfill more than one requirement. (For example, a marriage license can both show a change, and verify the marriage of a spouse to a deceased eligible.) Do not submit any documents unless you are notified to do so by ORA. ALL photocopied documents, and statements submitted in place of documentation, must either be notarized or contain the authenticity clause, signed under penalty of perjury. Wording for the authenticity clause will be provided by ORA at the time documentation is requested. Original documents which do not need to be returned may also be submitted.

SECTION A -- GENERAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN I: ALL RECIPIENTS</th>
<th>COLUMN II: LIVING ELIGIBLES</th>
<th>COLUMN III: ALL SURVIVORS (specified in Section B below)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A signed Declaration (ORA will supply this form)</td>
<td>• Evidence as instructed in Column I of this section AND</td>
<td>• One source as evidence of the eligible person's death Examples include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• One source of identification containing your name and current address</td>
<td>If applicable, you must also submit:</td>
<td>&gt; Certificate of Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples include:</td>
<td>• Evidence of name change(s) (E.g., your present name is different than that used at the time of evacuation and internment)</td>
<td>&gt; Statement from the attending physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Bank or financial statement</td>
<td>Examples include:</td>
<td>&gt; U.S. Consul's report for a death occurring outside the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Monthly utility bill</td>
<td>&gt; Marriage License</td>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>&gt; Divorce Decree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If applicable, you must also submit:</td>
<td>&gt; Court Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A source showing date of birth (Disregard if your letter notifying you of your potential eligibility does not request a document establishing your date of birth)</td>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples include:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Birth Certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Religious or other family record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• One source as evidence of guardianship (This applies to a legal or informal guardian who signs the Declaration form for the eligible person while helping them submit their documentation) Examples include:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Court Appointment (legal guardian)</td>
<td>&gt; Certificate of Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Statement describing your relationship (informal guardian)*</td>
<td>&gt; Statement from the attending physician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; U.S. Consul's report for a death occurring outside the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO NOT SUBMIT ANY DOCUMENTS UNLESS YOU ARE NOTIFIED TO DO SO BY ORA.

SECTION B -- SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HEIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN I: SPOUSE</th>
<th>COLUMN II: CHILDREN</th>
<th>COLUMN III: PARENT(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
<td>You are required to submit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evidence as instructed in Section A, Columns I and III AND</td>
<td>• Evidence as instructed in Section A, Columns I and III AND</td>
<td>• Evidence as instructed in Section A, Columns I and III AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if a NATURAL child of the deceased</td>
<td>if the deceased was a NATURAL child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One source as evidence of the natural child relationship</td>
<td>• One source as evidence that you are the parent of the natural child Examples include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples include:</td>
<td>&gt; Birth Certificate naming you as parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Birth Certificate containing your parents' names</td>
<td>&gt; Any public, agency, or religious record showing you as the deceased eligible's parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Any public, agency, or religious record showing the deceased as parent</td>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Two or more statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if an ADOPTED child of the deceased</td>
<td>if the deceased was an ADOPTED child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One of the following two sources as evidence of the adopted child relationship</td>
<td>• One of the following two sources as evidence that you are the adoptive parent of the child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Adoption Decree</td>
<td>&gt; Adoption Decree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; Revised Birth Certificate for jurisdictions where release of adoption documents is prohibited</td>
<td>&gt; Revised Birth Certificate for jurisdictions where release of adoption documents is prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if a STEP-CHILD of the deceased</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Both types of evidence of the step-child relationship must be provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Message from Robert K. Bratt
Administrator of Redress

We were pleased to mark the first anniversary of the Civil Liberties Act with the Attorney General's approval of final regulations implementing the Redress Program. This milestone satisfied legal requirements, and cleared the way for us formally to begin verification. The regulations define in detail who is eligible for payment, and outline our verification procedures, including the types of documentation we will need to establish the identity of recipients.

We knew that the regulatory process would be long and involved, but also recognized the need to move as quickly as possible in implementing the program. Even as the regulations were being drafted, reviewed, and finalized, we were working behind the scenes. Months ago, as soon as solid progress had been made in finding those potentially eligible, we began developing our internal verification process. A computer system was set up, administrative procedures were put in place, and arrangements were made for authorizing U.S. Treasury checks. These advance steps allowed us to contact about 1,300 people, all age 90 and older, within days after the regulations had become final.

The Redress Program is the first of its kind, and everything we do is new and untried. We're learning in these early stages of the program, and are continually working to refine our verification procedures. Our goal is to ensure that the Redress Program benefits those for whom it was intended, with as much speed and as little burden as is possible.

This insert provides an overview of the verification process. It explains the types of correspondence that you can expect to receive from us, and the documentation we will be requesting from you. The documents you submit will establish your identity, so that we know payments will be sent to the right people. Remember that any photocopies you send to us must be either notarized or contain a signed statement on the copy's authenticity. We will provide wording for the statement in our notification package which will be sent to everyone determined preliminarily eligible for redress.

ORA is more than a year old now. In the beginning, I made a commitment to keep the public fully informed of our progress in implementing the Redress Program. This insert continues that tradition, and I hope it helps you understand the next steps.

If you move before you hear from us, you can provide your new address by writing: Office of Redress Administration, P.O. Box 66260, Washington, D.C. 20035-6260.
Q. Why seek Redress? What are the issues?

A. The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is seeking redress on behalf of all Japanese Americans who were forcibly evicted from their homes and incarcerated by official actions of the United States government during World War II. Such actions were based solely on racial grounds and imposed without criminal charges or indictments, and without the benefit of due process. The United States government imposed discriminatory policies on one group of American citizens and legal resident aliens with total disregard for the basic and constitutionally guaranteed rights of individual freedoms which form the basis of American democracy.

That the exclusion and detention of Japanese Americans was unwarranted and unjustified was unequivocally substantiated by a governmental investigative body established by the United States Congress. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, following exhaustive historical and legal research of the government’s wartime policies, concluded in its 1983 report, PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED:

"The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership. A grave personal injustice was done to the American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed and detained by the United States during World War II."

In light of the Commission’s findings, the basic issue rests in the question: Are the guarantees enumerated in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution absolute for all people at all times, or are they conditional and subject to the desires of those in power or the climate of the times? It is the principle of constitutional rights under the American democratic system of government which is the basic issue involved. The JACL'S redress efforts have been undertaken with the hope that they will lead to some measure of assurance that the violation of constitutional rights experienced by Japanese Americans during World War II will not be inflicted on any other group of citizens in the future.
Q. Which Rights were violated?

A. Seven of the ten articles of the Bill of Rights were abrogated. They are as follows: Article I: (a) freedom of religion, (b) freedom of speech, (c) freedom of the press, (d) the right to assemble; Article II: (e) right to keep and bear arms; Article IV: (f) freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; Article V: (g) right to an indictment or to be informed of the charges, (h) right to life, liberty, and property; Article VI: (i) right to a speedy and public trial, (j) right to be confronted with accusatory witnesses, (k) right to call favorable witnesses, (l) right to legal counsel; Article VII: (m) right to trial by jury; Article VIII: (n) right to reasonable bail, (o) freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. Further constitutional guarantees abridged were: (p) right against involuntary servitude; (q) right to equal protection under the law; (r) right to vote; (s) right to habeas corpus.

Q. What are the bases for your claim?

A. Defamation of character, false eviction, false imprisonment, loss of property, loss of income, loss of life and health due to government actions, emotional and psychological damages, damage to ethnic identity, disruption of family life. In essence, we base our claim on the loss of our fundamental constitutional rights as citizens of this country.

Q. What do you hope to gain? What are your goals?

A. Ultimately, our goal is to educate the American public about the events of the internment in order to effect a greater awareness of the need for vigilance to prevent a similar constitutional injustice in the future. As a means of achieving this, we seek compensation of sufficient magnitude to serve as symbolic restitution for the violations of constitutional rights of Japanese Americans during WWII. Accordingly, the JACL in 1983 went on public record endorsing the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which include the establishment of an educational and humanitarian foundation and monetary compensation to those individuals affected by the promulgation of Executive Order 9066.

Q. Didn't the Supreme Court rule that the government's actions were constitutional?

A. Yes, the Supreme Court did in the Korematsu, Hirabayashi, and Yasui, and in key portions of the Endo decisions. But constitutional scholars have maintained ever since those decisions were handed down that they were some of the worst decisions ever rendered by the Court, pointing out that these landmark cases set a dangerous precedent of law.

In a dissenting opinion from the majority in Korematsu, Justice Robert Jackson stated that the Court's decision "for all time has validated the principle of racial
discrimination in criminal procedure," and that "the principle then lies about like a
loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a
plausible claim of an urgent need." In essence, the Court reflected the prejudices
of the times, and rather than base its decisions on factual evidence, accepted the
government's arguments without thorough examination.

In January 1983, Korematsu, Hirabayashi, and Yasui filed separate Federal
Court petitions to reverse their Supreme Court convictions. The petitions
charged that the government officials and attorneys suppressed, altered and
destroyed critical evidence in presenting their case before the Court. On
November 10, 1983, U.S. District Court Judge Marilyn Petel set aside
Korematsu's conviction and condemned th U.S. government's acts of judicial
misconduct forty years earlier.

Q. Werent your losses already compensated?

R. The Japanese American Claims Act of 1948 compensated only a small and
inadequate fraction of real and personal property losses alone. There were no
inflation corrections and no interest paid, nor did the Act take into consideration
such things as loss of freedom, loss of income, death, injuries, loss of increased
land values, mental suffering, etc. According to the Commission's analysis of
economic losses, "It is estimated that, as a result of the exclusion and detention,
in 1945 dollars the ethnic Japanese lost between $108 and $164 million in
income and between $41 and $206 million in property for which no
compensation was made after the war under the terms of the Japanese American
Evacuation Claims Act. Adjusting these figures to account for inflation alone, the
total losses of income and property fall between $810 million and $2 billion in
1983 dollars." Because the government placed an unreasonable burden of proof
on the claimants in the Evacuation Claims Act, only $37 million was recovered, or
an average of $200 per family for those who were able to file a claim. The current
effort, however, is not an attempt to recover property losses but to rectify the
constitutional injustices committed against Japanese Americans.

Q. Why redress now, after 40 years? Why so long a wait?

R. The time lag is an indication of the severity of emotional damage incurred. The
wounds have to be at least partially healed before the victims can confront the
offender. Japanese Americans have been unable and unwilling to talk publicly
about their WWII experiences, partly because of the stigma wrongfully placed
upon them by their incarceration. In many cases, Nisei parents could not even
discuss their wartime experiences with their own children, many of whom
learned about the incarceration when they entered college history classes. The
incarceration and the accompanying stigma of dishonor, disloyalty and shame
brought upon Japanese Americans made it almost impossible for them to speak
out publicly about the experience for forty years. Until the Japanese American
community could address the issue publicly, there could be no established
redress effort since no other independent efforts were made to rectify the wrong.
Also, it is not true that we simply waited. Examples of past actions are: the 1942-44 court challenges; the 1945-52 campaign to redeem property losses; the 1968-71 campaign to repeal the Emergency Detention Act; the 1969-72 effort to gain Social Security retirement credit; the 1975-76 drive to rescind Executive Order 9066; the 1975-78 effort to secure retirement credit for federal employees; and the 1982-83 state and local statutes to provide compensation to former employees who were unfairly fired or forced to resign because of their Japanese ethnicity. In spite of these past actions, there had never been an official governmental review of the facts and circumstances surrounding the internment of persons of Japanese ancestry. The Commission's investigation was the first official inquiry into the government's decision to remove and detain United States citizens during WWII.

Q. Considering the treacherous sneak attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, wasn't the government justified in locking up the Japanese?

A. As Americans, we were not responsible in any way for the acts of the government of Japan. We had absolutely nothing at all to do with the bombing of Pearl Harbor or any other acts by the military forces of Japan. By the logic of the question, one could then ask, should Americans of German ancestry have been held accountable for the acts of Nazi Germany? Or Americans of Italian ancestry for the acts of the facist Italian government during WWII? The fact that only Japanese Americans were taken en masse without individual review substantiates the Commission's findings that it was, in part, an act of racism. Japanese Americans were readily and wrongfully identified as the enemy without regard to their demonstrated loyalty to this country and to their rights as American citizens. Remember too, that Pearl Harbor is located in Hawaii, yet Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii were not en masse excluded and interned. To do so would have brought a halt to the economy of Hawaii because Japanese Americans in Hawaii constituted, then as now, a major portion of the working force. More importantly, the military commander in Hawaii knew what the commander on the West Coast refused to accept: that Japanese Americans were loyal and posed no security threat to this nation.

Q. Everyone suffered and lost during the war, so why should your case be considered different?

A. We made the same sacrifices that all other Americans made during the war, including serving this nation in uniform and giving our lives for this country on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific. But no other group of American civilians was forcibly evicted from their homes under military guard and imprisoned because of their ancestry. Our sacrifices were more than ordinary: our losses were the result of the United States government acting against American citizens.
Q. But didn't Japanese Americans only serve reluctantly in the military during the war?

A. In fact, the opposite is true. Although stripped of their rights as American citizens and imprisoned by their own government without cause, young Japanese American men volunteered willingly in large numbers for military service as a demonstration that Japanese Americans were loyal to this country. Joining with the 100th Battalion from Hawaii, they formed the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the all-Japanese American combat unit which distinguished itself in Europe. The 442nd RCT received more medals and presidential citations than any other unit relative to its size, and to this day is the most highly decorated unit of its size in U.S. military history. In addition, approximately 5,000 Japanese Americans served as a special unit of the Military Intelligence Service in the Pacific and was credited with shortening the war by two years and saving over one million American lives. Over 33,000 Japanese Americans served in the U.S. military during WWII, representing the highest percentage of any group of Americans.

Q. Weren't the Americans in Japan incarcerated?

A. The question poses an incorrect analogy. Americans trapped in Japan at the outbreak of the war (including Japanese Americans) were incarcerated by a hostile enemy. In the case of the Japanese American internment in the United States, we are talking about people who were incarcerated en masse by their own government, such as the German citizens of Jewish faith who were interned by their own government, Germany.

Q. Are you saying that the incarceration of Japanese Americans was similar to the Jewish experience in the Nazi concentration camps?

A. Obviously, there were significant differences: the camps in Germany were death camps intended to carry out a policy of extermination, while in America they were detention camps. However, there were similarities: barbed wire compounds with armed military guards, innocent prisoners of our own country; isolated because of ancestry; imprisoned without charges and held without due process of law.

Q. Wasn't it a military necessity because of the dangers of espionage and sabotage?

A. No person of Japanese ancestry on the mainland of the United States was ever charged with, or convicted of, espionage or sabotage or any acts of disloyalty against this country. But numerous Caucasians were charged and convicted as agents for Japan. The fact that the Japanese American population was no threat was fully documented by the FBI, Naval Intelligence, and a special investigative report ordered by the President. Furthermore, it was physically impossible for
much of the Japanese American population to have engaged in espionage or sabotage—they were too young, too old, or too visible. Recently declassified diplomatic cables (Magic Cables) reviewed by the Commission reveal that Japan's intelligence efforts were directed towards recruiting non-Japanese Americans as possible informants and agents. (See following question on Magic Cables for further details). The Commission, following eighteen months of exhaustive study and research, concluded that the exclusion and detention policies were not justified by the argument of military necessity but instead were the consequences of "race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

Q. But weren't the Commission's conclusions predictable? There have been serious public accusations that the Commission was "stacked" with liberals who had their minds made up before they began their investigation. The CWRIC's findings and recommendations are viewed, therefore, as being strongly biased.

A. Practically all of the Commission members knew very little about the internment and had only vague information before they stated their investigation. And yes, their conclusions were predictable simply based on government documents which substantiate that the government's wartime treatment of Japanese Americans was unjustified. You must remember that all the commissioners endorsed the CWRIC report, including Congressman Daniel Lungren, who did not support the individual compensation recommendation (although he endorsed the trust fund concept of the recommendation). Furthermore, the fact that the Commission members were engaged in several long and intensive debates on the issue of their recommendations is an indication that they did not have their minds made up. There were obviously strong differences of opinions on the recommendations which required extensive debate among all the commissioners to reach a resolution. It is also an indication of the seriousness with which the commissioners undertook their task to present a thorough and objective report and recommendation.

Q. Didn't the Commission overlook the Magic Cables, which justify the internment of Japanese Americans on the grounds that they were potential spies for Japan?

A. Subsequent to the issuance of its report and recommendations, the Commission reviewed the cables and issued an addendum to their report. Briefly, the Commission found that "the 'Magic' cables confirm their basic analysis presented" concerning Japan's intelligence efforts on the West Coast. The Commission found that the Magic cables reveal that Japan's intelligence efforts were directed toward recruiting informants from a variety of sources. The Magic cables emphasize that "Utilization of U.S. citizens of foreign extraction (other than Japanese), aliens (other than Japanese), communists, Negroes, labor union
members and anti-Semites in carrying out the investigations...would undoubtedly bear the best results." In fact, U.S. government officials knew from the secret Magic cables that the Japanese government instructed its staff to "avoid" the use of Japanese Americans in gathering information. The cables actually show that, according to the Commission, "there was no good argument for excluding and detaining the Japanese Americans."

Q. But in the aftershock of Pearl Harbor, don't you think the Magic cables cast just enough doubt on the question of Japanese American loyalty to justify the exclusion and detention policies?

R. There was substantial intelligence information on Japanese Americans from the West Coast intelligence community (FBI, Naval Intelligence) that far outweighed the Magic cable information on the question of loyalty. FBI and Naval Intelligence reports went to great lengths to substantiate the loyalty of Japanese Americans and thereby refuted the vague suggestions of the Magic cables. But even if one were to accept the argument above, it makes little sense that the government would allow Japanese Americans (those who were able) to leave the detention camps simply on the basis of signing a loyalty oath. It's illogical that an oath of loyalty and administrative clearance were all that was necessary to gain freedom if the government had substantial reasons for imprisoning the ethnic Japanese. The Magic Cable argument is a red herring that avoids the basic and essential question of constitutional rights.

Q. Wasn't it just an unfortunate necessity because there was a threat of invasion and there was no time to determine who was loyal and disloyal?

R. There was unquestionably a perceived fear of a West Coast invasion, especially in the early weeks of the Pacific war as American troops suffered one defeat after another. Whether the fear was perceived or real, however, the proper action by the government should have been to declare martial law (as was the case in Hawaii), and restrictions should have been applied to everyone equally and not imposed only on persons of Japanese ancestry. After early June 1942 (the Battle of Midway), the government knew from naval intelligence reports from the Pacific that Japan was incapable of landing an invasion force on the continental United States because the Japanese naval fleet was virtually destroyed at Midway. In essence, anyone suspected of the crimes of espionage or sabotage could have been charged and brought to trial in the civil courts which were in full operation. Significantly, no formal charges were ever made and the government simply ignored due process.

Q. But is there substantial proof that Japanese Americans were not potential saboteurs or agents for Japan?

R. Yes, the government's own intelligence reports from the FBI, Naval Intelligence,
and a special investigative report ordered by President Roosevelt, in addition to the extensive investigation conducted by the Commission. Another important factor commonly ignored is that, following the attack at Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans had no restrictions imposed on them for a period of approximately three months. They continued their lives like anyone else and were free to come and go as they pleased. And yet, during those three months, no one of Japanese ancestry on the mainland was ever officially accused of, or charged with, any acts against this country. In the confusion following Pearl Harbor, before West Coast military security measures were fully in place, it would have been an opportune time for covert activity. It's significant that no Japanese Americans were even charged with disloyalty during that time.

Q. Wasn't it a perfectly understandable wartime lapse caused by panic and hysteria?

A. It is a popular myth that the West Coast was suddenly besieged by panic and hysteria immediately following Pearl Harbor. From December 7th and for a period of two months, there was a remarkable calm on the West Coast, as indicated by newspaper accounts and editorial commentary during that period.

From a historical perspective, the movement to exclude Japanese Americans from the West Coast had been going on for nearly fifty years. The war was only a convenient pretext seized upon by white supremist and economic interest groups to accomplish that goal. The public did not suddenly and spontaneously go beserk; instead, a carefully calculated and organized hate campaign by the media and West Coast political forces in late January 1942 started to achieve results. Furthermore, panic and hysteria should never justify the abrogation of constitutional guarantees.

Q. Was not the fact that, although U.S. citizens, some Japanese Americans held dual citizenship a justification for the government's suspicion and actions?

A. Those who were born in this country were American citizens by birth, like anyone else. While some of their parents may have registered their births with the Japanese consulate offices to maintain family ancestral records, their children—the Nisei—did not consider themselves anything but American. They were born and raised in this country, attended schools here, and were in every sense fully American. Those whose parents registered their births with the consulate offices were unaware of it, and it certainly had no bearing on their sense of being Americans. Besides, the point is completely irrelevant because American law doesn't recognize dual citizenship of United States citizens. If it did, it should have been applied equally to Germans and Italians, many of whom were given dual citizenship status by the country of their ancestry.
Q. Weren't most of the adults enemy aliens and therefore subject to summary detention during the war?

R. Of the total 120,313 persons of Japanese ancestry affected by the government's policies of exclusion and detention, over three-fifths were American citizens by birth. Those who were so-called "enemy aliens" were so only because they were prohibited by federal laws from becoming naturalized citizens, despite the fact that most of them had resided in the United States for over forty years. They would have become stateless had they renounced their citizenship with Japan and were, in this sense, forced to maintain it. Furthermore, they were permanent residents who were legally in the United States and were therefore fully entitled to the protections of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

NOTE: Commissioner Goldberg reminded those attending hearings of the Commission in Los Angeles that the Supreme Court construed that the protection of the Constitution extends to resident aliens as well as citizens. Presidential Proclamation 2525, which was based on a 1798 statute, did permit the apprehension of certain "enemy aliens," but only those individuals against whom there was specific evidence to show they were dangerous to the security of the United States, and all such individuals had the right to a hearing in a court of law to determine if there was sufficient cause for removal or detention. Only those persons arrested under individual warrants by the FBI and placed in Department of Justice internment camps fell into this category—and they comprised just 5% of the total number of Japanese aliens who were incarcerated. Japanese nationals could have been detained as "prisoners of war" under the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, and many of the internees demanded POW status, but the government refused to recognize them as POW's because many of the Geneva Convention rules would have been violated. Also, it should be noted that German and Italian "enemy aliens"—who, incidentally, were free to become United States citizens—were not similarly imprisoned.

Q. Weren't most of the citizens who were incarcerated children who had to accompany enemy alien parents?

R. Under our legal system, children are not locked up just because their parents are imprisoned. The basic rights of United States citizens cannot be denied due to age: the Constitution protects children as well as adults. The government did not give the children, nor their parents, any choice in the matter. All persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered incarcerated, including orphans and other children with non-Japanese guardians, foster parents, or adoptive parents. The military arbitrarily decided that a person with as little as 1/16 Japanese "blood" was condemned to be evicted and incarcerated. This, by the way, is twice as harsh as Hitler's formula for determining those of the Jewish faith.
Q. Weren't you placed in these camps for your own protection against mob violence?

A. In a case of mob violence, the law-breakers should be locked up—not their innocent intended victims. There was no basis for believing that the Japanese American population was in grave danger. There were just 28 isolated cases of assault against Japanese Americans on the West Coast during the first months of the war, and only one was committed by a white person. The general public may have been prejudiced, but they were law-abiding people. Any small need for security should and could have been readily handled by the local law enforcement agencies. The physical arrangement of the camps prove that the purpose was detention—not protection. Despite being in the middle of isolated deserts with no others around, the camps were surrounded by barbed wire fences with the tops tilted inward to keep the prisoners in; the guards in the watchtowers had their weapons pointed into the camps; and the searchlights were directed inside the camps. All warning signs surrounding the camps posted the threat that anyone attempting to leave without permission would be shot.

Q. Weren't these camps just relocation centers (and therefore called such) to give you temporary shelter until you could find new homes? Were you not only free to leave, but encouraged to do so?

A. Detainees were explicitly prohibited from leaving under Civilian Restrictive Order Number 1 and Public Proclamation 8 issued by General John L. DeWitt (Commander of the Western Defense Command), and Public Proclamation WD-1 issued by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Anyone leaving without permission was shot, as evidenced by the eight inmates killed by guards. Another illustration of the fact that people were confined against their will is Mitsuye Endo’s case. Upon finding herself involuntarily detained, she petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus in July 1942, but her plea for release was denied by the federal courts for almost three years. Temporary work of harvesting crops or education furloughs under strict parole conditions were granted to approximately 33% of the detainees at one time or another, but the majority of detainees were not actually “free” and “encouraged” to leave until after January 1945 when the camps began to close down.

Q. Considering all the present problems which need to be worked on, isn't it better to forgive and forget the past and concentrate on the present and future?

A. Many of the present problems affecting our youth and elderly are the direct result of injustices suffered in the past. We are inextricably linked to all that has happened before and cannot forget unresolved grievances. Until past injustices are corrected, they serve as a precedent for the possible abuse of power in the future. In this sense, our concern is for the future of this nation and the viability of
democratic principles. In addition, as long as we have not received personal redress, our reputations are tainted, and unfortunately, many Americans still believe that we were disloyal and that the government was justified in its actions.

Q. Aren't you being materialistic and greedy? What happened to the pride of the Japanese people?

R. It does not seem unreasonable to ask for symbolic compensation for two to three years of imprisonment and lost freedom without justifiable cause. We ask for no more, and undoubtedly a great deal less, than what any other American would demand under similar circumstances. And it isn't a matter of greed or the loss of pride. We are demanding that our rightful place as first class citizens of this country be recognized and that the taint of dishonor as Americans inflicted upon us by the accusation of betrayal be rectified. Setting the record straight is a matter of deeply felt honor for Japanese Americans and is the basis of our efforts.

Q. Isn't it true that money cannot restore lost freedom? By placing a price tag on freedom, aren't you cheapening what is priceless?

R. The basis of American jurisprudence is founded upon the principle of monetary redress for loss freedom. Because freedom is considered so precious, false imprisonment has been compensated with large sums of money by our courts and by our government. Refusing to arrive at an estimate is the functional equivalent of assessing the damages at zero. The Commission recognized the difficulty in determining a dollar amount: "No amount of money can fully compensate the excluded people for their losses and sufferings. Two and a half years behind barbed wire of a relocation camp, branded potentially disloyal because of one's ethnicity alone--these injustices cannot neatly be translated into dollars and cents....It is well within our powers, however, to provide remedies for violations of our own laws and principles." The Commission recommended several forms of remedies which included the establishment of a special foundation and individual compensation of $20,000 to each of the surviving persons affected by the promulgation of Executive Order 9066. The proposed $20,000 individual monetary compensation is an important symbolic recognition of the personal suffering loyal Americans were forced to experience. The total $1.5 billion recommended by the Commission would leave a lasting impression on the nation that constitutional rights cannot be violated so cheaply.

Q. Victims of Nazi persecution are receiving compensation, are they not?

R. The United States government was instrumental in pressuring West Germany to pay restitution to the Jewish survivors of the holocaust. West Germany has paid to date $25 billion and is yet to pay another $20 billion. Furthermore, the United States is urging Poland, the poorest of the East Bloc nations, to pay a similar type of restitution to Jews for their experiences in Polish camps during WWII.
Q. Japanese Americans generally have a high income, so do you really need the money?

R. Present average income is not relevant to the issue. If that argument were applied in practice in our courts, it would preclude anyone of means from exercising his or her right to seek justice through the courts. Our case is not based on need, and we are not asking for welfare. The right to just compensation for wrongs inflicted does not depend upon whether the victim is rich or poor.

Q. Would you be satisfied with an official statement admitting error and tendering an apology?

R. We have already secured such statements many times over. Each time one of the bills to partially rectify the wrongs was passed, there were admissions of error and expressions of regret: in 1948, when the property loss claims bill was passed, in 1971 when the Emergency Detention Act was repealed, in 1972 when the Social Security retirement credit bill was enacted. The investigative report of the Commission as well as the motion to vacate the Supreme Court decision in the Korematsu case recognize the "error" and the grave injustice committed against Japanese Americans. What we seek now is tangible compensation as a meaningful commitment of this nation to secure the future rights of all citizens and legal residents within the United States. While an official apology is important in principle as recognition of the wrong, compensation is one of the means by which we can best insure that a similar injustice is deterred in the future.

Q. Why should we have to pay for the wrong committed by our parent's generation? We had nothing to do with incarcerating Japanese Americans.

R. We must remember that "we" also includes Americans of Japanese ancestry. As citizens of the United States, all of us are responsible for the acts of our government. As a nation and as individuals, we are the products of the past. As citizens, we inherit the responsibilities, debts, etc., as well as benefits, passed on to us by our ancestors. In our commitment to strengthening the democratic foundations of this nation, current generations have committed extensive funds over the past decades to correct the historical injustices inflicted upon Native Americans, Blacks, and others. There are numerous precedents that speak to the responsibility of the present generation to correct past wrongs for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

Q. Wouldn't it be better to fund community projects rather than to give the money to individuals who will squander it in a short time?

R. Such a concept for a lasting trust fund is incorporated in both the House and Senate bills (HR442 and S.1053). While the establishment of a trust fund could
serve as a lasting reminder of the injustice suffered by an entire ethnic group, we must also remember that it was individuals who suffered as well, and each individual has a right to redress. That right cannot legitimately be taken away.

Q. Why should those who were children at the time receive redress?

A. Children's constitutional rights were violated too. Children have a right to redress for false imprisonment, defamation of character, and emotional damages. Children were burdened with the life-long stigma of having spent their childhood in captivity. One part of an entire generation of Japanese Americans spent its most formative years in prison camps and grew up with the stigma of having been prisoners in their own country. In the camps, family structures disintegrated; children were deprived of normal parental nurturing and guidance; children grew up without a sense of security usually provided by parents. The schools were sub-standard, and the government stripped children of their self-identity by prohibiting or discouraging Japanese language, religion, culture, and sports. The effect of imprisonment is manifest in those Japanese Americans today who were children in the detention camps.

Q. Weren't there a number of disloyal people, like those who refused the loyalty oath, resisted the draft, renounced their citizenship, and expatriated to Japan? Why should they be redressed?

A. There were very good legal, moral, and psychological reasons for resisting the government. Each act of resistance was a protest against injustice. The loyalty oath was imposed after they had been imprisoned for nearly a year; the draft was instituted while they and their families were still incarcerated and American citizenship had proved to be worthless. The government later recognized the mitigating circumstances surrounding these cases, and granted full pardons to the draft resisters and restored citizenship to the renunciants.

Q. How much support do you expect from the American public?

A. We fully expect some bitter opposition. However, through the Commission's public hearings and investigation, we found many supporters among the general public. Churches, local city councils and boards of supervisors, state legislatures, civil rights organizations, and others, have publicly endorsed the redress effort. Numerous editorial boards throughout the country which supported the 1942 eviction and detention of Japanese Americans have recently re-examined their roles during the 1940's and have published editorials recognizing the wartime injustices and supporting compensation. In fact, with the exception of only a few, the editorial commentary of newspapers throughout the country have urged the Congress to acknowledge the injustice of the internment and to approve redress legislation. We are finding that for the most part, Americans are not afraid to admit to the mistakes of their country.
Q. Who do you represent? Aren't there many Japanese Americans who oppose redress?

A. Based upon five separate surveys conducted throughout the United States, we represent the views of the vast majority of Japanese Americans. Some form of redress was favored by 94% of the respondents, and direct compensation to individuals was desired by 83%. Those surveys were conducted in the mid-1970's, and the results of a current survey would undoubtedly yield much higher percentages. Since those surveys were taken ten years ago, the Japanese American community nationwide has responded with much stronger and broader support.

Q. If Japanese Americans receive redress, would that not set a precedent for others, like Blacks and Native Americans, to make similar claims against the United States government for past grievances?

A. The circumstances involving the WWII exclusion and detention of Japanese Americans does not set any kind of precedent for other ethnic minorities who suffered injustices in the United States. Specifically, the Japanese American internment is a unique case in the constitutional history of this country. Blacks were brought here under a free enterprise system (i.e., not by official government edict), and Native Americans suffered a series of broken treaties between sovereign and separate nations. In a similar manner, Hispanic Americans did not experience the same kinds of constitutional abrogations as citizens of this country. This is not to say that Blacks, Native Americans, Hispanics and other ethnic minorities did not suffer immensely. However, it is only in the case of Japanese Americans that there occurred a total abrogation of constitutional guarantees inflicted against a single group of United States citizens solely on the basis of race. In this sense, Japanese American redress does not set any kind of precedent for other groups. It is a unique case in the history of this country.

Q. If you fail to obtain redress, will this campaign have been a total failure?

A. No, because the ultimate principle of the redress campaign is to help insure that what we experienced in 1942 does not ever happen to any other group of people in this country. Consequently, the fundamental objective of our redress effort is to educate the American public of our experiences and thereby to fortify the principles of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. We also seek to have the Congress acknowledge that the actions taken against American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during 1942-46 were wrong and contrary to the Constitution of the United States. We are determined that Congress will not deny this basic objective of redress, for such a denial would represent approval of the right of the government to abrogate the Constitution during times of national crises. If this should happen, the rights of all Americans will be in jeopardy.
CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER #34

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED:

#2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

(a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;

(b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;

(c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;

(d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;

(e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

The above excerpt of order was for "All persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area..."
### ESTIMATE OF WRA CENTER POPULATION WHO ARE STILL LIVING

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<th>Expected Deaths in One More Year</th>
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*See Attached
Rot*! Rafara to raeldent population of oantara including araoiMaa on aHort-tana and aaaaonal laava. Ry January 1, 1943, tranafar of avacuaaa
to WRA Cantara ma conqpleta axoapt for (1) 930 Hawaiian evacuee», 814'  American Bom and 116 Foreign Bom, who antarad in Pabruary and March
of 1943, and (2) aleoellaneoue adodaalona from 194} to 1945 of allana paroled or ralaaaad from Department of Juatloa ... avacuoaa, paraona from lnatiiutlona, ato. Ely thla data 666 avaouaaa, 616 Avar lean Bom and $0 Poraign Bom, had ralocatad

### TABLE 37.—AGE BY SEX AND NATIVITY: All WRA Centers, January 1, 1943 (Number and Percent)

Note: Refers to resident population of centers including evacuees on short-term and seasonal leave. By January 1, 1943, transfer of evacuees
to WRA Centers was complete except for (1) 930 Hawaiian evacuees, 814 American Born and 116 Foreign Born, who entered in February and March
of 1943, and (2) miscellaneous admissions from 1943 to 1945 of aliens paroled or released from Department of Justice Internment Camps, a small
number of voluntary evacuees, persons from institutions, etc. By this date 866 evacuees, 816 American Born and 50 Foreign Born, had relocated
from centers on indefinite leave.

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* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Form WRA—26

The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 100
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
In order to estimate the number of persons who were in the WRA Centers and are still alive, the following calculations were made.

1. The 1943 census, by sex and five year age groupings was obtained from Form WRA-26/p. 100 (An Evacuated People A Quantitative Description).

2. The probability that a person in 1943 is alive in 1987 was derived primarily from mortality information prepared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (U.S. Life Tables). U.S. Life Tables are prepared every 10 years based on census information and reflect the mortality during the period of the census, e.g., 1939-1941, 1949-1951, etc. Using these tables, the probability of living from 1943 to 1987 was obtained for persons 0, 5, 10, 15, etc. The probability was based on the assumptions that the mortality for the following periods was based on the following mortality tables:
   - 1943-1948: 1939-1941 U.S. Life Table
   - 1948-1958: 1949-1951 U.S. Life Table
   - 1958-1968: 1959-1961 U.S. Life Table
   - 1968-1978: 1969-1971 U.S. Life Table

The probability of living for each age group was obtained by averaging the probability of living for the endpoints of the age group. For example, for the 5-9 age group, the probability was the average for a 5 year old and a 10 year old.

3. The mortality used was "white males" for males and "white females" for females. There are no readily available statistics to indicate that mortality for this group should be significantly different from these.

For the 0 age group, half of the deaths between age 0 and age 1 were deleted since they occur in the first few days after birth and these deaths are probably already reflected in the original census figures. This assumption increased the number of still living persons in the original 0-4 age group by 80 (46 males and 34 females). It has no impact on any other age group.

The U.S. Life Tables only reflect mortality up to age 85. For ages over 85, we used the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table (separate male and female rates). Since this table is used for annuity calculations, it generally understates deaths. For those age groups affected (over age 85 in 1987), the error in the total number of persons still living is probably less than 10%.
Richard Tani is a principal with Mercer-Meidinger-Hansen and has been a consulting actuary in employee benefits for 15 years. Prior to his actuarial work, he was an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Beloit College for 4 years.

He has a BA in Mathematics from Oberlin College (1964) and has three years of graduate work towards a Ph.d at Wesleyan University. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries, and an Enrolled Actuary.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 1987

Dear Editor:

DID YOU KNOW:

That of the 112,000 (not 120,000) residents of Japanese ancestry (RJA's) evacuated from our West Coast -- along with ALL non-Japanese enemy aliens -- over 40% were enemy aliens;

That the U.S. Supreme Court ruled the exclusion constitutional in light of precedents that the national peril takes precedence over civil rights and stated that entering a relocation center was not mandatory;

That when FDR signed E.O. 9066, Feb. 19, 1942, he had overwhelming information from both U.S. and Imperial Japan sources that large numbers of RJA's had been organized into nets for spying and sabotage for Japan;

That Commander Ringle, called "the most capable intelligence officer we had" by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), considered 25% of all Americans of Japanese ancestry (AJA's) of doubtful loyalty, and said that 3,500 RJA's could be expected to engage in espionage and sabotage, and that Senator Inouye subsequently acknowledged the danger of Japan's invasion of our West Coast. He said but for the breaking of Japan's secret codes, "the Pacific conflict might have been waged on the coast of California".

That the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) gave two post-war testimonial dinners to honor Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, and Mrs. Roosevelt said the WRA's work was "one of the achievements of government administration of which every American can be proud". Foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt, "Beauty Behind Barbed Wire: The Arts of the Japanese in Our War Relocation Camps", Allen H. Eaton, (1952);

That the WRA centers had the highest live-birth rate and the lowest death rate in wartime U.S.A., and each WRA center had the facilities of a small town and enjoyed capped and gowned graduations, bands, and uniformed sports teams,(the average age of AJA's being 15.6 years);

That hundreds of RJA's residing in States unaffected by E.O. 9066, asked for and were granted permission to enter and reside in the centers for the duration of the war;

That 35,000 RJA's left the centers for new jobs and homes, and 4,000 AJA's left to attend college or university, including Wm. M. Marutani, now a Judge and member of the CWRIC;

That of the estimated 10,000 AJA's residing in the WRA centers and who were eligible for military service during World War II, only 1,208 volunteered;

That the only "atrocities" in the WRA centers were committed by those loyal to the Emperor against residents who were pro-American;

That if any bill passes to "implement the findings and recommendations of the CWRIC", we taxpayers would have to apologize and pay $20,000 to each "survivor" including those still living of: a) the 6,000 children born in the relocation centers; b) thousands of enemy aliens who could have been legally interned under both U.S. and international law and had their properties confiscated; c) the 5,000 RJA's in the WRA centers who renounced U.S. citizenship; d) 4,724 RJA's who went from the WRA centers to Japan -- some to join Japan's military forces and fight against the United States.
Payoff is shameful sellout

By David D. Lowman

Actions by the present administration and Congress regarding the evacuation of some 112,000 people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast at the start of World War II because of security considerations have become a farce. What is happening is that our present government is falling over backwards to rewrite history in order to appease the powerful Japanese-American lobby.

Incredibly, the U.S. Congress is considering legislation (HR-442) proclaiming that there was no evidence of spying by resident Japanese and any indication that they presented any kind of a security problem on the West Coast when World War II commenced.

This is in absolute contradiction to the position of the U.S. intelligence community in 1941 and 1942. Intelligence reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army’s Military Intelligence Division and the Office of Naval Intelligence describe large-scale organized espionage by West Coast Japanese and conclude that they were indeed considered to be a security threat to the United States at the start of World War II.

Every single intelligence report from the U.S. Intelligence Community on this subject supports this conclusion. These estimates were derived from traditional intelligence operations reinforced by data from broken high-level Japanese codes.

John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war under Roosevelt, and the only man alive today from the president’s inner circle on the evacuation, testified that these intelligence reports were the reason that Roosevelt signed the evacuation order.

All of the important intelligence reports along with key MAGIC messages are now available in the published hearings on HR-442 conducted by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

An even more remarkable distortion of facts is occurring in the case currently before the Supreme Court. Here the Japanese-American lobby, seeking the right to sue the United States for more than $25 billion because of the evacuation.

The intelligence data held by the Department of Justice (DOJ) is even more extensive than that presented during the hearings on HR-442. Initially, the DOJ felt certain that it could show in the courts and in Congress that Roosevelt’s administration acted on the evacuation issue in good faith based on available intelligence. However, this position backfired when it ran smack into the highly organized Japanese-American lobby and an ill-informed public which came down on the side of what was perceived to be the innocent victims of a roughshod, free-wheeling, wartime government.

Consequently, a whole new strategy was adopted by the DOJ. The game plan now appears to be to cave-in on the substantive issues and making a deal on the money. In a complete turnaround, DOJ announced to the Supreme Court on April 20 that the U.S. government’s actions to evacuate Japanese from the West Coast in early 1942 were “political,” implemented by “racists,” “shameful” and “not based on intelligence.”

What rot! The U.S. government’s actions were “shameful” all right. But it wasn’t the government of president Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Henry Stimson, and George Marshall who are now branded by their country as racists and political opportunists.

The “shame” rests squarely on the present spineless administration which has the facts but not the courage to defend wartime measures taken to defend the nation made in good faith, and with what appeared at the time to be adequate justification.

In the Supreme Court case the DOJ says the Statute of Limitations has run and, therefore, although the government is guilty as can be, it can’t be sued. The Japanese-American lobby, on the other hand, says the government concealed an Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) report which suggested that mass evacuation was unwarranted and that the Japanese on the West Coast did not constitute a security problem. Since it is claimed, this report was only recently located, the statute should start to run when this discovery was made. This seems to be most of the case for the lobby.

And it’s all absolute nonsense. The report in question was a personal assessment sent on Jan. 26, 1942, from a Lt. Comdr. Ringle to Adm. Stark, chief of naval operations. Stark’s office forwarded the report to the Army, the FBI, the DOJ, and several other organizations. In the cover memo the Navy points out that Ringle’s report “does not represent the final and official opinion of the ONI on this subject.”

Thus, the report was not an ONI report, did not represent ONI’s position, and was not concealed.

The Ringle study also contains statements that be considered 2 percent of all Japanese-Americans be of doubtful loyalty, that 3,500 Japanese residents could be expected to engage in espionage and sabotage, and that all Japanese-Americans who had gone to school in Japan (amounting to several thousand) were so dangerous that they should be immediately placed in custodial detention “in spite of their legal citizenship” and the protection afforded them by the Bill of Rights.

A few weeks later Ringle was busy writing another report, this time an official ONI report about Terminal Island in the Los Angeles harbor. According to Ringle, espionage had been going on here for years and the continued presence of this largest concentration of Japanese residents on the West Coast presented a major hazard to U.S. security.

Subsequently, Terminal Island was the first area on the West Coast ordered to be evacuated by people of Japanese ancestry.

Lowman is a former official of the National Security Agency and an expert on declassified World War II intelligence.
PHOTO #1, National Archives  FBI Raid at Tule Lake Segregation Center, uncovers covert action taken by pro-Japan "patriotic organizations", to subvert pro-American activities.  PRO-JAPAN literature being printed.
PHOTO #2, National Archives

Tule Lake WRA center became a segregation center in 1944 for pro-Japan Americans.

HOKOKU SEINEN DAN, a pro-Japan patriotic organization at Tule Lake Segregation Center, march in "goose-step" fashion, Fascist style. They wear Japanese military haircuts, with head-bands, and pro-Japan patriotic symbols on shirts. They "practice, Japan military style", for when they supposedly can join Japan’s forces in final victory against the United States. HOKOKU SEINEN DAN was one of several subversive organizations operating on the West Coast and at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Most of its members were transferred from the war relocation centers in other parts of the United States, because they were "troublemakers", causing anti-American riots. Many had requested expatriation or repatriation to Japan. Some members were arrested after mass demonstrations, including Japanese-Americans who had renounced their American citizenship--thus becoming Japanese enemy aliens. They could therefore be transferred under the Dept. of Justice for internment. No American citizen could be "interned", because internment is for alien enemies only. This is photographic evidence of thousands of cases of disloyalty by AMERICANS of Japanese descent. To attempt to subvert loyal Americans is an act of sabotage, and many loyal Americans who were pro-American, were beaten and threatened by the pro-Japan members of HOKOKU SEINEN DAN.
By Peter Irons

Defenders of the World War II internment of 112,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry have recently turned their wrath on the U.S. Department of Justice, which supported the wartime actions from 1942 until this year. Justice Department lawyers had consistently argued that undisclosed intelligence records supported the Army's "military necessity" claims for the internment program. The Supreme Court brought this argument in 1943 and 1944, rejecting charges that racism had infected the decision to herd the Japanese Americans into isolated camps.

More than four decades after they returned from forced exile, Japanese Americans brought their redress suit to the Supreme Court on April 20. As former lawyer for Fred Korematsu and Gordon Hirabayashi, whose wartime challenges the court had rejected, I attended this historic session to hear the case argued in a setting of peacetime reflection. Fred and Gordon, once branded "disloyal" by the justices, joined me in the awesome judicial chamber.

Solicitor General Charles Fried represented the Justice Department and urged the court to dismiss the redress case on statute-of-limitations grounds. Despite this position, Fried's argument began with an abject confession of repentance for the internment, which he labeled a "deplorable episode" that was "our greatest redress case on statute-of-limitations grounds. Despite this position, Fried's argument began with an abject confession of repentance for the internment, which he labeled a "deplorable episode" that was "our greatest redress case on statute-of-limitations grounds. Despite this position, Fried's argument began with an abject confession of repentance for the internment, which he labeled a "deplorable episode" that was "our greatest redress case on statute-of-limitations grounds. Despite this position, Fried's argument began with an abject confession of repentance for the internment, which he labeled a "deplorable episode" that was "our greatest redress case on statute-of-limitations grounds.

In testimony to congressional committees and in newspaper broadsides, Lowman has pointed to so-called MAGIC cables to support his claim that Japanese Americans formed a "massive espionage net" on the West Coast, designed to provide military intelligence to the Japanese. These intercepted and decoded Japanese cables provided American officials with essential information. But they give Lowman no ammunition for his espionage charges.

The irony of Lowman's present assault on the Justice Department is that he appeared as its expert witness at the 1985 Seattle federal court hearing on Gordon Hirabayashi's suit to clear his wartime criminal conviction. Lowman and I both testified on government records to Judge Donald S. Voorhees, a respected jurist who was appointed by President Nixon. For more than 200 pages of testimony, Lowman insisted that MAGIC supported the internment decision.

Under vigorous cross-examination by Hirabayashi's lawyer, Lowman's MAGIC was revealed as sleight-of-hand. "I have seen nothing" in the cables that confirmed acts of espionage by Japanese Americans, he admitted.

At both the Seattle hearing and the recent Supreme Court argument, a crucial document was the Naval Intelligence report of LL Cmdr. Ringle. Prepared for Adm. Stark, chief of naval operations, Ringle's detailed report, based on Japanese fluency and intelligence along the entire West Coast, recommended against mass evacuation of Japanese Americans.

In his Union commentary, Lowman dismissed the crucial Ringle report as a "personal assessment" with no official status. But in his Seattle testimony, Lowman lauded Ringle as a "professional intelligence officer" whose conclusions were solid. Judge Voorhees, a wartime Navy officer and expert on MAGIC data, dismissed Lowman's claims and vacated Hirabayashi's conviction as motivated by racism.

Lowman has not given up his MAGIC act, but he hasn't yet pulled a real spy from his conjurer's hat. Reasonable people can differ on the merits of redress to Japanese Americans. In my opinion, Solicitor General Fried's confession of "shame" deserves plaudits and not brickbats. But the discussion should focus on facts and not on the fantasy of Lowman's cable charade.

* * * * *
The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 8
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
FIG. 6
AGE-SEX COMPOSITION: UNITED STATES POPULATION 7-1-42 AND WRA CENTER POPULATION 12-31-42

PERCENT

MALE

75 & UP
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
UNDER 5

FEMALE

United States

WRA Centers

Source: Tables 35 & 37
The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 92
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
### Table 1 - Accountability by Specific Type of Final Departure and Leave Status (Including Transfer to Center), by Center:

#### 1A. Centers from Inception to Closing

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#### 1. Cohorts

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#### 4. Notes

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1/ Although 119,565 individuals were under the custody of WRA centers from inception to closing, 147,215 persons were accounted for as departing from the ten WRA centers, including some 27,000 persons who transferred to two or more centers before leaving for the last time from the custody of WRA. Total custody, or 120,333 individuals, includes 757 persons never induced into or assigned to a WRA center who were under general custody of WRA.

2/ Refers to final departure or leave status for each individual departing from the custody of WRA for the last time. Transfers to other centers are excluded.

3/ Refers to final departure or leave status of evacuees leaving the custody of WRA for the last time between July 1942 and December 19, 1944.
TABLE 4.—POPULATION ACCOUNTABILITY BY SPECIFIC TYPE OF FINAL DEPARTURE AND LEAVE STATUS (INCLUDING TRANSFER TO CENTER), BY CENTER: WRA Centers from Inception to Closing (Continued)

4/ Refers to evacuees making arrangements to live in a hotel, hostel, or in a private home approved by a Relocation Officer while arranging for employment and to evacuees going to an area pursuant to a notice from a Relocation Officer that the area was approved and that there were jobs available.

5/ Refers to evacuees leaving the center to attend a college, university, or business or professional school. Does not include school children accompanying parents. Also does not include a number of persons who worked part time to finance their schooling.

6/ Refers to evacuees accepting employment or otherwise engaged in an occupational field.

7/ Refers to evacuees, including children who had not reached their 17th birthday and other dependents, who were accompanying or going to join an evacuee who was relocating or who had already relocated.

8/ Refers to families with one or more non-Japanese members, and to individuals of partial non-Japanese ancestry who were allowed to return to the evacuated area prior to January 3, 1945 (the date the West Coast was reopened to persons of Japanese descent).

9/ Refers to evacuees who were permitted to return to their homes in the evacuated area of Arizona which had been reclassified as a "free area".

10/ Refers to evacuees notified by local Selective Service boards to report for induction into armed forces; to evacuees commissioned or accepted for enlistment in the Army, Navy or auxiliary military language schools; to evacuees volunteering for the armed forces; and to evacuees accepted for enlistment in the UAC, etc.

11/ Refers to evacuees entering mental, other medical, and penal institutions.

12/ Refers to evacuees transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Internment refers to aliens interned under the war power of the United States Government, deported, or held pending deportation proceedings by the Department of Justice. Voluntary internment refers to family members (citizens and aliens) who, of their own volition, joined an interned alien at Crystal City Family Internment Camp.

13/ Refers to evacuees leaving for Japan, including repatriates, expatriates, and family members.

14/ Refers to unauthorized departures from WRA centers, including a hospital patient who wandered into the desert, a fugitive who escaped into the desert, and a mentally deficient young woman who disappeared.

15/ Refers to final departure or leave status of evacuees leaving the custody of WRA for the last time between December 20, 1944, and March 20, 1946.

16/ Refers to evacuees leaving the custody of WRA who requested and were granted financial assistance.

17/ Refers to evacuees leaving the custody of WRA who did not receive financial assistance, including evacuees who over-stayed the expiration date of a short-term or seasonal leave and were automatically converted to a terminal departure without grant.

18/ Refers to evacuees leaving for Japan, including repatriates, expatriates, renunciants, and family members.

19/ Refers to evacuees transferring to a second center from the original or first center of admission or assignment. In certain instances refers to evacuees transferring to a third or fourth center from the second center before departing for the last time from the custody of WRA. Transfers between any two centers are not necessarily equal (see transfers from centers in table 3) because each center accounted for the type of original entry and the type of final departure for every individual coming under its custody; for example, the first center will not account for an individual as being a transfer who transfers to a second center, returns to the first center, and finally departs from the custody of WRA from the first center; the second center will, however, account for the individual in question as being a transfer from the first center.

20/ Refers to transfers of seasonal workers released by WCCA from assembly centers and direct evacuation areas who were assigned to WRA centers, and (2) seasonal workers from Jerome and Tule Lake who were assigned to other centers.

21/ Refers to institutionalized persons transferred to the general custody of WRA from WCCA and other sources who were neither admitted to nor assigned to a WRA center. On June 30, 1945 (the date WRA was relieved of financial responsibility for all institutionalized persons) 577 were still in institutions, 136 were deceased, and 44 were discharged outside a WRA center. (See table 96 for more detailed data on institutionalized persons.)

Source: Final Accountability Rosters for all WRA Centers.
SECTION VI

NISEI IN THE ARMED FORCES

On June 17, 1942, the War Department discontinued the induction of Japanese Americans, commonly called Nisei, into the armed forces, and accordingly all Nisei were classified IV-C (not acceptable for service because of ancestry). However, at that time there were several thousand citizens of Japanese descent from Hawaii and the mainland who were already in the Army.

It soon became apparent that there was a need for citizens of Japanese descent for teaching the fundamentals of the Japanese language to officers of Military Intelligence, and in other capacities as translators and interpreters. The policy adopted in June 1942 was modified in the late fall of the same year, and about 160 Nisei volunteers were recruited from the various WRA centers.

With the announcement by the Secretary of War that the Army had decided to form a special Nisei combat team, a recruitment program was conducted in February and March under Army supervision at all relocation centers resulting in 1,208 volunteers from the ten centers. The Nisei accepted from these volunteers joined with several thousand volunteers simultaneously recruited from the Hawaiian Islands and with several hundred who enlisted on the mainland outside of the WRA centers to form the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in April 1943.

The Secretary of War announced that American citizens of Japanese descent were again subject to involuntary induction through the Selective Service System effective January 20, 1944. It was later ruled that Japanese Americans at the Tule Lake Segregation Center would not be subject to Selective Service. It was not until November 18, 1944, that Selective Service set up procedures permitting voluntary induction of Japanese nationals.

WRA had little to do with the actual administration of the Selective Service in the relocation centers. For the most part it was handled according to Selective Service procedure with WRA officials acting as liaison with local draft boards, supplying information to the evacuees when needed, and sometimes furnishing transportation. An attempt was made to keep as accurate records as possible on the disposition of all persons called or volunteering after January 20, 1944, including only those called or volunteering at a WRA center or persons returning to a center prior to reporting for physical examination or induction. As a result, records were collected for some 6,173 persons.

(125)

The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 125
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
called or volunteering, 2,795 of whom were inducted from WRA centers, 852 were placed in Class 1-A who left the center before their final status was determined, 1,446 were rejected, 315 were arrested for refusal to report for induction or physical examination, and the remainder represented those who were unable to report for pre-induction physical examinations or for induction or active duty because they had relocated before their status was determined or because of illness, etc. No report was received from the local Selective Service boards on some 241 persons who were called.

Table 49 presents the number of Nisei volunteers who were accepted for service prior to the reestablishment of Selective Service on January 20, 1944, and the number inducted from WRA centers after the reestablishment of Selective Service. The first category is limited to those evacuees whose final departure from a relocation center was for the purpose of induction into the armed forces and does not include any evacuees who entered the services after they had relocated. The latter category refers to actual inductions from a WRA center and includes a limited number of relocated evacuees visiting at centers who were inducted directly from the center. War Department releases indicate that between November 1940 and December 1945, some 25,778 Japanese Americans were inducted into the armed forces, 438 of whom were officers and 25,340 enlisted men. It has been estimated that 13,528 were from the mainland and 12,250 from Hawaii.

Table 50 reflects in part evacuee reaction against the reestablishment of Selective Service resulting from a feeling that Japanese Americans had been denied many of their constitutional rights and that, if inducted, certain discriminations would still be practiced against them. Of the 315 arrests due to Selective Service violations, 263 resulted in convictions and 28 in releases.

Table 51 presents the reported casualties suffered by Japanese American soldiers who prior to induction had resided in a center or whose next of kin resided in a center. Since the War Department does not release total casualties by nationality groups, the information in this table was collected by matching the names of individuals appearing in War Department casualty lists against WRA records. When an individual could not positively be identified as either having resided in a center or having next of kin who were or had been in a center, he was omitted from the casualty data. This process was supplemented by WRA center reports on casualties.

The publication, "442nd Combat Team", compiled by members of the 442nd and published by the Information and Education Section of the War Department, summarized casualties to the 442nd (which included the famous 100th Battalion) in the summer of 1945 as follows:

(126)

The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 126
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
Killed in action .......... 569
Died of wounds .......... 81
Wounded or injured ...... 3,713
Missing in action ....... 67
Total .......... 4,430

This is not a complete report on Japanese American casualties in the European theater inasmuch as Nisei soldiers served with many groups other than the 442nd. Neither does it include Nisei casualties in the Pacific theater which must have been considerable as War Department figures indicated that there were some 3,000 Nisei serving in the Pacific on V-J Day.

The publication, "442nd Combat Team" referred to above, lists decorations and citations presented up to August 7, 1945, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decoration</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished Unit Citation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Cross</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguished Service Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legion of Merit</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Star</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Leaf Cluster to Silver Star</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers Medal</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Star</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Leaf Cluster to Bronze Star</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Commendation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Commendation</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since that time the Combat Team has been awarded four more Distinguished Unit Citations, one Congressional Medal of Honor, and numerous other citations, including Silver and Bronze Stars.

The Evacuated People - A Quantitative Description, pg. 127
U.S. Dept. of Interior - War Relocation Authority, 1946
ORGANIZATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS FOR REDRESS

The following is a list of major endorsements for JACL-LEC's legislative campaign for redress. "Endorsement" often denotes organizational support for the recommendations made by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, including individual monetary compensation for former internees. The term may also mean that an organization has acknowledged the injustice of the internment, but has not addressed the question of monetary redress.

NATIONAL

National League of Cities
U.S. Conference of Mayors

CONGRESSIONAL

Congressional Black Caucus
Congressional Hispanic Caucus

STATEWIDE

California State Assembly
California State Senate
Calif. Assn. of Human Rights Organizations
Hawaii House of Representatives
State of Hawaii
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Gov. of the State of Illinois
Illinois Committee on Intergovernmental Relations
Gov. of Massachusetts
Minnesota State Legislature
State of Missouri
New Jersey General Assembly
New York State Legislature
Oregon State Legislature
Governor, State of Washington
State of Wisconsin
State Advisory Chairs - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Western Governors' Conference

COUNTYWIDE (cont.)

King County (WA) Democratic Central Committee
Marin County Human Rights Assn.
Marin County Human Rights Comm.
Monterey, CA Bd. of Supervisors
Multnomah, Ore. County Commissioners
Placer County Supervisors
Sacramento, CA County Supervisors
San Francisco City & Co. Supervisors
San Mateo Supervisors
Santa Clara County Supervisors
Santa Cruz, CA Bd. of Supervisors
Ventura County Supervisors

CITYWIDE

City of Cambridge, Mass.
City of Chicago City Council
Cleveland, Ohio City Council
El Cerrito, CA City Council
Marina, CA City Council
Orinda-Lafayette-Moraga Council for Civic Unity
Orinda-Moraga Democratic Club
New York City Council
Mayor, City of New York
City of Philadelphia, PA
Portland City Council
Richmond, CA City Council
Sacramento City Council Members
Salinas City Council
Salinas Valley Democratic Club
San Jose City Council
Seaside City Council
Seattle City Council
Watsonville City Council

COUNTYWIDE

California 2nd Dist. Board of Supervisors
Contra Costa County Supervisors
POLITICAL

Americans for Democratic Action, National Board
Democratic Party Platform
Republican Party Platform
Oregon State Rainbow Coalition
Washington State Democratic Central Committee

CIVIL RIGHTS/ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
ACLU of Monterey County
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Congress Executive Committee
American Jewish Congress of No. Calif. Division
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Anti-Defamation League, Nat'l Civil Rights Exec. Comm.
Chinese American Citizens Alliance
Chinese American Service League
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, D.C.
Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Eastern Bay
Jewish Community Relations Council of S. New Jersey
Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia
Jewish Community Relations Council of Seattle
Jewish Community Relations Council, National Advisory Bd.
National Council of La Raza
Pan American Nikkei Association

PROFESSIONAL ORG.S (cont.)

California Flower Cooperative
California State Teachers Assoc.
Civil Rights in Education Committee, State Council, CTA
National Assoc. of Social Workers, Minority Issues Conference
National Education Association
Peralta Federation of Teachers
Philadelphia Fed. of Teachers

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

AFL-CIO Executive Council
AFL-CIO of Florida
Calif. Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
Calif. Labor Federation, Exec. Council, AFL-CIO
Internat'l Brotherhood of Teamsters; Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
Internat'l Brotherhood of Teamsters; American Communications Assoc.
Internat'l Longshoremen's and Warehouse Union
Federated ILWU Auxiliaries 1985 Convention
ILWU Auxiliaries 1986 Convention
ILWU Calif. Auxiliaries #16 & 17
ILWU Locals #6, 8, 10, 12, 28, 40, 50, 53, and 92
ILWU Columbia River and No. California Dist. Councils
Office and Professional Employees International Union, 1986 Convention
Office and Professional Employees, Local 29, AFL-CIO
Service Employees International Union, Local 87, AFL-CIO

VETERANS GROUPS

34th Infantry Division Association of Chicago
34th Infantry Division Association of Minneapolis
503 Parachute RCT Association
American Legion, Chicago Nisei Post 1183
VETERANS GRPS (cont.)

American Legion, 6th Dist. Council, Dept. of Illinois
American Legion, 66th Nat'l Convention
Jewish War Veterans of the USA
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Americanism Com., Dept. of Calif., 64th Ann'l Convention
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Dept. of CA
Veterans of Foreign Wars, USA, 85th Nat'l Convention
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Dept. of North Dakota

CIVIC/CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Committee on Police & Fire, Ill.
League of Women Voters, Salinas
Northshore Kiwanis
Salinas Bonsai Club
Satsuma Bonsai Club
Urban League of Portland

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

American Friends Service Comm.
American Baptist Churches, USA
Asian American Baptists
Buddhist Churches of America
Buddhist Temple of Salinas
Christ Church, Diocese of Calif.
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), General Board
Church of Brethren, Gen. Board
Congregation of Nevah Shalom
Disciple of Christ, Gen. Board
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
Episcopal Church Center
Episcopal Church, Exec. Council
Episcopal Church, General Convention, Sept. 1985
Episcopal Church (Trinity) Rector, Warden and Vestry
Episcopal Asiaamerica Strategies
Task Force, Bay Area Convoc.
Immanuel Lutheran Church Society
Japanese Presbyterian Conference

RELIGIOUS ORG.S (cont.)

Lutheran Church in America, Comm. of Reference and Counsel
Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches
Lutheran Church, Red River Valley Synod
Presbyterian Churches: Lincoln Ave., & Parkview
Presbyterian Church of USA, 1984 General Assembly
Presbyterian Synod of Alaska
Presbytery of the Cascades
Presbytery of Riverside
Second United Unitarian Church
United Church of Christ, 14th Gen. Synod
United Methodist Church, Calif.-Nevada Annual Conference
United Methodist Church, Calif.-Pacific Annual Conference
United Methodist Church, Pacific/Southwest Conference
United Methodist Church, National Federation of Asian American U. Methodist 1987 Convocation
United Methodist Church, Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church, 1980 General Conference
United Methodist Church, USA General Assembly
United Presbyterian Church

MISC. ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Pacific American Advocates of California

as of March 25, 1987
To: Dave
Date: 3/23
Time: 10:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Message:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone Area Code</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brightwood Dr.</td>
<td>583-612-4442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


telephoned

called to see you

wants to see you

returned your call

Operator: Amy
TO: 

FROM: 

CLPEF / appropriated entitlement scored against both appropriations and authorizing.

appropriations committee has no affect. Committee more concerned with discretionary auth.

Authorizing committee would take the hit.
MEMORANDUM

Redress underfunding

mandatory appropriations

budget

FY'90

Change in the total amount deauthorization

Budget Committee

FY'93 - change the authorization

PAY AS YOU GO PROVISIONS

no need to change the entitlement language

$250 million
United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Bulle in 1st 4 or 5 yrs.
Rudman - Santal

Rick Brandon

in fall CBO working on est
we don't have to worry about baseline
we will have 2 budgets

get consensus between Admin
& Congress.

Oct-Dec - Admin makes key decisions.

Bud Comm - markups late council
Jan-March key for committee

diff staff units - may/June.
Chairman's staff - divided.
rep of members on committee
MEMORANDUM

1. What kind of numbers are reasonable.

2. Priorities for payments: age is one factor, but present income may be another factor for prioritizing.

- Allen Cohen — Income security staff
- Bill Hoenfeld — Rep staff director

...and probably fit under income security.

Sasser is most likely next Chairman. — Steve Anisby

is staffer.
CLPEF is an appropriated entitlement.

Appropriators affect only mandatory and not discretionary.

Authorizing: did it affect authorizing committee? Under today's budget rules: if something similar (appropriated entitlement) was set up, would it be scored against authorizing committee?

- Subject to PAYGO

CLPEF was an open-ended entitlement.

Set/class of people limited by # of interns
MEMORANDUM

Bob Brat -

Mike Roper - sequestration -
apportionment - OMB - how they are going to go.

$500 million - low level

no position

Cora Bebe - higher level

Impact - eligible

opposition - Valerie

no mechanism - high complete player eligible for minority
10/4/89

Phone call from Dan Piasek, IT's Office, SBA

IT's report was sent to District agency with a recommendation of a 30-day suspension
Charlie Sum for misuse of an agency
motor vehicles.

Sum did not contest suspension.
Freedom of Info Act
Nees’ Arevillo 633-4209
ORA prohibited from any
want not disclosing info

name retrieval data

If a member of a request or group
exception an individual request

If a performing study has the necessary
Authorization from a 1967 study -
what is the possibility of using ORA 12
data to locate 740 former detainees -
want to be sure address is correct -
For Bob Bratt-

Ascertain an accurate count of cases for
the 4 classifications -

1) non-Japanese spouses
   80 total
   20 fake

2) peruvians
   300 possible living
   247 returned to Japan
   3/4 possible living

3) individuals who repatriated

4) students etc - outside
   restricted zones - could not
   return home

   based on 10-20 possible - to take administratively
1992 authorization
inform war over the 

62,500 - $18,000 - existing

for military

formal submit

1993 budget debate

wait

will raise

$160 million

23,500 release

25%

99% out by March
MEMORANDUM

would not affect current case has a lot problems if Congress were one wrong (fed govt)
Congress did not treat people same
did in blanket cases
Japanese American race alike
German
aliens case by case basis
Jacks - father different circumstances
(totally different circumstances suspect alien)
United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

non-Japanese spouses - hardship by those acts against Japanese -

blanket does not merit -

political problems

30+
If non-Japanese spouses equally treated - correct grievance

- classes of persons: unique cases
  - non-Japanese spouses - 20 +
  - Peruvian nationals - Act - clean way to handle
    anti-mainstream qualifying

(3) indigenous people (not individual)
  - approved those individuals with someone
  - did not understand mathematically
  - children do not understand

A) students, college
    - under restricted gene return to home
    - can be handled administratively

Oka - projection of 70,000
  - based on mortality rates, alive and eligible
  - longevity factors
  - assumed some

vote degradation of leadership: Icy 
  - approve of proposals
  - for who, only contextual
  - otherwise, more than recorded.
DK: Concern entitlement or be acting
doesn't want these guys (as individuals) to
be used

should amend the law
DK: do it quickly

would DK: included in breadth of language

not if serve to jeopardize

Legitimate categories should be brought up ASAP

[Drawings and sketches]
CEA: request budget request -
describe - needs -
more people than estimated -

budget standup - CEPA request budget standup -
CEBA - advise Thireau w/ #

packwood - constituent - very vocal -

entitlement - appropriate processes -

Cressy - concern - not supportive -

Plastic Replications Bill - too much according to Thireau -
Republicans -

2020 - set aside -
mediated - delay & paperwork -

open agenda - where there is room -
rebate - objections - plausible appeals -

Bob Bratton -

- Mr. Bratton
UK's will be heard by all to Congress.

Potential eligible, recipients.

'Military' survive the critical cut off date.

Data required to submit a report.

Calculation - 10,000.

3. Authorize run the classification

Amend the Act.

- Brother, no parents.
- No children.
- Dies after August date.
- No surviving heirs.
- Cared by sister.

why can't give

addresses to give

Expand the class of eligible recipients.

Low-grant administrators to make decisions.

Persons who did go back and gain citizenship after the war.
Memo: field hearings -- airport facilitation

Total: $738,000

$1.2 billion not enough

2d gr.

$50 million ed fund

German feds, no address = move to add on

J. K. brand - Jacobs lawsuit - dismissed - no support

DTL cannot ignore suggestions by colleague -

- $300,000 good to receive a whole lot

- may cause some problems

just from him

for sure - to sure - favorable or good

- result on hearings - research, data-based on statistics

discrepancy may not try too well

Vita to be

Suggested by DTA

potential eligible recipients

DTL and

Latter evidence = back calculations
4-2-92

Spoke w/ Chris Strobel of Keneta's office

authorization amt in DK1's bill should be $1.57 billion not $1.55 billion.

Keneta's bill added another $20 million to the education function.

Strobel and I agreed amnt can be rectified in conference.
& authorizing legislation - subject to the availability of

funds - must compete with other demands - if times are hard -

reduced would be hard pressed to receive anything -

appropriations first considered in 1989 -

Hurricane Harvey + earthquake in ST. - this was the case

DK1 was on travel - As to LA you are required to

lubricated to lay the ground work -

- the C-S-state Committee

JACL Redires

Lobbying congress

Was upset that DK1 could

report out

Apprehended C-J-S & the bill

No funding
Adams - 4-0238
Biden - 4-0139
Bradley - 4-8567
Cromton - 4-8128
Jeffords - 4-1507
Kerry - 4-8525
Levin - 4-5908

Gore - 0580
Richard Greenwald

Mikulski 4-8858
Meynhem 4-9293
Simm 4-2223

Tea work

Jeff 4-9590
Lane 4-9590

JP Dowd, 4-4797

186696
Dec
1. Dennis Kamimura
   Div of Motor Vehicles Reg + Licensing
   1455 S. Beretania
   Hon HI 96814
   (808) 943-3439

2. George Tokuyama or Bill Yuen
   Research + Statistics Division
   P.O. Box 3378
   Hon HI 96801
   (808) 548-5820.
McClory (R-Ill.) - Post, Ariz., interred Dec. 14th, as "stepson." Tamara
Mazzoli (Kent.)
OKI has 3rd appeal in 6-16-77

Danielson
the judge. Subc. in Admin. Law & hurtful recall.
June 2nd

WR 164 T
(Texas)

in care. Pathy (c). ancestry. "Speak about." If Am just 54, - 
outgoing 6 or 6.5. Cannot repay - can admit 6.5. Speak to me
that movement will organize AA & City be set to be demolish but not
their freedom."

death is reflected on theirs - measure - suggest
Lincoln - "those who will deny freedom to others do not deserve it
themselves."

Mineta
as child - internees family

quest: = what caused it? means? "Tell 64 or intent? how can
prevent f. happening again?

patent - commits, supposedly J.W. - B in camp. want, crime, et?

(Aw many present Americans were in \text{\textit{Ain \text{\textit{Wes}2. - 1942}})
req. deadline on appeal - commit.

Matsui
subp. power of criminals

US Supreme Ct. Korematsu v. US - ruling - unchallenged since
in 1954 - only 6% of act laws (worn 1 time 250 D)
lost employer's ability, time
will not publiс

HR-5377 (20 corp) -
$15,000/individual + $15/day -interred (# 205 B.)
"Can't to repay 90% that has not been made."
"cuts to the quick of this matter"
& arrived at of Seattle city.
Every 4 yrs. freedom f. minority when a war...

McClory - WWII - Germans, Irish - denied rights - "We, The Hungry Men"

Mardi

Danielson - lowering status, arbitrary, no basis - got a policy of "no support" 70 yrs. of treason
- official tax policy at the time
- J. Edgar Hoover - opposed vigorously to Pres. - denied
- failed so he carried out policy

JUSTICE DEPT - Dept. Att'y Gen. Stuart Schiffer

supports HR 5499 + Sen. bill (study, lowry bill) 50 - Feb 19, 1992 issued
last camp closed March 1946

John Tateishi - chair. Attn. address, JAEC

at Manzanar camp
- "personal tragedy - tragedy of the people"

Jim Hori

study commission supported by small minority

Masaoka

expedited Evac Claims Act allowed $2,500 if all wages claim
- losses up to $7,000, hundreds of thousand.
- no other income, dr., ped., in interest
- go to keep or tile (big difference)
- while the city functions, quicker, some people is still commiss
- poss. commiss, recmisc = revw. Kuchitsu S. G. case (?)

- land, same point - for prefect. I civil rights muito
- bldg. cultural center
McCloy - should act positively on one flag's
Daniel - hope to act quickly
1st Oct - pass me?
open-ended appropriations

ORA - optional

(3) Concern - sign down the road - recipient shows up and is eligible for approp -

Mandatory - en effect - committee does not have to do anything.

(4) Full back - provision -

chance mandatory approp to extend the

appropriations

$775 million - FY '23 - request to - full committee to

275 million - FY '24 -

must ensure that President's Budget includes request for money -

House may not agree - do nothing until -
Barney Frank Subc - Hearing - March 26th

Admin. Law & Gov. Relations Subc
Home Indecency Subc.

- Authorization bill

March 23rd/24th mineta to disipir

- ORA - concern -
$75,000 figure

$1.55 billion figure

- might go over -

- go thru - another year -
- must give them enough now

for 1994-

76,000. may go to
adjust the actualized #
upwards by

$25,000 - FY '93

FY '94

- any remaining if no one show money is not going to be spent -

question balance remaining -

[Pay 75000 $1.55 billion -

-2500 -

- education function -

Admin - can't guarantee $75,000 figure

Want to provide sufficient room to

made -
don't need into problems

those go to the education fund

A.

A

\$ 20 people refuse

Do we want to revisit the education fund?

we would not be creating broader
not creating new purposes
would not go over \$500 million in a
given year.

\[FY: 93\]

\[FY: 250 million\]
SVC: gout
Lessors/lessee

Federal law
Extend the time

Over 55

$125,000
3 out of 5 years

3 out of 7 yrs
allow tenant

1230 fed

1439
2700

1230 fed

Medical -

44
720
02

11700
02

CA
Tim - Lloyd needs

Proposal: Z version - Senate Legal Counsel

Keep volcan - indicate where we need to differentiate

mitigation
Advisory
- Reparations

- (CBO - scoring as entitlement)
  above and beyond the cap
  there doesn't need & be any change
  in legislation

2 things can happen for next
  contract a new bill
  reauthorize
  rewrite - appear as entitlement
  set a limit
  problem: do it every year
  funds.

- Gail Delbego
  Best way of doing:
  then proceed.

just an
  authorizing
  piece

appropriate... what does it mean?
  entitlement

- change leave language: public education

- change large scale program:
  authorize payments

Authorize: payments - recipient
Leasehold

Indian

Tim Peckinpah
662-8465

Leasehold

BIA-208-5706

M. (May) Uwak
Key Witness

Send status

Valerie Wayne
808-942-2553

Immigrants
Dept. of State

Robo-

No SVCS by INS-

- Providing informational
  SVCS

- Not aware of the process

- Requirement

Line item in House

approp. OSC - Resettlement

Temporary SVCS

Senate cut money out

in Congress

100 private agencies

major cut

provide

- Beef up OSC - assist veterans in Hawaii

Oct 1, 1992
Redress

"entitlement" does not run out in FY'93

Budget committee

Authorizing committee

- Raise the cap

- Request the Appropriations Committee to leave redress alone

Have PAYGO - may apply
Barney Frank - / Brooks

work

Texas connection / 92nd

Prints = $20,000
Money = $50 Mil. Public Ed Fund

= Mineta
adjacent fund
the fund

Total cap > phony mandates by appropriations

Options

1. raise total = 1.55 trillion
   - $500Mil. approp. in FY'93
   - $50 Mil. Public Ed fund

2. raising annual = 1.55 trillion
   = Max annual cap = $550 million
   = FY'93. It's a -

$550 million would be scored against CJS -

US = $250 million in FY'93
Entitlements

Pro:
Entitlement would guarantee eligible individuals to receive payments. It is a legally enforceable promise to pay.

Con:

1) Budgetary constraints - flexibility
   with BID allocations would reduce 6-10% to handle non-entitlement programs.

2) GR-H reduces the amount of deficit each year.
   Overall deficit will decline to 1993.
   Therefore, each year's allocation will decline.
   Creates budget problems - must know how many people.
   Would be quality in order to be budgeted with each year.

3) Type of entitlement

   a) Permanent entitlement - all payable taxes. in
      law appropriated for payment. e.g., social
      security trust fund - (before the fact)

   b) Appropriated entitlement (after the fact)
      - Congress establishes vehicle. e.g., eligible
      recipients. establishes benefit level
      - Treasury to expend payment. and send Bill
      to Appropriations Committee for payment

   Known as "backdoor spending" - not prohibited under Act. However, tried to minimize.

   c) Prerequisite - must establish entitlement under
      54-0-
CLEF- falls under discretionary entitlement (CJS-S) -
appropriations is mandatory - also an entitlement
$1.25 billion cap. current law.

must pay - Repted out of Govt Committee -
PAYGO
create → (1) reauthorize for money Govt Affairs Committee

G/LA Committee - scored against
the G/LA Committee

(2) reauthorize in G/LA Committee
C-J-S Committee - scored against C-J-S Committee

If you reauthorize - increases funding for 12,000 people
must put in C-J-S Committee - come up with funding.
If would not get offset would separate -

G/LA Committee - appropriated.
change
you give up with W/Language and
you attached to appropriations still.

PAYGO provision - if you are gonna increase as program
we must find offset out of C-J-S.
we must find offset in C-J-S...

If we was gonna to take increase the program thru authority -
we need against the authorizing committee offset must come from them.
Subject: Availability of Appropriations

FY'93 to FY'94

401(b) check

Requires 60 vote waiver

Timing depends on when he plans to introduce.
Kahoolawe Chronology

Kahoolawe
Navy bomb since 41

6-16-78 Agreement btwm Navy & KU in memo of understanding: get rid of sports conserv soil field & protect archaeological sites.

4-6-79 on 4/5/79 DK1 intro'd bill for A-13 Navy to find way to clean Kahoolawe of all unexploded ordnance.

8-9-76 Memorandum of Understanding: State & Navy.

A-13 signed by Angus & Vice Adm. John Halsey Sr.

8-13-76 Obama opposes Agreement.

SB wants bombing to stop & isle returned to State.

1972 EIS. WI supplement in 1978.

7-21-76 DK1 assist State Reps to meet with HT.

7-20-76 WI Carter re: Segis report on Kahoolawe condition begs read again on unusual fact.

9-14-76 KA land on Kahoolawe. KA names Rutter & Akule.

7/19/78 Rutter & Richard Sawyer on Nov 25 days.

7/20/78 Kahoolawe takes back deal to repatriation.
Witnesses supported 3 waterhares
Kaulu TSC

5B

4-2-74

Public Notice re: Hearing with Secretaries of Secretaries of HB:

4/10/74 - Kalaheo

4/11/74

4/13/74 - J%L

4/17 - John Kawaiie & Har

4/19 - Capt. Cook

4/20 - Topics

4/23 - Kauai/le

5/18/74

Karen Kamaliie criticized D Kl as stumbling block on Kahoolawe

5/27/74 - A D was assigned to state in Washington

VS D Kl sent report was maligned log on Kahoolawe wine

5/27/74 - D D feasibility study ordered

4-17-74 - in 1976 we can inappropriate

4-17-78 - in 1976 we can inappropriate

4-17-78 - in 1976 we can inappropriate
2/5/78
DPI announced on 2/3 that DOD agreed to reduce
HI TVI levels + eventually phase out use of live
explosives.

DKI chart core objectives of Obama -
movement to preserve & return Kahoolawe
to State control.

Can't open up entire site due to unexploded ordnance.

2/4/78
SB
DKI + Sen. Matsuura Bill to
meet Navy to conduct demonstration
project to: Clearance of unexploded
ordnance + making site safe
for visitation.

2-7-78
SB
- 1. Phased out use of live explosive.
- 2. Shift target area away from
archaeological sites.
- 3. Permit public access to part of
island w/ safe fishing, swimming &
picnic areas.

2-5-78
HA
Hawaiian Civic Club reject
resolutions that would have called
for the Navy to return Kahoolawe

4-16-78
HA
Advisory poll -
50-50 split on what to do w/ Kahoolawe
Hawaiians + non-Hawaiians - 51-39

3-15-77
HA
DKI to meet w/ Carter - met on 3/22
DKI met w/ Ohare 3/14. 
DKI interest legis for pilot cleanup
effort
March 30, 1977

HA

DKI met w/ Defense Secretary Harold Brown re ending
air bombing in Kahoolawe.

Carter asked Brown to report to him
on DKI suggestion to halt live
ordnance use & use of all sites.

Brown assured DKI that archeologists
+ anthropologists 7 access.

March 28, 1977

HA

Rpt re DKI 3/22 mtg w/Carter.

DKI propose
1. Nonexplosive or inert ordnance only
2. Joint military-civil use

Legends:
10% of land
to 4° off
debri - bill had been unified 1/77.

March 23, 1977

SB

Lucy's plan for Kahoolawe
Viewed ask Old.

Kahoohanohano criticizes DKI for not
asking for pardon for Ritte & Langepen.
what happened to National Register of Historic Sites? 9/21/77

Mary will tell us for use of Kahoalau

Carlin Payments in lieu of taxes act

signed 9/21

See letter to Editor Benson Lee.

DKI met w/ Carlen on 9/22.

10/17/77

SB ✓ DKI asks Navy to substantiate

its claim that it conducted a thorough search for alternate

anchor site.

Commander w/ Pac fleet commander

vice chief.

See HA 8/9/77 letter to Editor

Ritte & Sawyer

5/25/77 - Credits DKI w/ Navy's A to

HA. Dummy Bombs - puff bombs

4/26/77 - DKI staffs participate in

Obama mtg w/ Rep. Jim Lloyd

member of HASC.

4/25/77 - 4/14 - met w/ Gravelly

mtg on Kahoalau -

David Potter attended

4/19/77 - DKI talking to Navy dec w.

Graham Claytor re: ballots

sites, plan for reduction of live

ammo
2/16/77

Akaba meets WJ Ohara on Molokai 2-17-77.

Akali complained that DKI programs to follow declare of military
Resolution: Bob Green, B. Sanford Helms
2 wk
US Olympic Festival Wdc
7/19
7th Day,
will send over tomorrow?

Kevin

Sen. Inouye.

- Hatch's

Natal Prof. Child Reform Act.
Honorable Peter W. Rodino
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter responds to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on H.R. 442, a bill "[t]o implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians." The Department of Justice recommends against enactment of this legislation.

Background

The wartime relocation and internment of Japanese-Americans were undertaken pursuant to decisions made at the highest level of our government during World War II as part of our nation's defense effort. These decisions were made at a time when the very survival of the Republic was threatened. With the passage of time, these decisions have been examined and questioned. In our view, the Commission's extensive effort to study the wartime relocation and internment program, despite its apparent thoroughness, proves the futility of endeavoring accurately and completely to comprehend the perception of our national leaders under the extreme wartime conditions of the period. These issues will continue to be a matter of historical and scholarly debate.

The United States government has officially recognized that much unjustified personal hardship came about as a result of the internment program. The internees were among the millions of innocent victims of World War II, confined in the wake of the unprovoked attack on Pearl Harbor and the very real fear of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast. Regardless of one's opinion as to the bona fides of the government officials who approved and implemented the relocation and internment program, we all can agree that Japanese-Americans suffered much
deprivation and hardship. They were expected to make personal, professional, and social sacrifices of a nature not expected of other United States citizens. As it is impossible to bring back to life the many Americans who died in the American war effort, including those heroic Americans of Japanese descent who fought in the U.S. Armed Forces, so it is impossible to restore to all those Americans the freedom that was taken from them as a result of war. However, previous Congresses, Presidents and the Attorney General have taken steps to acknowledge and compensate for the injuries suffered by Japanese-Americans during this period.

After the conclusion of World War II, Congress acted to authorize a program of compensation for the financial losses entailed by evacuations from the West Coast. The American-Japanese Claims Act, enacted in 1948, authorized compensation for "any claim" for damages to or loss of real or personal property as "a reasonable natural consequence of the evacuation or exclusion of" persons of Japanese ancestry as a result of governmental action during World War II. 50 U.S.C. App. § 1981-1987. This Act was amended by subsequent Congresses to liberalize its provisions for compensation. Under the Act as amended, the Justice Department received claims seeking approximately $147 million. Ultimately, 26,568 settlements were achieved, many of which settled claims presented by family groups rather than individual claimants. Thus, it is safe to conclude that of the 120,000 evacuees, most submitted claims under the American-Japanese Claims Act and received compensation. A total of over $37 million was paid in compensation pursuant to this Act.

In 1975, President Ford formally revoked Executive Order 9066, issued by President Roosevelt in 1942 to permit exclusions from the West Coast. Also in 1975, Congress repealed Public Law 77-503, which was enacted in 1942 to ratify Executive Order 9066. In repealing the Executive Order, President Ford stated that with the benefit of what we now know, the wartime exclusions were a mistake. Most Japanese-Americans demonstrated exceptional fidelity to our nation's ideals and loyalty to the United States despite the hardships visited upon them. There can be no doubt that Executive Order 9066 visited injustice upon loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Recent Litigation

This issue has been the subject of extensive litigation in recent years. In 1983, three separate coram nobis petitions were filed seeking to have wartime misdemeanor convictions set
aside on the ground that the government knowingly suppressed evidence and misrepresented facts in submissions to the Supreme Court during the 1940's. In response to one of these coram nobis petitions filed by Fred Korematsu in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Attorney General Smith determined that "it is time to put behind us this controversy. . . and instead reaffirm the inherent right of each person to be treated as an individual." Accordingly, the Attorney General decided that "it is singularly appropriate to vacate [Korematsu's] conviction for nonviolent civil disobedience," as well as to do the same for other similarly situated individuals who request it. Thus, in each of these cases, the United States, while disputing petitioner's allegations, moved to vacate the conviction and dismiss the underlying indictment or information, thus moving effectively to afford petitioners the very relief they sought.

In Yasui v. United States (D. Ore., Jan. 26, 1984), the court granted the government's motion, vacated the conviction, and dismissed the petition as moot. On petitioner's appeal, the Ninth Circuit remanded the case to the district court to determine the timeliness of the appeal. In Korematsu v. United States (N.D. Cal., April 19, 1984) the court denied the government's motion, granted the coram nobis petition, but made no findings of fact. Consequently, the United States chose not to appeal.

Finally, in Hirabayashi v. United States, (W.D. Wash., Feb. 10, 1986), the court granted the petition to set aside the conviction for failure to report for internment, but refused to set aside the conviction for violating a curfew order. No decision has been made on whether to seek appellate review.

Hohri v. United States No. 84-5460, (D.C. Cir., Jan. 21, 1986), is a suit filed on behalf of 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry and their heirs seeking personal injury and property loss damages claimed to arise out of the evacuation and internment program. The government had prevailed in the district court on limitations and other jurisdictional grounds. In a 2-1 decision, the court of appeals reversed and remanded for trial a portion of plaintiffs' claims.

The court of appeals affirmed dismissal of all personal injury claims and the contract and breach of fiduciary duty claims alleged in the complaint on jurisdictional grounds, but decided that plaintiffs' property damage claims under the Fifth Amendment Takings Clause could not be resolved on preliminary jurisdictional grounds and therefore reached the limitations issue. The majority opinion held that because the Supreme Court had established a presumption in favor of deferring to the
military judgment on the necessity for the evacuation program, limitations did not commence to run until Congress created the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in 1980. According to the court, the statute creating the Commission thereby "finally removed the presumption of deference to the judgment of the political branches." The court also concluded that the American-Japanese Claims Act did not provide an exclusive remedy because the Act did not provide relief that encompassed all damages required to make whole persons who suffered a "taking."

Chief Judge Markey of the Federal Circuit, sitting by designation, dissented. In his view, the appeal should have been transferred to the Federal Circuit for disposition and, in any event, the statute of limitations barred this suit.

The Department is considering whether to seek further review of the court's decision.

Section-by-Section Review of H.R. 442

1. Section 2(a) provides congressional findings: (1) that the findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians describe the circumstances of the exclusion, relocation and internment of citizens and aliens of Japanese and Aleut ancestry; (2) that the internment of those persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast "was carried out without any documented acts of espionage or sabotage, or other acts of disloyalty" by them; (3 and 4) that there was no military or security reason for the internment and that it was caused instead, by racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership; (5) that the excluded persons of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous material, intangible, educational and job training losses; and (6) that the "basic civil liberties and constitutional rights" of those persons of Japanese ancestry were fundamentally violated by that evacuation and internment. Section 2(b) similarly states the purpose of the legislation. Section 101 apologizes on behalf of the nation for the wartime relocation and internment program.

We have reviewed the Commission's report. It does call attention to the hardships suffered by Americans of Japanese ancestry. However, it must be recognized that conclusions and subjective determinations which necessarily are an integral part of the report are subject to debate. Indeed, in June 1983, the Commission released an addendum to its report discussing a multi-volume Department of Defense publication entitled "The 'Magic' Background of Pearl Harbor" because it had not discussed this important source of wartime intelligence in its report.
We question the wisdom and, indeed, the propriety, of accusing leaders of the United States government during World War II, both civilian and military, of dishonorable behavior. The wartime decisions which form the predicate for this legislation were taken against a backdrop of fears for the survival of our nation; we recently had been attacked by a totalitarian regime which had enjoyed a virtually unbroken string of military successes, both before and immediately after it commenced war upon us. The decisions made by our wartime leaders should be considered in that context.

It may be that the Commission is correct in concluding that the assumptions on which the exclusion and evacuation and detention programs were based were erroneous. It is a long and unsubstantiated further step, however, to brand those actions as a product of "racial prejudice, or hysteria, and a failure of political leadership." In most instances, the persons so accused are not alive to defend themselves today. Moreover, some of the Commission's conclusions and its selection of evidence marshaled in support of its conclusions are suspect. These are matters best left to historical and scholarly analysis rather than debated by Congress.

We do not believe that this bill should be the vehicle for promulgation of an "official" version of these historical events. The Department opposes enactment of the findings in section 2.

2. The Department opposes sections 201(a) and 201(b), which require the Attorney General to review certain criminal convictions with a view toward pardon and to submit pardon recommendations to the President in certain cases.

The pardon provision of the bill is completely unnecessary. As noted above, the government has offered to move to vacate the conviction of all Japanese-Americans who were convicted of violating wartime restrictions imposed by Executive Order 9066 and has done so in the three coram nobis proceedings filed to date. It appears that about 39 Japanese-Americans were convicted of misdemeanor violations of Executive Order 9066, some of whom may no longer be living. Vacating the convictions and dismissing the underlying indictments or informations of Japanese-Americans affords these individuals the full and meaningful relief to which a pardon would entitle them, and completely obviates the pardon review process provided in § 201.

Moreover, § 201(b) provides that the Attorney General shall recommend to the President for pardon consideration convictions that the Attorney General finds to have been based on certain factors. In our view, this provision raises a substantial
separation of powers issue. Article II, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution grants to the President a virtually absolute pardon authority, which extends to all offenses against the United States. The granting of a pardon is an act of grace by the President, and the Constitution does not invest the legislature with any authority in the pardon process. The Supreme Court has confirmed that the President's authority to grant pardons may not be limited by legislative restriction. Shick v. Reed, 419 U.S. 256 (1974). Generally, the President exercises the power based upon formal application and the recommendation of the Attorney General, now the Associate Attorney General by assignment.

The Associate Attorney General's advisory function (28 CFR 0.36) in connection with the consideration of all forms of Executive clemency, including pardon, commutation (reduction) of sentence, remission of fine and reprieve, and the President's ultimate decision to grant or deny Executive clemency, is wholly discretionary. Department of Justice officials involved in discharging this function act solely as confidential advisors to the President in the exercise of the pardon power, and not in fulfillment of any statutory mandate to conduct the kind of proceedings contemplated in the interdependent provisions of §201.

Additionally, the language of §201 is ambiguous in at least two respects. Section 201(a) directs the review of "all cases in which United States citizens and permanent aliens of Japanese ancestry were convicted of violations of laws of the United States, including convictions for violations of military orders, . . . during the evacuation, relocation and internment." First, the class of individuals whose cases are to be reviewed is vaguely defined. The present wording of §201(a) could be interpreted to require the review of not only the cases of those living but also the cases of those who are deceased. It has been a long established practice not to grant posthumous pardons. The legal basis of the practice is in large part the concept that a pardon, like a deed, must be accepted by the person to whom it is directed. Acceptance, of course, is impossible when the recipient is deceased. See, United States v. Wilson, 7 Pet. 160 (1833); Burdick v. United States, 236 U.S. 79 (1915); Meldrim v. United States, 7 Ct. Cl. 595 (1871); Sierra v. United States, 9 Ct. Cl. 224 (1873); 11 Op. A.G. 35 (1864).

Second, provision for the review of "all cases" involving violations of "laws of the United States . . . [and] military orders" is too broad. This language may be interpreted to require the review of both felony and misdemeanor offenses, as well as require the review of any crime committed during the
evacuation, relocation and internment period, such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, theft, counterfeiting and other offenses which may have been committed on a government reservation by members of the class.

3. Section 202 would require agencies to review with liberality applications for restitution of positions, status or entitlements, giving full consideration "to the historical findings" of the Commission and the findings in the Act. We see no need for this provision, are uncertain as to how it could fairly be applied in practice at this late date, and suggest that it could lead to extreme difficulties in administration with resultant litigation.

4. Section 203 would establish a Civil Liberties Public Education Fund in the amount of $1.5 billion to be available for disbursement pursuant to §§ 204 and 205.

Section 204 provides for the award of $20,000 to every living person of Japanese ancestry who was deprived of liberty or property as the result of the wartime programs. Nonresidents apparently would also be entitled to the benefits of this section. Since, according to the recommendations of the Commission, approximately 60,000 persons would benefit from those awards, about $1.2 billion would be expended on this program.

Section 205 would establish a Board of Directors of the Fund provided for in § 204. The Board would disburse the remaining $300 million or more of the Fund for the purposes enumerated in subsection (b) of § 205, including projects "for the general welfare of the ethnic Japanese community in the United States."

The Department opposes these provisions for paying additional reparations to individuals where Congress has already enacted a comprehensive statutory scheme which provided a reasonable and balanced contemporaneous remedy to affected individuals. By enacting the 1948 American-Japanese Claims Act, Congress recognized long ago that many loyal Americans of Japanese descent were injured by the wartime relocation and internment program. Although the Commission's report challenges the amount of compensation chosen by Congress as inadequate, Congress has spoken after considerable debate, and there is no good reason to question that settlement now three-and-one-half decades later.

The American-Japanese Claims Act did not include every item of damages that was or could have been suggested. It did, however, address the hardships visited upon persons of Japanese ancestry in a comprehensive, considered manner, taking into
account individual needs and losses. This effort to correct injustice to individuals was in keeping with our nation's best tradition of individual rather than collective response and was more contemporaneous with the injuries to the claimants than would be any payments at this late date.

Moreover, in 1956, Congress considered legislation that directly called into question the adequacy of the claims settlements provided in the 1948 Act. The bill as introduced would have liberalized the relief provisions of the Act by granting expanded compensation for certain losses. Congress rejected this proposal because it "would substantially reopen the entire project." H.R. Rep. 1809, 84th Cong., 2d Sess., 9 (1956). Thus, with the hardships and deprivations of the internees still relatively contemporaneous, a later Congress adjudged the American-Japanese Claims Act to be fundamentally sound. Nothing has occurred since Congress last considered the matter to warrant a supplemental payment to internees. The results of the settlement process under the Act, long since completed, deserve to be accepted as a fair resolution of the claims involved.

The bill's restitution provisions would also impose heavy administrative burdens on the Attorney General. The bill would confer on the Attorney General responsibility for investigating, finding and paying eligible recipients. The Attorney General is specifically prohibited even from requiring eligible persons to make application for these payments. This duty could require the Department to commit a considerable amount of manpower and resources to the search for eligible recipients. Yet, the bill would provide no funding for the location or identification of eligible recipients and would expressly prohibit the Attorney General from recovering expenses incurred in carrying out this responsibility from the Trust Fund set up to pay eligible recipients.

We also oppose the concept of a special fund incorporated in § 205. As noted earlier, we do not believe it is the proper function of our government to adopt an "official" version of these historical events. Similarly, we oppose spending hundreds of millions of dollars to "educate" the American people to accept this official interpretation of our history.

5. We also oppose the breadth of the definitions of eligible individuals set forth at § 206 of the bill.

a. The term "living" should be determined with more precision. It should be made clear whether it is intended to refer to the time of the enactment of the legislation, the time when application for a benefit is made, or to the time when payment of a benefit is made.
b. The definition would cover "any living individual" who had been subject to the exclusion, relocation, or detention program, without any express exclusion of persons residing outside the United States. See § 206(2). The all-inclusiveness of the term "eligible individual" overlooks the important factor that at least several hundred of the detainees were fanatical pro-Japanese, had terrorized their fellow detainees loyal to the United States, and voluntarily sought repatriation to Japan after the end of the war. See, Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d 953, 958 (9th Cir. 1949); McGrath v. Abo, 186 F.2d 766, 771-72 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 342 U.S. 832 (1951); and in particular Findings of Fact 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 35, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46 of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California in Murakami v. Acheson, attached to, and made a part of the court of appeals' decision in that case. It would be unfair to the United States and to the loyal persons of Japanese descent if the benefits of this legislation were made available to persons who were disloyal to the United States.

6. We turn now to Title III of H.R. 442, entitled "Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution." In this connection the Commission observed that "[t]he Aleut evacuation and the removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast during the same period were separate events -- neither caused nor influenced the other. . . . The evacuation of the Aleuts was a reasonable precaution taken to ensure their safety." Personal Justice Denied, at 318. The focus of the Commission's report was upon its conclusion that "the evacuation of the Aleuts was not planned in a timely or thoughtful manner," leading to hardships upon the persons exposed to the conditions flowing from their evacuation from the war zone.

We analyze below the specific provisions which H.R. 442 would enact to benefit Aleuts. Fundamentally, however, we do not believe that wartime hardships of persons properly removed from a war zone provide any factual predicate for consideration of especial, favorable treatment for this group as opposed to other individuals whose lives were disrupted and who suffered hardship or death during World War II. Many activities undertaken by our government during World War II could be criticized, with hindsight, as untimely or poorly planned. We do not believe that such criticism can appropriately form the basis for special compensation.

7. Turning to the specific provisions of Title III of the bill, we have these comments.
a. Section 309(1) would provide for an "Administrator" who would administer certain expenditures made by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Fund established by § 302(a). Section 304(a) would designate as "Administrator" the "Association," defined in § 302(4) as "the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, a non-profit regional corporation for the benefit of the Aleut people organized under the laws of the State of Alaska. (We do not know whether the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association would have to be incorporated, or whether it is already in existence; we are likewise not informed whether it is or would be a not-for-profit regional organization under the laws of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, 85 Stat. 691, as amended, 43 U.S.C. § 1606(d))."

The designation in a statute of a person or corporation to perform statutory functions necessarily raises the question whether the designee is charged with functions which may be performed only by an officer of the United States. If that is the case, the person or the governing body of the corporation must be appointed in the manner provided for in the Appointments Clause of the Constitution, i.e., by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or, where authorized by the statute, by the President alone, or by the courts or the heads of departments. Art. II, § 2, cl. 2. Congress cannot appoint officers of the United States.

Whether a person is an officer of the United States in the constitutional sense depends upon his statutory duties. A person who performs merely advisory functions, and who possesses no enforcement authority or power to bind the government, is generally not considered to be an officer within the meaning of the constitutional provisions cited above. 24 Op. A.G. 12 (1902); 26 Op. A.G. 247 (1907); H.R. Rep. No. 2205, 55th Cong. 3d Sess. 48-54 (1899). However, a person who performs significant governmental duties pursuant to the laws of the United States is an officer in the constitutional sense, and therefore must be appointed pursuant to Article II, § 2, cl. 2 of the Constitution. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 126, 141 (1976).

We have examined the statutory duties of the Administrator under section 305 of the bill in order to determine whether his functions will be merely advisory or whether he will be involved in the actual administration of the Act. According to § 305(a), the Administrator would make restitution as provided in that section for certain Aleutian losses sustained in World War II, and take such other action as required by Title III of the bill. These duties would include the establishment of a trust of $5 million for the benefit of the affected Aleutian
communities and the appointment of not more than seven trustees to maintain and operate that trust (§ 305(b)(1)); the regulation of the manner in which the trust to be administered (§ 305(b)(3)); the rebuilding, restoration, or replacement of damaged or destroyed churches and church property (§ 305(c)); and assistance to the Secretary of the Treasury in identifying and locating Aleuts entitled to receive payments under § 306 (§ 306(a)(3)). The Administrator, thus, would not be a mere conduit of funds but would be charged with the performance of a significant amount of administrative responsibilities under a federal statute. The Constitution therefore requires either that he be appointed in accordance with Article II, § 2, cl. 2, or that the bill be amended so as to relieve him of any duties directly imposed upon by a federal statute.

b. Section 305(c), dealing with the restoration of church property, also raises some constitutional concern. This subsection would authorize the Administrator "to rebuild, restore or replace churches and church property damaged or destroyed in affected Aleut villages during World War II." The Administrator would receive $100,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury to make an inventory and assessment of all churches and church property damaged or destroyed in the affected Aleut villages during World War II. Within one year after the enactment of this legislation the Administrator would be required to submit the inventory and assessment "together with specific recommendations and detailed plans for reconstruction, restoration and replacement work to be performed" to a review panel comprised of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Administrator of GSA. If the Administrator's plans and recommendations are not disapproved by the review panel within sixty days, the Administrator would implement them as soon as possible. If the differences between the Administrator and the review panel should be irreconcilable, the Secretary of the Treasury would submit the matter to Congress for approval or disapproval by joint resolution. Section 310(a)(2) would authorize the appropriation of $1,399,000 to carry out the purposes of the church restoration program.

As explained above, the compensation for the destroyed or damaged churches would not be turned over directly to the affected Aleut villages, but to the Administrator. The Administrator would be charged with the statutory duties of making an inventory and assessment "together with specific recommendations and detailed plans for reconstruction, restoration and replacement work to be performed"; of submitting the inventory, assessment, and recommendation to a review panel consisting of three federal officers; and of trying to reconcile any differences between himself and the review panel,
irreconcilable differences between the Administrator and the review panel to be resolved by Congress. The effect of this procedure would be that the details of restoring or rebuilding the churches would be determined by the Administrator (who, as the result of his statutory functions would have to be an officer of the United States), and reviewed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, the Administrator of GSA, and possibly Congress. This governmental involvement in the manner in which the funds allocated for church repair or reconstruction are to be spent would raise First Amendment concerns. Meek v. Pittenger, 421 U.S. 349, 370 (1975); Committee for Public Education v. Regan, 444 U.S. 646, 659-60 (1980).

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Department of Justice recommends against enactment of this legislation. The Office of Management and Budget has advised this Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

John R. Bolton
Assistant Attorney General
MEMORANDUM: CWRIC-0007
March 17, 1981

TO: Joan Z. Bernstein, Chairman

FROM: Lois J. Wilzewske, Executive Administrator

SUBJECT: PROPOSED STAFF DESIGN

ACTION REQUESTED: APPROPRIATE AMENDMENT AND APPROVAL

Page 2 Nine Permanent Staff Positions are proposed.
Page 3 Outline of anticipated temporary positions.
Page 4 Position description: Executive Administrator.

RESPONSE:
PROPOSED STAFF DESIGN

I. PERMANENT POSITIONS PROPOSED (9)*

Executive Director

Executive Secretary

Executive Administrator

Assistant to Executive Administrator
Administrative Secretary
Administrative Clerk

Research Director

Assistant to Research Director
Research Secretary

* Eleven permanent positions are authorized.

It is proposed that certain special services, for example, research, editing, photography, be obtained on an as-needed contract basis to reduce personnel costs and release funds for other desired areas of activity.
II. TEMPORARY POSITIONS (Two primary areas)

A. Secretarial (Grade 7-9)
   Maximum: 2-3 people (full or part-time)
   Time Period: May-November 1981
   Purpose: Heavy input to Information Processor
   Report to: Executive Administrator (or Assistant as designated)

B. Research Assistants (Grade 7)
   Maximum: 3-4 people (full or part-time)
   Time Period: May-September 1981
   Purpose: Routine identification and acquisition of documents, checking data, draft preparation of report tables, charts, appendices, reference information re camps, etc.
   Report to: Research Director

C. Consultants (As negotiated)
   Maximum: To be determined.
   Time Period: As needed.
   Purpose: Provide special services beyond capacity of permanent staff.
   Report to: As appropriate.

* Temporary positions, especially those limited to less than 90 days do not carry the same personnel benefits and subsequent costs of permanent positions.

Temporary positions are authorized by OMB.
PROPOSED POSITION DESCRIPTION

POSITION: EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR

ASSIGNED STAFF
Assistant to Executive Administrator
Administrative Secretary
Administrative Clerk

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
Operations Management

FUNCTIONAL ROLES
Administration
Hearing Officer
Executive Secretary to Commission
Public Affairs and Media Liaison
Information Processing
Production Management
General Support Services
Proposed for Commission consideration when draft completed as a basis for planning & discussion

Includes proposed:
1. Commission testing schedule
2. Research framework
3. Hearing framework

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

PROGRAM/PROJECT PROPOSAL

DISCUSSION DRAFT - NOT FOR RELEASE

Lois J. Wilzewske
Executive Administrator
March 17, 1981
During her adventures in Wonderland, Alice was walking down a path when she came to a fork in the road. There appeared before her a Cheshire Cat of whom Alice asked:

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.
"I don't much care where--" said Alice.
"Then it doesn't much matter which way you go," said the Cat.
"--so long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.
"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if only you walk long enough."

If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it."

--Abraham Lincoln
Planning is the most crucial and essential element of Commission success.

Management experts, and my own experience, indicate that at least four hours are saved in implementation for every hour spent in planning. As time is our most limited resource, we will be well advised to plan its expenditure most carefully.

Proper and effective utilization of funds, equipment and human resources also depend on proper planning—first determining priorities and then concentrating appropriate resources on those priorities.

If we plan our time and utilization of other resources effectively, we will be able to produce a quality product within the prescribed time frame.
Meetings of the full Commission are proposed at the following times.

Week of April 20th
Week of September 14th
Week of October 26th
Week of November 30th

The proposed purpose of these meetings are outlined on the next page.

Also proposed is a special legal conference on constitutional issues to be held sometime in midsummer (dependent on legal research agenda).

Note: Projections concerning the cost of Commission meetings are being developed for consideration in determining the frequency of meetings and hearings.

It is proposed that express mail and telephone communications be utilized by members to reduce the number and cost of meetings where it is not considered that the quality of deliberation would thereby be impaired.
PURPOSE OF PROPOSED COMMISSION MEETINGS

WEEK OF APRIL 20TH

To introduce members and key staff to each other.
To review, revise and approve the framework and methodology for investigation, deliberation and reporting.
To clarify questions and expectations between members and staff.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14TH

To review, revise and approve proposed framework of final report.
To review findings and develop preliminary recommendations based on:
1) research findings to date;
2) legal analysis to date;
3) hearing findings to date; and
4) member and staff evaluation thereof.
To identify areas requiring further investigation and deliberation.
To make any necessary adjustments in overall program.

WEEK OF OCTOBER 26TH

To review, revise and approve framework and preliminary draft language of final report.
To review additional findings and further develop recommendations based on:
1) research findings;
2) legal analysis;
3) balance of hearings;
4) member and staff evaluation.
To identify areas requiring clarification and/or further discussion.
To make any necessary adjustments in overall program.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 30TH

To review, revise and approve final report.
MIDSUMMER LEGAL CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for discussion to examine key constitutional, and other pertinent, issues involved the implementation of Executive Order 9066, and to evaluate the implications of relevant decisions pursuant to those events.
PROPOSED RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Proposals pertinent to a research framework as herein presented would have as their objective coordinated provision of significant information in a timely manner to Commission members and staff at critical moments throughout the investigative, deliberative and reporting processes.

The proposed preliminary research phase (April 20th to June 30th) would have a dual purpose.

A. To allow timely development of appropriate information for hearing design and briefing papers.

B. To provide a basis for those ongoing research efforts to be undertaken separately from the hearing activity.

Ongoing research efforts should include investigation of major areas identified during the preliminary phase, including, but not necessarily limited to,

A. Factual data available from written documents.

B. Analysis of pertinent Constitutional issues.

C. Evaluation of relevant social and intellectual history of the period in question.
Serious effort should be devoted to the more formal aspects of the Commission's research efforts since one of the major purposes for creating the Commission, as stated in the Senate Report accompanying S. 1647 (signed into law as P.L. 96-317), is a thorough exploration of this crucial chapter of American history, as yet officially unwritten:

Those actions ((the relocation and internment)) involving Japanese Americans and Aleuts have never been fully and sufficiently examined in any public forum or explained to the many American citizens who were affected. Many questions need to be answered so that this chapter in United States history may be completed. The Committee hopes that a thorough exploration of these matters by the Commission will expose any injustices inflicted upon the Japanese and Aleut people and other American citizens and will provide a basis for appropriate recommendations.

Research efforts should also be designed to provide a solid basis for public education efforts. The report goes on to state:

It was stressed more than once during the Committee hearing that a major part of the Commission's work should be to ensure that this bleak part of our history will never be allowed to be repeated in the future. Several witnesses pointed out that the Commission's work, through educating the public, will help to assure that a Presidential directive such as Executive Order 9066, and its implementation and effects, would not be sanctioned by the American public ever again.

The preliminary research phase is outlined on the next page.
PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PHASE

APRIL 20TH TO JUNE 30TH

The preliminary research phase should focus on creating a framework from which to develop findings and recommendations for Congress.

This phase should include:

1) development of chronological framework for events under consideration;

2) identification and collection of key legal documents;

3) identification and preliminary description of key parties, and actions of such parties, participating in, or otherwise influencing, the circumstances and events being studied;

4) identification and accumulation of factual material from written documents (military records, written accounts, agency documents, various archives, and published research relevant to the investigation);

5) identification and accumulation of information from various written personal and eye witness accounts;

6) identification of key legal and constitutional issues which must be considered; and,

7) evaluation of information and material acquired.

This preliminary research phase should also provide the bases for:

1) Briefing documents for field research, including conduct of hearings;

2) Development of plan for legal research and analysis of constitutional issues;

3) Development of plan, combined with findings from hearings, for any necessary supplementary research.
The proposed hearing framework provides for two phases of hearings.

Phase One: Concerning the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals resident in the United States, and others, with the exception of Aleut citizens in Alaska.

Phase Two: Concerning the relocation and internment of Aleut American citizens in Alaska.

If the proposed hearing framework is adopted as presented the time period occupying logistics planning, advance work and arrangements would coincide with the period of preliminary research. Thus the development of briefing papers based on preliminary research and the final hearing plans would become available to members simultaneously—as far in advance of hearings as possible to provide sufficient preparation time for participants.

Based on this proposal, members would have confirmation of final hearing arrangements and briefing papers 15 days prior to the first hearing in Phase One.

Briefing papers and arrangements for hearings in Phase Two would then be developed for presentation to members at the Commission meeting proposed for the week of September 14th, or at least 15 days prior to Phase Two hearings.

All Commissioners would receive a complete set of briefing papers whatever their schedule of participation in hearings.

Post-Hearing Summary and Analysis

Immediately following each hearing it would be a priority responsibility of the hearing officer to prepare a summary and analysis of testimony and communicate it to each Commission member.

Insofar as feasible, these summaries and analyses would be cross-referenced to other information collected and developed by the Commission. A comprehensive index of all documents would be developed as the Commission's work progresses at all levels of activity.
HEARINGS

DECISIONS REQUIRED FROM MEMBERS

Determination of hearing sites (cities + towns)

Determination of planned site visits in conjunction
with hearings

Dates of hearings

Character of hearings

FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Time frame

Budget*

Location and mobility of population concentrations of
persons from whom the Commission is seeking
testimony

Political realities

It should be noted that, although P.L. 96-317 authorized
appropriations in the amount of $1.5 million to fund
the Commission, only $1 million has been appropriated.

At this time it appears highly unlikely that any
additional funds will be available to the Commission.

Therefore, fiscal, as well as time constraints, will be
predominant factors in determining how many hearings the
Commission will be able to undertake, and in what
locations.

An additional determining factor will be the number of
members and staff to be present at each hearing.

The staff is collecting and analyzing fiscal data
concerning the costs of travel and lodging in various
proposed cities and will present a financial projection,
as well as other information, relative to each proposed
hearing site for Commission consideration.
PHASE ONE

Concerning the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals resident in the United States, and others, with the exception of Aleut citizens in Alaska. (See Phase Two)

TIME FRAME: July 15 through September 15

The July 15 through September 15 time frame is proposed since it is anticipated that testimony concerning the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals will constitute the most voluminous quantity of testimony.

By placing the hearings anticipated to generate the greatest quantity of testimony at an early date on the agenda, it is hoped that staff will have sufficient time to analyze and evaluate the information received to provide the best possible data base for Commission consideration thereof.

LOCATION: Selected cities most convenient to greatest number of parties who will be testifying

NUMBER OF HEARINGS: As determined by Members of Commission in consideration of budget and time constraints

As introduced in both Houses of Congress, P.L. 96-317 would have mandated public hearings in

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno
OREGON: Portland
COLORADO: Denver
WASHINGTON: Seattle
ILLINOIS: Chicago
ARIZONA: Phoenix
NEW YORK: New York
UTAH: Salt Lake City
WASHINGTON, D.C.

and "in any other city that the Commission finds appropriate" (in addition to three sites in Alaska---see Phase Two).
PHASE ONE (continued)

As signed, P.L. 96-317 requires only, that the Commission hold public hearings "in such cities of the United States that it finds appropriate."

Since its inception the Commission has received an additional written request to hold a hearing in Boston, Massachusetts.

ADD RATIONALE FOR THIS REQUEST...on the basis that " ".
PHASE TWO

Concerning the relocation and internment of Aleut American citizens in Alaska

TIME FRAME: One-week period in early October

Early May and early October are the periods of time when Aleut citizens are most free to participate in civic events and when such events would least interfere with seasonal economic endeavors, such as seal hunting, upon which many people in this area depend for a subsistence existence.

Early May is considered too soon for the Commission to adequately prepare for productive hearings.

The winter period is precluded not only by the Commission's time frame, but by the rugged winter weather characteristic of the area.

LOCATION: SITES TO CONSIDER: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA UNALASKA, ALASKA ST. PAUL, ALASKA

As introduced, P.L. 96-317 would have mandated Commission hearings in all three locations. Although the mandate was not incorporated into the bill as adopted, the House Report No. 96-1146 included the following statement:

...the committee feels that these hearings should be held in locations that are convenient to the parties who will be testifying. The committee was particularly concerned about the remote locations of some of the persons who will want to testify regarding the situation in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands during World War II. The committee hopes that the Commission will hold hearings in Alaska for the convenience of the affected parties in that region. (emphasis added)

The major expense involved in this hearing phase is transportation to Alaska. It is therefore proposed that, once there, Commission representatives devote an entire one week period of time to Alaska involving hearings at all three sites interspersed with less formal meetings with community and interest group representatives.
September 11, 1980

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson  
President Pro Tempore  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Warren:

On July 31, 1980, the President signed into law S. 1647, an act which establishes a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This law (P.L. 96-317) sets up a seven-member body to carry out its assigned task.

Under the law, you have the power to appoint two members of the Commission. While I have no intention of infringing upon your discretion in this matter, I do want to share with you my feelings on this matter.

The events which surrounded the issuance of Executive Order 9066 will be difficult to review. The Commission will have to examine the wartime situation and evaluate the actions of the President and the armed forces. A calm and reasoned study of recent history will require a Commission of most distinguished members if the results of that study are to be accepted by the American people.

I would therefore wish to suggest, for your consideration, the appointment of former President Gerald R. Ford to the Commission.

President Ford's appointment would be a good one for a number of reasons. Most importantly, President Ford is known as an honest and forthright man. The public's perception, as well as Congress' perception, of the Commission's work would undoubtedly be affected by his presence.
Further, because the Commission must to some degree judge the actions of President Franklin Roosevelt, the presence of a former president on the panel would better equip that panel to make such a judgement.

Lastly, I believe that the very presence of former President Ford on the Commission would be a symbol of the importance which is attached to the work of this body.

It is my strong belief that the appointment of former President Gerald R. Ford would be, by itself, a major contribution to the effectiveness of the Commission. It is my hope that you will give it your serious consideration.

Alaka,

[Signature]

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:vqbf
September 11, 1980

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On July 31, 1980, the President signed into law S. 1647, an act which establishes a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This law (P.L. 96-317) sets up a seven-member body to carry out its assigned task.

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It is my strong belief that the appointment of former President Gerald R. Ford would be, by itself, a major contribution to the effectiveness of the Commission. It is my hope that you will give it your serious consideration.

Alma,

DANIEL K. INOUIE
United States Senator

DKI:vqbf
Dear Senator Inouye:

The President asked me to acknowledge his receipt of your letter of August 21 urging him to submit a budget request for full funding for fiscal 1981 for the newly established Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians so that the Commission might hold its first meeting within the mandated 120 days.

The President appreciates your bringing your request to his attention. He has asked me to share your letter with several of his advisers for further consideration. A more detailed response should be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Frank Moore
Assistant to the President
for Congressional Liaison

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510
August 21, 1980

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 31, 1980, you signed into law P.L. 96-317, which establishes a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

The Commission is required by that law to hold its first meeting within one hundred and twenty days of the signing of that act. Because of this, we are faced with the need to provide funds for the Commission as part of the Fiscal Year 1981 budget.

According to the Congressional Budget office, the estimated outlays are $1.3 million in Fiscal Year 1981 and $0.2 million in Fiscal Year 1982. This would provide for the full appropriation of the $1.5 million which is authorized by P.L. 96-317.

Because of the significance of this Commission's work, I am hopeful that you will be able to submit a budget request for this Commission so that Congress can proceed in the normal fashion on the appropriation.

Your assistance in this matter would be deeply appreciated.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: mcb
Dear Mr. President:

On July 31, 1980, you signed into law S. 1647, an act which establishes a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This law (P.L. 96-317) sets up a seven-member body to carry out its assigned task.

Under the law, you have the power to appoint three members of the Commission. While I have no intention of infringing upon your discretion in this matter, I do want to share with you my feelings on this matter.

The events which surrounded the issuance of Executive Order 9066 will be difficult to review. The Commission will have to examine the wartime situation and evaluate the actions of the President and the armed forces. A calm and reasoned study of recent history will require a Commission of most distinguished members if the results of that study are to be accepted by the American people.

I would therefore wish to suggest, for your consideration, the appointment of former President Gerald R. Ford to the Commission.
President Ford's appointment would be a good one for a number of reasons. Most importantly, President Ford is known as an honest and forthright man. The public's perception, as well as Congress' perception, of the Commission's work would undoubtedly be affected by his presence.

Further, because the Commission must to some degree judge the actions of President Franklin Roosevelt, the presence of a former president on the panel would better equip that panel to make such a judgement.

Lastly, I believe that the very presence of former President Ford on the Commission would be a symbol of the importance which is attached to the work of this body.

It is my strong belief that the appointment of former President Gerald R. Ford would be, by itself, a major contribution to the effectiveness of the Commission. It is my hope that you will give it your serious consideration.
July 29, 1980
MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator

FROM: Robbie

RE: Membership on the Internment Commission

Given that 109 members of the House voted against even studying the issue of redress/reparations, it seems that any recommendation from the Commission is likely to face strong opposition when it is sent to Congress.

I have reviewed the names that were suggested both by the JACL letter and by Carolyn's memo (both of which are attached). While the names suggested are all distinguished and highly qualified, they are also largely liberals with demonstrated commitments to minority concerns. In a couple of cases (Sen. Stevens for example), they would be placed in the position of determining the redress due to their own constituents. The results of a study by such a Commission might well be greeted with skepticism, particularly by the House.

What follows are a few suggestions that I would like to offer. I offer them because the results of the Commission must receive a good reception, if not passage, or this process will only serve to increase the bitterness and frustration of those who were interned.
The Commission selected must be constituted not solely on the basis of what group will produce a desired reparations package but must equally (if not more) be selected on the basis of what group can effectively bring a package to Congress.

My principal suggestion is that former President Ford be selected for membership, and presumably the chairmanship. Besides all the political plusses and minuses involved in a Presidential election race, this selection would have significant advantages.

In addition to the advantages cited in the next paragraph, the following come immediately to mind. Such a selection would give the Commission an instant credibility. It would also ensure that there is substantial publicity surrounding the work of the Commission. Former President Ford could also have a major impact on the acceptability of the Commission's work to Congress and particularly the House. Lastly, whether the next President is Carter or Reagan, Presidential courtesy should ensure at least tacit backing for the Commission report.

The major difficulty is appointing Gerald Ford during the 1980 presidential race. One way around this is to have you ask Ford to accept a nomination by President Carter. The two substantive reasons that could be given, both of which
are quite valid and important reasons, are the following:

(1) The very presence of a former President on the Commission is a form of redress. It is a concrete symbol of the importance of the Commission and its work.

(2) One of the difficulties with the work of the Commission is that it requires that a judgement be made of FDR and his actions. Nobody would be better equipped to do this than a former President.

If President Ford accepted your reasoning, it should still be up to the President to appoint a former President. This appointment should have little effect on the election, a point to be made to Ford, but it should also be made clear to Ford that he is free to campaign for Reagan in spite of the appointment. The benefits that do accrue from this appointment however should be to President Carter. This appointment may well serve to take some of the sting out of Ford's attacks on Carter. Secondly, it will reinforce the image of Carter as a decent and honorable man, one of his principal strengths in the campaign.

Once the Commission began its work, I believe that Gerald Ford would be genuinely moved by a recounting of the events of the
relocation and internment. His own sense of fair play would probably lead him to the conclusion that some form of redress is appropriate. At the same time, his own knowledge of the House should aid the Commission in developing a package which would have a reasonable chance of passage.

The following names might also be considered for membership on the commission:

- Senator Adlai Stevenson III
- Senator Henry Bellmon
- Henry Ford II (Particularly in light of the suggestions that a foundation or trust is the appropriate vehicle for redress. The Ford Foundation experience could provide significant examples.)
July 3, 1980

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
105 Russell Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

After very careful consideration and in consultation with our Washington Representative Mr. Ronald Ikejiri, Dr. Uyeda and I would like to recommend four individuals for possible selection by the President to serve as members of the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians."

The individuals, in our order of preference, are as follows:

- Hon. Arthur J. Goldberg - former Justice of the United States Supreme Court and former Ambassador to the United Nations
- Mr. Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. - former National Executive Director, NAACP, currently Chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- Dr. Arthur A. Flemming - former Secretary of H.E.W., currently Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh - President of Notre Dame University, Chairman, Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy

We have not as yet made contact with any of these individuals regarding their willingness to serve on the commission, but if they are acceptable to you, we will initiate contact with them immediately.

I look forward to your response.

Respectfully,

John Tateishi, Chairman
National Committee for Redress
To: Senator
From: Carolyn
Date: July 2, 1980

A number of people have been suggested to serve on the Commission or staff it:

COMMISSIONERS
Clarence Mitchell, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Dr. Eugene Rostow, Yale Law School - constitutional law prof.
Archibald Cox, head of ACLU
Senator Ted Stevens, Alaska
Senator Carl Levin, Michigan
Representative Jim Wright, Texas
Representative Julian Dixon, Calif.

CONSULTANTS
Dr. Harry Kitano, UCLA social Welfare Dept.
Dr. Roger Daniels, U. of Cincinnati History Dept.
Dr. Alexander Leighton, retired Harvard prof, Anthro/Psychiatry
Dr. Setsuko Nishi, Brooklyn College Sociology Dept.
Dr. Rosalie Wax, U. of St. Louis, Anthropology Dept.
Dr. Dennis Ogawa, U. of Hawaii, American Studies Dept.
Michi Weglyn, author of Years of Infamy
Mike Masaoka, Nisei Lobby
Staff

Dr. Patrick Okura, Japanese from Calif.  
NIMH

Tom Surh, Korean atty. from Calif.  
Commission on Immigration & Refugee Policy

Kevin Acebo, Pilipino from Calif.  
Commission on Federal Impact Aid

Laura Chin, Chinese from New York  
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Melinda Golub, Harvard Law School librarian, Caucasian atty.  
husband works for law firm in D.C.  
(Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson)

Hiro Omata, Japanese from Calif. (former internee)  
Paralegal living in Kensington, Md.

Glen Grant, Caucasian research aide to Dr. Dennis Ogawa  
University of Hawaii American Studies Dept.
MEMORANDUM

TO: File

FROM: Robbie

RE: H.R. 5021, extension of authorization for Internment Commission

This bill was passed by the House on Monday, December 16, 1981. The Senate had received it and laid it on the desk. It was hoped that this bill could be passed by unanimous consent prior to the adjournment of the first session but there was apparently some objection. We have not as yet determined the source of the objection or the precise nature of the objection.

12/21: I spoke with Jamie Cowan of Stevens' staff about the bill and he will follow up on it. He also suggested that I speak with Linc Hoewing of the Governmental Affairs staff who was handling this matter. Linc (44751) said that the Committee had approved the bill and so notified the floor. He understands that the objection may have been because of possible budgetary impact. He has out the word out that anyone concerned with the matter should contact the committee. Govt. Affairs will request prompt consideration and passage of this matter after we return in January.

The House people were very upset that the bill did not pass by the end of the session. The difficulty with the House position is that the House was approached about this matter in early November. H.R. 5021 was introduced on November 18th, in time for hearings to be held, and
Warren G. Magnuson, Wash., Chairman

JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
JAMES M.косет, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLINGS, S.C.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
THOMAS F. AEGLETON, MO.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LA.
WALTER J. HURDLESTON, KY.
HERMAN N. BURBISH, N. DAK.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.
JIM BAKER, TENN.
Dennis De Conci, ARIZ.
DALE BUMPERS, ARK.
JOHN A. DURKIN, N.H.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
MARK O. HAYFIELD, GREE.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES McG. MATHEAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.
LAWELL P. WEGNER, JR., CON.
JAMES A. MC CUIRE, IDAHO
PAUL LAXALT, NEV.
JAKI GARN, UTAH
HARRISON SCHMITT, N. MEX.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

W. FEATHERSTONE REID, STAFF DIRECTOR
JOEL E. BONNER, JR., MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
for both the subcommittee and full committee to hold markups on this bill. It was then put on the suspension calendar in the House and passed by voice vote. On the other hand, the Senate was not even notified of the Commission's request for an extension until December 7th, which left only a week before the session closed. The committee thus had very little opportunity to review the bill. The second problem is that the House staff members do not understand Senate procedure. Without a suspension calendar, and without the five-minute rule, one Senator's objections can be fatal particularly on the last day of the session.

I have explained all of this in some detail to Bill Shattuck (House Judiciary) and to Bill Devine (Rep. Matsui's AA) and neither seemed to understand. Both take the failure of the Senate to act as a sign that the Senate may no longer support the Commission and/or that Senators Inouye and Stevens did not give their best efforts to the passage of the bill.

As of 12/22, I believe that Bill Shattuck understands finally what is going on.
COMMENDING DOUGLAS B. HESTER, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk on behalf of Senator Thurmond and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The bill clerk reads as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 328) commending Douglas B. Hester, the legislative counsel of the Senate, for his service to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

(By request of Mr. Stevens the following resolution ordered to be printed in the Record):

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there are many individuals who, through their loyalty and dedication, enable the Senate to meet its obligations day in and day out. One of these dedicated individuals is Douglas B. Hester, who, on February 19, 1982, completed 30 years of service in the Office of the Senate Legislative Counsel.

After receiving his law degree from the University of Alabama, Douglas Hester came to the Senate on February 19, 1952, as a law assistant. Since that time, he has been promoted to assistant counsel, senior counsel, and finally to legislative counsel for the Senate. His long career in the Office of the Legislative Counsel is a tribute to his ability, as well as to the wisdom of our predecessors who, in establishing the Office, required that employees be appointed solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties required of that Office, without reference to political affiliation.

Mr. Stevens. Mr. President, I move that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5021, an act to extend the date for the submission to the Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The bill clerk reads as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5021) to extend the act for the submission to the Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5021, an act to extend the date for the submission to the Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The bill clerk reads as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5021) to extend the act for the submission to the Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I rise in support of H.R. 5021, a House-passed bill which would extend the reporting date of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

In May 1980, the Senate passed S. 1647, a bill providing for a study of the circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and related documents pertaining to the relocation and internment of American citizens and resident aliens during World War II. The measure was subsequently passed by the House and was signed into law on July 31, 1980. Funds in the amount of $1 million were appropriated by Congress, but, because of delays in naming commissioners and appointing a staff, the Commission did not actually hold its first meeting until the latter part of January 1981. In the last year, the Commission has held a number of public hearings, has compiled a voluminous record of testimony, and has reviewed thousands of historical records.

Now the Commission must analyze all of the data that has been gathered and prepare its report to the Congress. The proposed extension of its reporting date to December 31, 1982 would enable the Commission to complete its work in the manner in which Congress intended. No additional funds are being requested by the Commission in connection with this request for an extension of the reporting date.

Mr. President, among the witnesses at the Commission's hearings were many Americans of Japanese ancestry and many residents of the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands who personally experienced relocation and internment during World War II. Their moving stories, and the testimony of expert witnesses who served in the Roosevelt administration when Executive Order 9066 was issued, merit the Commission's most careful and thoughtful consideration. As one of the principal sponsors of S. 1647, the legislation which authorized the Commission's study, I strongly urge that the Commission be given an additional 10 months to complete its work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

So the bill (H.R. 5021) was passed.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CORRECTION OF THE PERMANENT RECORD

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent record for yesterday, Wednesday, February 24, 1982, be changed to reflect that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Cochran) was absent due to illness on rollcall votes numbered 16-35.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RETURN OF CERTAIN WORKS OF ART TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate Calendar Order No. 406, H.R. 4625.
MEMORANDUM

Senator,

Joan Bernstein is suggesting the attached name for the chief staff position on the Internment Commission.

Robbie
B A S K IR / B E A C H Y

C O N G R ESSIO N AL

STAFF

S T A F F DIRECTOR>

B A SKIR. Law rence M .. legis asst to Sen. Bradley, N.J. Home, 3715 Bradley Lane, Chevy r
ase
Md Born Jan. 10, 1938 in New York City Married to Mama S. Tucker; child, Cecily Princeton b
mv
1963-65, attorney, 1966-68, counsel and 1968-74, chief counsel, Senate Judic Com.; 19 7 4 ,7 5 e '
dir., W hite House Advisory Bd.; 1975-77, research fellow , Notre Dame Law School, 1977-7g DepJr
Asst Secy of Treasury A dm itte d to D. C. Bar, N.Y State Bar, U.S. Supreme C o u rt.'A u tlx r
Reconciliation after Vietnam 1976 (Notre Dame Press); Chance an d Circumstance: The Draft Tn
War and the Vietnam Generation, (Knopt) 1977 and various articleson law, politics, criminal justice
Crest Lane, McLean, Va. Born Jan. 8 , 1952 in Boston, Mass. to form er Cong. Perkins Bass and
750 S Dickerson, A rlington, Va. Born May 29, 1953 in Cincinnati, Ohio to Eugene Warren and
BATES, M ichael J., legis. aide to Rep. Madigan, 21-111. Legal res., W est Liberty, Ohio Home, 100 S
Kappa, Blue Key, Delta Theta Phi, Sigma Chi. Former spec. asst, to Rep. Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
Member; Amer., Fed. and Ohio State Bar Assns.; United Church o f Christ, Alexandria Young Repub
Club; Ohio Univ. and Univ. o f Toledo alum ni assns.
BATES, R. S cott, 2nd Asst. Legis. Clerk, Ofc. of the Secretary of the Senate Home, 2721 N
B.A.; Phi Delta Theta.
BATES, W illiam M ., press secy.. Senate Com. on A griculture, N utrition & Forestry. Home, 866
Merriewood Lane, McLean, Va. Born Nov. 20, 1926 in Johnson County, Ga. Married to Mary Louise
1966-74, staff of Bell & Stanton, inc.; 1975-78, W illiam M. Bates Public Reis., Inc. Member: Capital
City Club; Natl. Press Club.
Candlewood Dr., Alexandria, Va. Born Oct. 22, 1934 in H ouston, Texas to W illiam M. and Mary Pearl
(Fisher) Batt. Married April 24, 1963 to Joyce E. Dickson; children, Michael David and Jeffrey Alan
1959-62, mgr. membership and com m l dept., Shreveport Chamber o f Commerce; form er aide to
B A TTISTA , A nthon y R., prof. staff mbr.. House Arm ed Services Com. Home, 8 Peace Pipe Lane,
Fredericksburg, Va. Born Feb. 12, 1938 in Staten Island, N.Y. to Frank Charles and Grace Margaret
(Passarello) Battista. Married Sept 19, 1970 to Doris Marie Jordan; children, Barry F., Daniel M., Lara
Coll.; 1971-74, head, Guidance and Control Div., U.S. Naval Surface W eapons Ctr. A uthor of
numerous papers published in professional journals on A ntennae and propagation.
Home, 225 Fifth St., S.E., W ash., D.C. Born in St. Cloud, Minn, to Florian H. and Kathleen (Keefe)
Baumgartner. Coll. of St. Catherine, 1960-63 and 1964, B.A.; Univ. of Vienna, 1963; Univ. of Minn.,
Coll.; 1970-78, researcher and legis. analyst, State of Minn.
BAUSER, Edw ard J., prof. staff mbr., House Com. on Arm ed Services Born in South St. Paul,
Minn. Children, Michael, John, and Mary. Univ. of Minn., 1941, B.A.; Mass. Inst, of Tech., 1952, M.S.
dir., all w ith Joint Com. on A tom ic Energy.

8 l O G R AI 'H :F S

W ash. Center for M etropolitan Stud

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Inst , 1975-76, assoc instructor, Ind
Family H ouses," w ith Nancy Rytina,
Dem Club, Am er Society for Pub. A

BEAGLE, Gail J „ admin asst., pre
Home, 526 Fourth St., S.E. Wash [
Hazel Jane (Block) Beagle. Lived 194
1961-78 in San A nton io. Texas W orn
Daily Lass-O; Pres. TW U Methodis
yearbook; off-cam pus w ritin g award
reporter, San A n to n io Light; 1958, :
Tex. M ethodist S tudent Movem ent;
Human Reis., pu blicity chrm ., 1961
wom an, Texas Y oung Demo Club,
W ICI Govt. A ctio n Chmn., 1973, Fee
Assts. Assn.; Bexar Co. Dem W om e

B E A L L Jim A., prof. asst., House C
Street, S.E., W ash., D C. Born Jan I
Ore. State Univ., 1968-72, B.A (wit
editor, Ore. Law Review, 1975-76. 19
legis coord, to Rep. A! Ullman, Ore
sions," 55 Ore. Law R eview 432, 197(

BEATTY, Barbara A., legis asst tc
Va. Born Sept. 5, 1950 in Provider
FitzGerald. Married Oct. 7, 1972 to J<
B.A. (w ith honors). 1972-75, admin
present, legis. asst to Rep. John
entertaining needy children and chile
BEATY, Laura L„ prof. staff mbr.,
Capitol St., N.E., W ash., D.C. Born
Beaty. George Mason Univ., 1965-69

B E A U R E G A R D , R ebecca D., prc
Home, 2139 W yom ing Ave., N.W
W ood row N and Barbara Dell (Hie
and prof staff, Senate S ubcom on I
Plan Alternatives, 1974 health com
consultant, Calif State Senate Majo

BECK, E dw ard A ., Ill, special ass
Debt, Senate Finance Com H o m e ,!
City to Edward Adam Beck Marriei
A.B.; Univ of Va., 1967-68, M A . L
Sch., Univ. of R ichm ond, 1971-74,
1969-70, special asst., Sen. Harry By
1975-77, assoc., Kinney & Sm ith lc
Univ. o f R ichm ond Law Review 32
1974," Com m ent, 9 Univ. o f Richmi
Va. and A rlingto n Bar Assns.; Va Tr

BEER, Pam ela M ., press secy to F
May 10, 1952 in Salt Lake City, Ut<
Sigma Delta Chi. 1971-73, reporter,

B E H U N C IK , Jo h n G.. legis assl
Bridgeport, Conn. Home, 1400 S
Bridgeport, Conn. to John Edward
1968-72, B.S. (summa cum laude);
M.A. in law Et diplom acy; Phi Beta f
resch. analyst, Fletcher School of Li
Tufts Univ.; 1978, Congressional F
W eapons and the C redibility of NA
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**Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments (Chairman—Mr. Bayh)**

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<td>Alexander Gail-Joy Res Asst</td>
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**Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (Chairman—Mr. Ervin)**

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<td>Armstrong James D</td>
<td>Res Asst RSOB-102B</td>
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**Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures (Chairman—Mr. McClellan)**

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<td>Blakey G Robert</td>
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<td>Downey Mabel A</td>
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<td>Faulkner Connie</td>
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<td>Lazarus Kenneth A</td>
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<td>Saider Jamie K</td>
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**Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization (Chairman—Mr. Eastland)**

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<td>Ashcraft Ann</td>
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<td>Brown James M</td>
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<td>Buckner Catlett L</td>
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<td>Horrigan Arthur J</td>
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**Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery (Chairman—Mr. Burdick)**

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<td>Bogue Geoffrey H</td>
<td>Min Coun RSOB-447</td>
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<td>Burgum Thomas L</td>
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<td>Cervantes Jean R</td>
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<td>Coulter Kathryn M</td>
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<td>Elliott M Diane</td>
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<td>Mink Patricia A</td>
<td>Min RSOB-260</td>
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<td>Mullen Michael J</td>
<td>Dpty Coun DSOB-6306</td>
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COMMITTEE STAFFS—Con.  Dial "5" before number

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE (Chairman—Mr. Eastland)

Cassibry Mary M  NSOB-2226 .......................... 5225
Collins Thomas B  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 .......... 5225
Gray Beatrice Martin  NSOB-2226 .................... 5225
Hart Thomas D  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 ............ 5225
Herath Jerri  NSOB-2226 ................................ 5225
Holloman John H III  Chf Coun & St Dir  NSOB-2226 .......... 5225
Marion Barbara  NSOB-2226 .......................... 5225
Mathews Vivian C  NSOB-2226 ........................ 5225
McLean Hite  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 ............... 5225
Roland Mary Jane  NSOB-2226 ........................ 5225
Rosenberger Francis C  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 .... 5225
Stockett Peter M Jr  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 ....... 5225
Wambach Richard F  NSOB-2226 .................... 5225
Young Robert Barnes  Prof St M  NSOB-2226 ...... 5225

Subcommittee on Administrative Practice
And Procedure (Chairman—Mr. Kennedy)

Allem Rubye L  Asst Clk  NSOB-3214 ............... 5617
Cothran Mary R  Min Clk  NSOB-4241 ............. 5972
Epstein Michael T  Asst Coun  NSOB-3214 ....... 5617
Flug James F  Chf Coun  NSOB-3214 ................ 5617
Guell Linda C  Min Clk  NSOB-4241 ................ 5972
Herlong Henry M  Min Prof St M  NSOB-4241 ...... 5972
Mangone Carolyn T  Asst Prof St M  NSOB-3214 ... 5617
Perinciolo Lillian  Secy  NSOB-3214 ................ 5617
Susman Thomas M  Asst Coun  NSOB-3214 ......... 5617
Wiegman Marilyn  Min Clk  NSOB-4241 ............ 5972

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly
Legislation (Chairman—Mr. Hart)

Bangert Charles E  Gen Coun  Anx-208 ............. 5573
Barco Patricia  Edit Dir & Off Mgr  Anx-205 .... 5573
Blum Jack A  Asst Coun  Anx-208 .................. 5573
Browne E Wayles Jr  Econ  Anx-106 ............... 5573
Chumbris Peter N  Chf Coun for Min  SOB-319-A ... 5668
Coulter Kirkley  Econ for Min  SOB-447 .......... 5257
Damon Brenda  Tel Oper  Anx-102 .................. 5257
Flynn John  Spec Coun  Anx-206 .................... 5573
Fulco Angela  Stenog  Anx-203 ..................... 5573
George Elaine  Stenog  Anx-108 .................... 5573
Goodwin Dorothy  Asst Coun  Anx-108 ............. 5573
Hurst Brenda  Stenog  Anx-209 ...................... 5573
Kucharnik Olga  Stenog  Anx-204 .................. 5573
McCarthy Catherine  McQuaid  Stenog  Anx-104 .... 5573
Measday Walter  Econ  Anx-105 ..................... 5573
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Coogan Peter W  Asst Coun  SOB-300 ............. 3018
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Green Louise  Secy  SOB-300 ........................ 3018
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Mode Paul J Jr  Chf Coun  SOB-300 .................. 3018
Parker Dorothy  Min Coun  NSOB-313 .............. 6361
Smith Tresa  Ed Dir  SOB-300 ........................ 3018
Swanson Verla  Min Secy  SOB-313 .................. 6551

Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
(Chairman—Mr. Ervin)

Antonson Lynn L  Secy  SOB-313 ........................ 6551
Baskir Lawrence M  Chf Coun & St Dir  SOB-102B ... 8191
Beeman Wm L III  Res Asst  SOB-102B ............ 8191
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Greig Lydia S  Chf Clk  SOB-102B .................. 8191
Ketner Glenn E Jr  Coun  SOB-102B ............... 8191
Lyles Helen  Secy  SOB-102B ........................ 8191
MacNaughton Marcia J  Prof St M  SOB-102B .... 8191
Pursley William E  Asst Coun  SOB-102B .......... 8191
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Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures (Chairman—Mr. Mc Clellan)

Blakey G Robert  Chf Coun  NSOB-2206 .......... 3281
Cihlar Frank P  Asst Coun  NSOB-2206 .......... 5373
Downey Mabel A  Clk  NSOB-2204 .................. 3281
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Mesmer I
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Blackisto
Blevins S
Coulter I
Humphre 6306
Kaufman
Mullen M
Ogburn
Snyder 1
260D
Westpal
6306
Wherry
Subcom (Chair)
Arens W
Baker D
Courboi
Davis K
Dooley K
Dua Bei
Dyess Jo
Hancoc
Holland
Hutto Re
Joyce C
Littman
3234
McArth
A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PETESKI.

H.R. 5497. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., as the Cranberry Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS (by request):

H.R. 5498. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., as the Cranberry Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. ROSER, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MATUS, Mr. BRACKEN, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. BATES, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BEDFORD, Mr. BRINK, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BONDI, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRIDGER, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. BUTLER, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CABINET, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COELHO, Mr. GORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DANNEFELT, Mr. DELDUM, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORMAN, Mr. DUNGAN of Oregon, Mr. EBER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. FAIR, Mr. FASCH, Mr. FEDER, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLOYD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORSYTHE of Michigan, Mr. FOX, Mr. GIPSON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HETTEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUTCHESON, Mr. JACOB, Mr. JENKINS of California, Mr. KASTNER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOOPFEL, Mr. KOSTEMBERG, Mr. LEATY of Texas, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. LOWRY, Mr. MURREN, Mr. MACROUS, Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCMKILSKY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOORE of California, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PARSHAYAN, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PITCHER, Mr. RAB fuss, Mr. RANGER, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROUSE, Mr. ROYAL, Mr. ROYER, Mr. ROYER, Mr. SAITO, Mr. SCHEUR, Mr. SCHROEDER, Mr. SHANNON, Mr. SHIDWAY, Mr. SPELLMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SYMONS, Mr. SYMERS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. VAN DIJK, Mr. VOLKMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WRH, and Mr. WYATT).

H.R. 5499. A bill to establish a commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order No. 9066, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5500. A bill for the relief of Maximo Mutud Lagada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (by request):

H.R. 5501. A bill for the relief of Mirza Arquila, Griselda Arquila, Brenda Arquila, and Clarisa Arquila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5502. A bill for the relief of Lagrimas Martinez and Bult Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H.R. 5503. A bill for the relief of Matilda Ann D'Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, the following sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

Mr. H.R. 40: Mr. MCLEROY.

H.R. 182: Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 262: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. RUSSO.

Mr. H.R. 999: Mr. PATTERSON.

H.R. 997: Mr. BELLERSON, Mr. BONDI of Michigan, Mr. JOHN BURTON, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COLES, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DANNEFELT, Mr. DELDUM, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORMAN, Mr. DUNGAN of Oregon, Mr. EBER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. FAIR, Mr. FASCH, Mr. FEDER, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLOYD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORSYTHE of Michigan, Mr. FOX, Mr. GIPSON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HETTEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUTCHESON, Mr. JACOB, Mr. JENKINS of California, Mr. KASTNER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOOPFEL, Mr. KOSTEMBERG, Mr. LEATY of Texas, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. LOWRY, Mr. MURREN, Mr. MACROUS, Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCMKILSKY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOORE of California, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PARSHAYAN, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PITCHER, Mr. RAB fuss, Mr. RANGER, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROUSE, Mr. ROYAL, Mr. ROYER, Mr. SAITO, Mr. SCHEUR, Mr. SCHROEDER, Mr. SHANNON, Mr. SHIDWAY, Mr. SPELLMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SYMONS, Mr. SYMERS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. VAN DIJK, Mr. VOLKMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WRH, and Mr. WYATT.

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H.R. 5502. A bill for the relief of Lagrimas Martinez and Bult Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H.R. 5503. A bill for the relief of Matilda Ann D'Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Staffing (Professional - Total probably 5-7)

Staff Director - qualifications - one who has Congressional or administrative experience in the field of investigations.

Deputy Staff Director - qualifications - experience working with subject matter area.

Legal Counsel - qualifications - lawyer with constitutional background, etc.

Professional Staff Researchers/Assistants (possibly 2)

Special Note

• Probably a special consulting contract will be made with the subject communities for specific research. e.g. Aleuts, Japanese Americans, etc.,

Commission Hearing Schedule

• Start hearings sometime in summer.

• How many hearings?

Possibly 3 on the West Coast.
San Francisco (Los Angeles) or both
Seattle
Anchorage
Also 2 others
Chicago
Washington, D.C.

Other points -

• President may decide to reappoint new members to the Commission. Removing - Carter's appointments (Bernstein, Flemming, Marutani).

• Reappointment of Commission could delay hearing dates.

• Life of Commission may need to be extended due to inability to complete its work by February, 1982.

• Appropriation for the Commission may have to be increased to amount authorized ($1,500,000). Presently appropriated ($1,000,000).
On August 2, 1979, S. 1647 was introduced in the United States Senate, and on September 28, 1979, HR 5499 was introduced in the United States House of Representatives. The bills, which are entitled the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act," are identical and seek to establish a Presidential Commission to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and its impact on Japanese Americans and permanent resident Japanese, as well as on other American citizens. In addition, the Commission would recommend appropriate remedies to Congress as a result of the evacuation/internment investigation.

On March 18, 1980, S. 1647 was placed before a hearing of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and reported out of the Senate Committee on May 8, 1980 by an 11-0 vote. On May 22, 1980, S. 1647 was presented on the Senate floor and approved by unanimous consent.

The House bill, HR 5499, was heard by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations on June 2, 1980. Subsequently, on June 9, 1980, the House bill was reported out of the Subcommittee by a 7-0 vote and was referred to the full Committee on the Judiciary. On June 24, 1980, the Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 16-0, reported HR 5499 to the floor of the House of Representatives.

On July 21, 1980, HR 5499 was presented on the House floor and was approved by a vote of 279-109. Because there were minor differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill, HR 5499 was referred to the full Senate for approval, which was given on July 24, 1980. The Commission bill has thus been accepted and approved by the United States Congress.

On July 31, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317, thereby establishing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
The JACL was the chief proponent in the establishment of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The JACL views the work of the Commission important for the following reasons:

The Commission was the first and most likely the last, official federal review into the facts and circumstances surrounding the internment of Americans and persons of Japanese and Aleutian ancestry.

The basic issue related to the government's legal abrogation of constitutional rights of civilians needs to be addressed.

The military's role in the decision making process of domestic affairs must be critically reviewed.

The impact of Executive Order 9066 upon the lives of the individuals and the communities must be examined and adequate compensation must be granted.

This tragic chapter in our American history should be told to the general public.

An extensive and thorough report by the Commission, with a full revelation of facts, will serve as a foundation for safeguards against future abuse of constitutional rights.

THE CREATION:

The Commission was created by the 96th Congress and signed into law July 1980 by President Jimmy Carter as Public Law 96-317.

THE PURPOSE:

Its purpose is to inquire into the facts and circumstances that led to the issuance of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942.

E.O. 9066 resulted in the military removal, relocation and detention of over 120,000 American citizens and persons of Japanese ancestry and Aleutian ancestry without formal charges placed against any of those affected and without regard to the constitutional guarantee of due process.
THE INTENT:

To compile facts and statistics, conduct public hearings, research government and civilian documents and testimony, review legal arguments and analysis to determine the impact of the government's actions on the evacuees.

To report back to the U.S. Congress its findings and recommendations regarding appropriate remedies to those victims of E.O. 9066 and related governmental actions.

THE COMMISSIONERS:

A nine member Commission was appointed: Three selected by the Senate; three by the House; and three by the President. The Commissioners are:

Joan Z. Bernstein, Chair  
Congressman Daniel Lundgren, Vice-Chair  
Father Robert Drinan  
Justice Arthur Goldberg  
Judge William Marutani  
 Senator Edward W. Brookes  
 Dr. Arthur S. Flemming  
 Father S.V. Gromoff  
 Senator Hugh B. Mitchell

THE WORK:

The first public hearing was held May 1981, in Washington, D.C. and subsequent hearings in the following cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Unalaska, Chicago, New York, Boston and again closing in Washington, D.C. In all, over 750 witnesses testified before the Commission.

THE REPORT: PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED:

In February 22, 1983, the Commission issued its fact finding report titled, Personal Justice Denied. The 467 page report incorporates personal testimonies, archival research materials and legal opinions documenting the Japanese American experience and the decisions to remove and detain by the United States government during World War II. The Commission concluded that:

The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

On June 16, 1983, the recommendations to the Administration and the United States Congress were presented by the Commission. In issuing their recommendations the Commission stated, "Nations that forget or ignore injustices are more likely to repeat them." The recommendations for remedies include:
1. An official apology signed by the president which recognizes that a grave injustice was done.

2. Presidential pardons be granted to those who were convicted violating military and evacuation orders.

3. The establishment of an educational and humanitarian foundation so that the events of 1942 to 1946 will be remembered.

4. Individual compensation of $20,000 dollars to those surviving persons who were excluded from their homes pursuant to Executive Order 9066.

The JACL, in a statement to the press, commended the Commission for presenting substantial "Final Recommendations" to the Administration and U.S. Congress issued June 16, 1983.

"We are extremely pleased that the Commission has seen fit to recommend individual monetary compensation in symbolic recognition of the personal suffering loyal Americans were forced to experience as a result of the government's actions. Furthermore, we are pleased that the Commission has also recommended the establishment of a fund to be used for public educational and humanitarian purposes as a memorial to one of the bleakest episodes in this nation's history."

On July 8 and 9, 1983, the JACL National Committee for Redress and JACL National Board met to discuss the Commission Recommendations. On July 9th, the National Board unanimously agreed to adopt the CWRIC recommendations and issued the following statements:

"Although the National JACL guidelines have not been fully met, nevertheless, the National JACL unanimously endorses and supports the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) issued on June 16, 1983, in Washington, D.C., and urges that legislation be drafted and submitted to Congress in conformity with and to carry out such recommendations."

On October 6, 1983, House Majority Leader James Wright (D-TX) introduced HR4110, the Civil Liberties Act of 1983. HR4110, based upon the Commission's recommendations, was introduced with 72 co-sponsors, with principal support from: Thomas Foley (D-WA), Gillis Long (D-LA), Peter Rodino (D-NJ), Norman Mineta (D-CA), Robert Matsui (D-CA), and Mike Lowry (D-WA).

On November 17, 1983, S.2116, a bill to accept the findings and implement the recommendation of the Commission was introduced by Senator Spark Matsunaga in the U.S. Senate.
1979-80 -- 96TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

H.R. 5499 - Bill to establish a commission to study the effects and circumstances surrounding the World War II incarceration stemming from Executive Order 9066 of 1942

Hearings: (S.1647/H.R.5499) held by U.S. Senate committee chaired by Senator Henry Jackson on March 18, 1980

Passed on July 21, 1980 by a vote of 279-109, with 45 not voting.

Signed into Law by President Jimmy Carter on July 31, 1980

Appropriations of $100 million granted for work of Commission on December 16, 1980.

Redress Bill-Introduced by Representative Mike Lowry (D-WA) on November 28, 1979 -- Japanese American redress bill introduced, to pay $15,000 plus $15 per day of incarceration.

1981-82 -- 97TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

Redress Bill-Introduced by Marvyn Dymally (D-CA) on December 1, 1982

1983-84 -- 98TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

Speaker of the House: Tip O'Neill (D-MA)
House Minority Leader: Robert Michel (R-IL)

H.R. 4110 - Introduced by James Wright (D-TX) with 74 cosponsors on October 6, 1983 (1st Session).

Hearings: June 27, 1984 & September 12, 1984 before Chairman Sam B. Hall (D-TX); Thomas N. Kindness (R-OH), Ranking Minority Member of Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law (2nd Session).

(Among those testifying were: Representatives Robert Matsui and Norman Mineta; others testifying included: Kiki M. Fumihiko, William Kochiyama, Harry Kubo, Mike Masaoka, Bert Nakano, Ben Ohama, Floyd Shimomura, John Tateishi, and Min Yasui)

At the end of the 98th Congress, there were 107 cosponsors (including the Prime Sponsor and delegates).

1985-86 -- 99TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

Speaker of the House: Tip O'Neill (D-MA)
House Minority Leader: Robert Michel (R-IL)
H.R. 442 - Introduced by James Wright (D-TX) with 99 cosponsors on January 3, 1985 (1st Session).

Hearings: April 28, 1986 and July 23, 1986 before Dan Glickman (D-KS) Chair; Thomas Kindness (R-OH) Ranking Minority Member of Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law (2nd Session). (Among those testifying were: Representatives Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, Senator Spark Matsunaga; others testifying included: Setsuko Matsunaga Nishi, Frank Sato, Min Yasui, Grayce Uyehara, Mike Masaoka, Mary Tsukamoto, Yoshiye Togasaki, Robert Moteki, Philip Tajitsu Nash, C. Tim Gojio, William Hohri, and Miyo Morikawa Hayashi)

At the end of the 99th Congress, there were 144 cosponsors including the Prime Sponsor and delegates.

1987-88 -- 100TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

Speaker of the House: James Wright (D-TX)
House Minority Leader: Robert Michel (R-IL)

H.R. 442 - Title - The Civil Liberties Act of 1987

Introduced by House Majority Leader Thomas Foley (D-WA) with 125 cosponsors on January 6, 1987 (1st Session). There were 167 cosponsors at time of floor vote.

Hearings: April 29, 1987 before Barney Frank (D-MA) Chairman; E. Clay Shaw (R-FL) Ranking Minority Member of Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law (1st Session). (Among those testifying were: Representatives Norm Mineta, Robert Matsui, and Patricia Seiki; others testifying included: Harry Kajihara, Grayce Uyehara, and Mike Masaoka)

Reported out and passed to full committee on May 13, 1987.

Judiciary Committee Mark-Up - Approved on June 17, 1987 by a final vote of 28-6.
Peter Rodino (D-NJ) Chairman; Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R-NY) Ranking Minority Member.
Representative Dan Lungren (R-CA) introduced an amendment to delete the $20,000 individual payment portion. This amendment failed.

During floor discussion, there was also dispute over wording in the "Findings and Purposes" section of the bill. Some congresspersons did not want to include wording which was the same as or similar to the wording in the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) report, that the incarceration decision was due to "racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

Barney Frank proposed that the wording include that the incarceration "resulted in part from racial prejudice and war hysteria." This amendment passed by a voice vote.
Also adopted by voice vote were the following: (1) that payments would not be taxed by the Internal Revenue Service, and (2) that payments will "be in full satisfaction of any claim of such individual against the United States arising out of acts done to the individual."

Major Provisions - see "Major Provisions" section of the United States Senate "History of Redress Legislation."

Floor Vote - Passed on September 17, 1987. Final vote: 243-141
Representative Lungren introduced his first amendment which changed the language in the "Statement of Congress". As a result, the language of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was restored to include "failure of political leadership" as one of the motivating factors for incarceration (along with racial prejudice and wartime hysteria). This Commission language was restored by agreement.

Representative Lungren also introduced an amendment to eliminate individual compensation. The amendment failed 162-237.

Another amendment was introduced by Representative Norman Shumway (R-CA), which included a "formula" approach to individual compensation (the longer the incarceration period, the greater the compensation). This amendment failed by voice vote.

This conference report included the following three titles:

Title I: "United States Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Resident Japanese Aliens"

Title II: "Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution"

Title III: "Territory or Property Claim Against United States"

1979-80 -- 96TH SESSION OF CONGRESS

S. 1647 - Bill to establish a commission to study the effects and circumstances surrounding the World War II incarceration stemming from Executive Order 9066 of 1942

Introduced by Senators Inouye, Matsunaga, Hayakawa, Cranston, Church and McClure on August 2, 1989

Hearings: held on March 18, 1980 by U.S. Senate committee chaired by Senator Henry Jackson

Final Vote passed on July 27, 1980

Signed into Law by President James Earl Carter on July 31, 1980.

Appropriations of $100 million granted for Commission on December 16, 1980.

1983-84 -- 98TH SESSION OF CONGRESS

Senate Majority Leader: Howard Baker (R-TN)
Senate Minority Leader: Robert Byrd (D-W.VA)

S. 2116 - Introduced by Spark Matsunaga (D-HI) with 13 cosponsors on November 17, 1983 (1st Session).

Hearings: August 16, 1984 in Los Angeles before Chairman Ted Stevens (R-AK); Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Ranking Minority Member of Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services (2nd Session). (Among those giving testimony was John Tateishi)

At the end of the 98th Congress, there were 20 cosponsors (including the Prime Sponsor).

1985-86 -- 99TH SESSION OF CONGRESS

Senate Majority Leader: Robert Dole (R-KS)
Senate Minority Leader: Robert Byrd (D-W.VA)


Hearings: None. Bill remained in the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services, Ted Stevens (R-AK) Chair; Albert Gore, Jr. (D-TN) Ranking Minority Member.
At the end of the 99th Congress there were 29 cosponsors including the Prime Sponsor.

1987-88 -- 100TH SESSION OF CONGRESS:

Senate Majority Leader: Robert Byrd (D-WV)
Senate Minority Leader: Robert Dole (R-KS)

S. 1009 - Title - A Bill to Accept the Finding and Implement the Recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Introduced by Spark Matsunaga (D-HI) with 71 cosponsors on April 10, 1987 (1st Session).
There were 76 cosponsors through August 1987.

Major Provisions -
1. Provides recognition of the injustice done to both citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, and an apology on behalf of the Nation.

2. Requests the President to offer pardons to those convicted of the violation of Executive Order 9066 or any other Executive Order.

3. Calls for review of applications for restitution of federal positions, status, or entitlement lost during the evacuation with full consideration given to the findings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

4. Establishes a Trust Fund within the U.S. Treasury, authorizes appropriations of $1.3 billion (Senate) and $1.25 billion (House) for the Fund, requires the Attorney General to pay $20,000 from the Fund to each surviving internee and establishes a Civil Liberties Public Education Fund to sponsor research and educational activities on the internment.

Under the Senate version of the bill, the "eligible individual" is one who is "living". The House Bill, on the other hand, states that the "eligible individual" is one which "is living on the date of the enactment of this Act".

5. The Senate bill includes $500 million for Aleuts as individual compensation and for community property loss and damage. These provisions account for the $500 million difference between the House and Senate bills.

Hearing - Held on June 17, 1987 before David Pryor (D-AR) Chairman; Ted Stevens (R-AK) Ranking Minority Member of Governmental Affairs Subcommittee for Federal Service, Post Office and Civil Service (1st Session). Reported out of Subcommittee to full Committee June, 1987. (Among those giving testimony were: Senators Spark Matsunaga and
Daniel Inouye; others testifying included: William Hohri, Harry Kajihara, Mike Masaoka, Grayce Uyehara.)

Committee Mark-Up - Approved on August 4, 1987 by 9-0 voice vote, John Glenn (D-OH) Chairman; William V. Roth, Jr. (R-DE) Ranking Minority Member of the Governmental Affairs Committee. During mark-up, William Roth introduced an amendment which called for payments to be stretched out over five years. This meant that the $1.3 billion would be allocated according to the following schedule: $500 million in 1989, $400 million in 1990, $200 million in 1991, $100 million in 1992, and $100 million in 1993. This schedule remained intact when the Senate passed the bill. Also included is a provision which calls for individual payments to be made in order of date of birth, with the oldest individuals receiving payment first.

Floor Vote - S. 1009 came to the Senate floor on April 19, and continued on April 20, 1988. The bill passed on April 20, 1988 by a vote of 69-27, with 4 not voting. The bill was renamed H.R. 442.

During debate on the bill, Senator Chic Hecht (R-NV) submitted an amendment "to remove the authorization of appropriations and other funding, disbursement and expenditures provisions", with the purpose of eliminating monetary compensation. This amendment was tabled by a vote of 67 to 30.

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) introduced an amendment "to provide that no funds may be appropriated in any year in which there will be a budget deficit." This amendment was also tabled (passed 61-35).

Another amendment, submitted by Senator Helms, "to require the Government of Japan to compensate the families of the men and women killed as a result of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, before any awards are paid out under the Act" was also tabled by an overwhelming 91 to 4.

One amendment which was accepted by Senator Matsunaga was presented by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT). This amendment changes Section 206 of the bill, which called for a nine member Board of Directors charged with disbursement from the trust fund responsibilities. The original Section specified that five of the nine members would be persons of Japanese ancestry. With Hatch's amendment, this requirement was stricken.

Conference Report Vote - Passed by voice vote on July 27, 1988. The titles of the legislation are as listed in "History of Redress Legislation -- U.S. House of Representatives"