ENTITLEMENT:
Inouye Masterminds a $1.25 Billion Redress Package
Entitlement

The word sounds dry and coldly legalistic. It fails to conjure up either drum rolls or fanfare of trumpets. But perhaps it should.

Entitlement first emerged from the U.S. Senate appropriations subcommittee on September 12. Initiated by Hawaii Sen. Dan Inouye, senior Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, the entitlement provision was actually passed as an amendment to the 1990 authorization bill for the departments of State, Justice and Commerce.

It's difficult to play to mixed reviews across the country. Inouye has been anxiously waiting to see how much money would be allocated for next year, focused largely on the issue of entitlement. Inouye correctly pointed out that funding for FY 1990 (see Dialogue, page 2). For the most part, entitlement was lost in the uproar.

"Traitors!" shouted one angry Californian. "They're the ones who should be turned in on concentration camps!"

But entitlement slowly began to pick up support, especially after it was passed by the full Senate on September 29. By then, a working appropriations package had been prepared. Appropriations for next year, focused largely on the departments of State, Justice and Commerce.

"They're the ones who should be turned in on concentration camps!"

But entitlement slowly began to pick up support, especially after it was passed by the full Senate on September 29. "Very few people thought it was feasible," Inouye explained. "And, when you come down to it, (those needs) are more important to my colleagues than the payment of redress. It may seem cruel, but those are the facts of life," said Inouye frankly.

How does one take a somewhat controversial, oft-threatened entitlement program and elevate it into an entitlement program? "Well, when I approached the chairman of the appropriations committee (Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C.) regarding this idea, he was not inclined to support it," Inouye admitted. "He was not for redress to begin with. But, after some discussion, he agreed to support it. But he told me at the time, 'Dan, I hope you won't ask for any funds for redress. I agreed not to press for funding this year,'" said Inouye.

Inouye knew that not providing any funds for redress would elicit some criticism, but such promises are part of the political process. And he knew that entitlement was worth the trade-off.

"Of course the reason that this year some of the old folks will die, and they will not have the good feeling of receiving their redress payments. But in the decades following the war, many others have preceded them. By making it into an entitlement program, we will be assured to pay off everyone in three years... Otherwise, it might take 50 years—$20 million one year, $10 million the next, $50 million, $100 million. It goes on and on and on.

Each year, we would have to reconcile the same battle over and over again."

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There is no assuming how much, if any, it would receive. If times are bad, redress would be hard pressed to receive anything. "This year's San Francisco earthquake and Hurricane Hugo, for example, require unanticipated expenditures," he explained. "And, when you come down to it, (those needs) are more important to my colleagues than the payment of redress. It may seem cruel, but those are the facts of life," said Inouye frankly.

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Still, entitlement seemed too much to ask for. "Very few people thought it was feasible," Inouye admits. "I thought it was feasible. It was inherent in the language of the law. (You are filing a claim against the federal government)." he said.

And, he added, "In a lot of ways it is easier to authorize it than it is to appropriate, for if you are appropriating, you have to put money where your mouth is."

Still, Inouye's amendment drew predictable fire from conservative Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) when it reached the Senate floor on September 29. Helms raised the legal objection that new entitlement programs could be created for a given year until the budget for that year has been approved. Sen. Hollings responded to Helms' objection by saying senators to waive the provision, as allowed by the Budget Act.

Inouye then rose to respond with a powerful personal appeal, which was immediately followed by an avalanche of personal testimony by fellow senators in support of Inouye and entitlement.

Noting first that his own participation in the redress debates thus far "has been rather minimal," Inouye proceeded to tell the chamber, "I believe the time has come for me to tell my colleagues what has been in my heart for all these many years."

Inouye explained how first learned about the internment camps from Mainland Japanese American soldiers with whom he served as a member of the 442nd RCT. Almost reluctantly, Inouye said, the Mainland nisei told of how they had volunteered from behind barbed wire enclosures, and how their families had been forced to give up personal property as well as their constitutional rights. Most of the young men still had families detained in the camps when they went off to fight for their country. He recounted their unsung heroism in battle.

"Mr. President, I have oftentimes asked myself the question: 'Would I have volunteered under these circumstances? In all honesty, I cannot give you a forthright answer,' Inouye admitted.

Inouye also cited precedence for direct payment of redress. In 1980, $10,000 was awarded to each of 1,318 anti-Vietnam War demonstrators who were found to have been wrongly jailed for one weekend, he reminded them. "They spent two days and one night and we paid $10,000—no fuss." In 1986, American hostages were compensated $22,000. "We were not the ones who incarcerated these hostages, but we felt that they were entitled to $22,000. Mr. President, the internment of most of the families of those with whom I served in combat was for over three years..."

Following Inouye's stirring floor speech, Sen. Warren Rudman (R-N.H.) rose in support, calling the internment of Japanese Americans "probably the darkest day in terms of the treatment of citizens of this country since the days of slavery."

Then, the co-architect of the Gramm-Rudman Act said, "Mr. President, there is a time when one whose name is part of the Deficit Control Act of 1985 believes the Budget Act ought to be waived, and this is one of those times."

Continued on page 3
THE HAWAII HERALD
Friday, November 3, 1989

DIALOGUE/ARNOLD T. HIURA

CLOUT ON CAPITOL HILL

"The team was in the huddle, the captain lowered his head, they all got together and said, 'Let's make this work.' We've gotta fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT!'"

The team was the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on日本 American Claims, and the home team was the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the same subject. The spotlight was on the Senate, and the home team was in trouble. Its offense, which had played valiantly, was brought out of commission by the Senate's inability to pass legislation, with seconds left on the clock, the coach hands the ball to his star quarterback, who had no leads and no weapons in his arsenal. The Senate had let the House down. The spotlight was on the Senate and the Senate was in trouble.

We're gonna fight! We're gonna fight, we're gonna fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT! We're gonna fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT! We're gonna fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT! We're gonna fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT! We're gonna fight! We don't wanna get riled up; we gotta fight, we're gonna fight, Fight, FIGHT!

"We're angered and disappointed," said Alan Nishio, co-chair of the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR) when he learned that the original Senate subcommittee report, with no appropriations allocated for 1990, was made public on November 2. "It's a sad day for all of us regarding the appropriations process," Nishio said.

"Regarding entitlement," added Nishio, "even since the redress bill was enacted, we have called upon the Senate Appropriations to appropriate funds for 1990, and not until everyone was paid. If the entitlement proposal passes, it would ensure exactly that, although it would not go into effect until over two years after the bill was enacted."

"Inouye showed them who's the best politician of the bunch. He kicked Jesse Helms' butt..."

"He kicked Jesse Helms' butt. He showed them he's the real shogun—the complete, consummate politician."

Sen. Daniel Inouye had remained largely on the sidelines during much of the long and difficult battle for reparations. In the Senate, Hawaii Sen. Spark Matsunaga has engineered the passage of legislation that eventually became the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. In the House, Reps. Nittori, Nishio, Miwa and Shiroishi of California, along with Hawaii Reps. Pat Saiki and Dan Akaka, had worked hard for its passage.

Inouye was not one to be caught off guard by the political analyst rhythmically. "He gave no signals as to what he planned. It was pure, old-fashioned, plain-vanilla politics, working behind the scenes. In the meantime, things were looking more and more difficult. People were worried, wondering what was going on. They wondered if Dan was going to let them down," he said.

"But then, in the 11th hour, he stole the spotlight from everyone. It was really quite theatrical, quite spectacular. The timing could not have been better."

And perhaps it was Inouye's quiet yet spectacular strategy that left other players feeling a bit put out.

"But there will be no money appropriated for another year," came a few disgruntled replies. "This year, it's the war on drugs, and next year who knows? Meanwhile, Gramm-Rudman mandates a zero deficit by 1992. Without entitlement, there is nothing but heartbreak down the road," commented Grant Ujifusa, JACL-LEC strategy chair. The original bill carried with it a 10-year authorization period, but payments were to be made "subject to the availability of appropriated monies.",

And now that Inouye has brought entitlement this far, critics say he shouldn't have sacrificed funding for 1990. But, Inouye explained in a telephone interview with the Herald from his Washington, D.C. office, in convincing the co-sen of the Senate appropriations subcommittee to support entitlement, he had to agree not to go for funding this year. Would the senator's critics have sold the greater promise of entitlement for $50 million this year?

NCCRR's Nishio also believes that he's sure by his group on Congress to approve the above $50 million. "The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee has voted to support entitlement. Our 'redress march and rally: August of over 1,000 people, our lobbying delegation to Washington in June and September and the more than 30,000 letters we have sent out."
Rudman was followed by Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), who said, "I consider it a privilege to serve in this body with Sen. Inouye, whose heroism in World War II is legendary, and really whose heroism in this Congress is also legendary. His activities are characteristic of the contribution of his people."

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) followed, calling Hawaii Congressmen Inouye and Matsunaga "equal to the two most revered senators in the U.S. Senate." Referring to negative mail he had received from his home district, Burrumpers said, "In the future, when I get mail from my constituents on this issue, I intend to have copies of Sen. Inouye's speech printed and say, 'Enclosed is the reason I voted as I did.'"

Sen. Joe Biden (D-Del.) also lauded Sen. Inouye and Matsunaga, saying, "Most important, it seems to me that in the future we will have learned from our lesson and we will never repeat what was done; it will not be repeated to Japanese Americans or Asian Americans. It may be repeated in a way that deals with other ethnic Americans if we fail to acknowledge it now."

Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) told of how his mother, who is Italian, was once mistakenly arrested and interned because of the actions of aliens. "We will either offer false promise, and false hope, or we will change this method of funding to an entitlement," he insisted.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) spoke of his good friend, a young Japanese American boy who had been interned. After the war, he lived a "normal American life," Bradley said. He was an A student, a great football player, and was active in his church. He eventually wrote a book, and one night appeared on a television talk show, where he described his experiences in the camp. When the phone calls came in, Bradley reported, they asked: "Why don't you go back to Japan?" You folks bombed Pearl Harbor."

It was a very revealing experience for Bradley. "I believe in patriotism," Bradley said. "But patriotism has also given rise to mistakes. And I believe that when we have made mistakes, that patriotism is in particular admitting those mistakes, especially those that infringe upon individual liberty. If we do stand for anything in this country, we ought to stand for that."

Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) talked about his father, who was a Lutheran minister in Oregon who stood up for the rights of Japanese Americans during the war. Simon and his brother were shunned by his friends because of the actions of his father. "I would love to tell this body that I stood up for my father. He had explained to my brother and me why he had done it. I regret to say I was embarrassed; I wished my father had not done it. But now when I look back it is one of the things I am proudest of my father for." Sen. Spark Matsunaga added, "Prompt funding of the Civil Liberties Act is crucial because 200 former internees are dying every month—2,400 a year. If Congress fails to keep the promise it made in 1988, many internees now aged 70 to 106 will never see the official national apology and token compensation provided under our bill."

Inouye: "It was all one-to-one... There were a lot of chits involved."

Others followed, including Sen. Wirth of Colorado. He noted that his state was the site of the internment camp at Amache. "Colorado's courageous governor, Ralph Carr, risked public condemnation by opposing the internment as a gross violation by the federal government of constitutional rights. Although Gov. Carr's political career ended with his principled stand, his memory as a champion of civil rights is revered in Colorado today."

After a final argument against the measure was heard from Helms, Healdings called for the vote—a resounding 74 for, 22 against.

"I was surprised, and very pleased at the margin of victory in the Senate," admitted Inouye. "I thought that we would get a comfortable margin, about 60 or more."

But Inouye knew all along that he had the votes. He had earlier communicated with all of his fellow senators; he had lobbed them hard. "It was all one-to-one," explains Inouye, glossing over the kind of friendships, experience and hard-nose bargaining that must have been required to garner the commitments he needed.

"There were a lot of chits involved," he acknowledged—matter-of-factly.

At the time of this interview, Inouye was confident that the measure would pass both houses of Congress and go on to President Bush for his signature. "And then," Inouye concluded, "I hope that he will sign it."

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**Embarrassment by the federal government of constitutional rights. Although Gov. Carr's political career ended with his principled stand, his memory as a champion of civil rights is revered in Colorado today.**

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1994

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES POTENTIAL ELIGIBILITY OF JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO LIVED IN PHOENIX AREA FOR REDRESS PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Fifty six Japanese Americans whose business and personal activities in the Phoenix area were restricted during World War II may be potentially eligible for redress payments under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, the U.S. Department of Justice announced today.

After reviewing the cases of these claimants, the Civil Rights Division's Office of Redress Administration (ORA) concluded that those persons who lived around Phoenix may be eligible as a result of a mandatory exclusion program implemented in southern Arizona. Military proclamations created a restricted zone in the southern part of Arizona, as well as areas in the west coast.

Although persons living in the northern half of Arizona were not evacuated or interned, ORA determined that a termination of significant pre-existing and on-going business and personal activities in their daily lives in the exclusion zone amounted to losses of liberty or property. Specifically, these claimants

(MORE)
suffered deprivations in business and personal activities, such as transfers to other schools, or substantial disruption of business or working arrangements, which might make them entitled to payments under the law.

"I am very pleased that we were able to come to a positive resolution on these cases," said Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Deval L. Patrick. "Perhaps it will finally bring an end to this difficult chapter of American history for the former residents of Arizona."

In the next few weeks, ORA will be sending letters to these claimants requesting that they submit documentation which tends to corroborate their claims. Documents, such as school records, property or business tax records, etc., will assist ORA in expediting these claims. If an individual has not included supporting documentation, then he or she should forward any supporting documentation to ORA as soon as possible. If ORA requires additional information, ORA will contact the claimant shortly. ORA will also require documentation, including proof of their identities and current addresses, prior to payment. If the proper documentation is submitted on a timely basis, ORA expects to pay these individuals in October 1994.

Since 1988 ORA has paid approximately $1.59 billion dollars to 79,433 Japanese Americans under the Civil Liberties Act.

# # #

94-436
Fax Transmittal Sheet

Date: 8-6-94

To: Name: OFFICE OF REDRESS CONTACTS
Org. ________________________________
Fax ________________________________
Ofc. ________________________________

From: Name: LISA VICKERS
Org. ORA ________________________________
Fax (202) 219-9314
Ofc. (202) 208-3072

Subject: REMAIL OF PRESS RELEASE REGARDING POTENTIAL ELIGIBILITY OF PHOENIX AREA RESIDENTS

NOTE: THERE WAS A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR ON THE LAST LINE -- ONLY 79,343 CLAIMANTS HAVE BEEN PAID
(AND NOT 79,943)

[Diagram of scales and gavel]

[Signature] pages transmitted (including cover sheet).
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1993

OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION SEeks
RESPONSES FROM POTENTIAL REDRESS RECIPIENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Department of Justice today announced that the Office of Redress Administration (ORA) is initiating an effort to contact approximately 900 individuals who have not responded to ORA’s request for documentation.

ORA has sent letters to these individuals requesting documentation that is essential to processing their redress case and verifying them as eligible for a redress payment. Many of these individuals have not responded in over six months.

"It is crucial that anyone who has received ORA's letter requesting proof of current address and birth, respond immediately, so that we can verify the case," said Paul Suddes, Administrator for ORA. "Our goal is to ready all of the remaining cases for payment by April 30 so they can be paid in October 1993."

ORA will also be sending a list of persons who have outstanding cases to members of the Japanese American community in various cities, in an attempt to locate and contact (MORE)
"no-response" cases and obtain information about their whereabouts from family, friends, or the community.

For assistance on responding to ORA's letter and request for documentation, potential recipients are encouraged to call ORA's Help Line at (202) 219-6900, or (202) 219-4710, Telephone Device for the Deaf. The Help Line operates Monday through Friday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm, Eastern Standard Time.

# # # #

93-44
To: Name: Marie Blanco  
Organization: Office of Sen. Inouye  
FAX Phone#: 224-6747  
Office Phone#: 224-3934  

From: Name: Merle Surosky  
Organization: Office of Redress Administration  
Fax Phone#: (202) 514-1783  
Office Phone#: (202) 514-3257  

SUBJECT:  


Number of pages transmitted (including this sheet) 3  
(max. trans. 30 sheets)  

smc 5/27/88
The editorial titled "Reparations sold short" (May 28) is loaded with so much false and misleading information. The Advertiser owes it to its readers to at least permit them to look at the other side of the reparations issue even if it doesn't agree with it.

The provable fact is there were absolutely no Japanese Americans, loyal to America, unjustly detained in World War II. The only Japanese Americans "detained" were over 5,000 who renounced their American citizenship and asked to be repatriated to Japan, ostensibly so they could fight against America.

There were several thousand other J.A.s detained who refused to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to America and renounce their loyalty to Japan.

The 10 relocation centers, established at American taxpayers' expense to provide a safe haven in a hostile world for J.A.s and their families, were not detention camps.

Former Sen. S.I. Hayakawa sent a letter to Congress stating: "The centers had the highest live birth rate and lowest death rate in wartime U.S.A., and each had facilities of a small town and enjoyed capped and gowned graduations, bands, and uniformed sports teams.... The only "atrocities" in the centers were committed by those loyal to the emperor against residents who were pro-American."

In 1943 and 1944, the U.S. Supreme Court found that neither in fact nor by law were loyal American Japanese required to go from an assembly center to a relocation center and many thousands did not. Furthermore, over 25,000 persons of Japanese descent residing elsewhere throughout the U.S.A. (both citizen and enemy alien), were unaffected by the exclusion order.

Congress should refrain from appropriating any funds for Public Law 100-383 until Mr. Arthur Jacobs' suit (challenging the law) is resolved. This could take as long as two years.

ROBERT A. STEWART
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Johnston. The amendment (No. 986) was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUDMAN. I move to lay that amendment on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 41, LINES 4 THROUGH 10

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the excepted committee amendment on page 41, lines 4 through 10.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS].

EXCEPTED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON PAGE 41, LINES 4 THROUGH 10

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the first excepted committee amendment on page 41, lines 4 through 10 be agreed to.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none.

The first committee amendment that was excepted is laid aside temporarily and the Senate will proceed to the second committee amendment, which is excepted.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on a personal basis, I am reluctant to do what I am about to do because of my great affection for Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga. But thinking of the American people, and this business of creating one new entitlement after another, compels me to raise a point of order against the pending amendment. I am not sure how many Americans understand what happened in April of last year when the Senate passed the authorization to pay $20,000 to each Japanese American who was relocated or interned during World War II, in accordance with a law passed in August of 1984 which was added to the bill before President Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066.

Before the Senate passed the bill, an amendment was added in committee specifically to make payments under the bill subject to the availability of appropriations, that is, to make them discretionary funds rather than to create a new entitlement.

As a matter of fact, I recall Senator Glenn made the point on the floor, he said:

"Titles II and III of the bill do not create new entitlement funds. Rather, the bill directs that the authority to enter into contracts and make payments under titles II and III is subject to the availability of appropriations."

As great an affection as we all have for our two distinguished Senators from Hawaii, I do not believe many Senators would have voted as they did in April 1988 if they had been aware that they were in the process of creating a new entitlement.

I will not go into a long speech, because I know it is Friday. But suffice it to say that Russell Long's 38 years in the U.S. Senate were some of the most illustrious ever spent by anybody ever to grace this body. He served our State well. He served the Nation well. We all miss him and are delighted still with his company because he is in the area frequently. This is an appropriate honor for him, Mr. President.

I wish to emphasize that he did not come up with this idea. We did. I called him this morning and said we were going to do this. He said, "Well, Bennett, that is awfully nice, but I didn't ask for this and I am a little bit embarrassed about it." I said, "Well, Russell, I think it is something we ought to do."

Mr. President, I know my colleagues will want to do this, as well, and I commend it to the body.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the real story of their service could not be more highlighted than that service I have had with the distinguished former Senator, Russell Long, of Louisiana.

The heart of the matter is, when I first came to this body, I went to him and asked for the John C. Calhoun desk. He said, "My mama had this desk and so did my daddy." I said, "Excuse me, I didn't know anyone had served in the United States whose mother and father had served in the U.S. Senate."

He came over to me as a friend when he was going to leave, and he said: "I remembered you. I told the Sergeant at Arms to move it over right quick like." And I have it today.

That is the kind of friend I had in Russell Long.

Mr. President, we are delighted to accept this amendment. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Bazark].

Mr. BREAUX. Thank you, Mr. President, I am delighted to now know for the first time when Russell's desk went. I was delighted to find out where it went. I was looking for it. I am delighted to know the chairman of the Committee received the desk before I got here. I am delighted to join with my colleague, the senior Senator from Louisiana, in cosponsoring this amendment.

The reason Russell Long will be why people remember him. The Tax Code and so many things he contributed to this institution and this country will be the works of this century. We didn't know him by so that is very appropriate.

How appropriate it is that this Federal building in his home town is also going to be named in his honor, and I enthusiastically endorse it.

Mr. DODD. I am pleased to add as cosponsor and join with my colleagues from Louisiana and South Carolina.

Mr. President, I am pleased and honored to cosponsor this amendment naming the new Federal Courthouse in Baton Rouge after our distinguished former colleague, Senator Russell B. Long.

This is a fitting tribute to a remarkable man. It will come as no surprise when I share with my colleagues the personal note that Russell Long is about as close as you can come to being a mentor to me. And I am highly honored to be associated with this fitting gesture.

I will not recite Senator Long's many outstanding legislative and civic achievements, which would take at least a week to cover. His effectiveness, his skillful guardianship of the Federal Tax Code in his many years as chairman of the Finance Committee, those achievements are well known to the Members of this body and the American public.

On their own merits, they fully merit the honor we would accord our former colleague.

Let me also cite the friendship and encouragement Senator Long extended to me in my early days in this body. A great friend of my mother and father's, Russell Long was really a mentor to me when I arrived here. He has taught me more than any other colleague about the legislative process, the art of debate and the value of collegiality in the cause of good government.

Russell Long's knowledge, compassion and integrity made him a Senator of unusual gifts and accomplishments. They earned him a special place in my heart, and in the hearts of all who served with him. It is those qualities and accomplishments that we most appropriately honor by naming this courthouse after Senator Long, and I urge adoption of this amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request is agreed to.

Mr. DODD. This is a fine tribute to a remarkable man. It will come as no surprise when I share with my colleagues the personal note that Russell Long is about as close as you can come to being a member of the Dodd family, and I am highly honored to be associated with this gesture.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. RUDMAN. Mr. President, I only served with the Senator from Louisiana, Senator Long, for 6 years. But I would say my contacts with him indicated to me this was truly a remarkable human and a great U.S. Senator, and I am delighted to join with my colleagues.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Hayes].

Mr. HELMS. I think some more folks on this side of the aisle will want to speak in favor of this. Russell Long is a favorite with all of us who ever served with him. In addition to all the things he did, other compliments paid to Russell Long are things that we were going to do, and I am highly honored to be associated with this amendment.
Mr. RUDMAN, who is the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations subcommittee, also stated it clear at that time that these payments would have to be weighed among the other financial obligations. Let me quote Senator RUDMAN. He said:

Mr. President, in an effort to comply with the requirements of the Budget Act, the Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee put it quite succinctly, when he said back in 1988: "The Government is broke. We do not have money to finance this new program." That was Senator RUDMAN.

Senator HOLLINGS and Senator RUDMAN were exactly right when they predicted that we cannot afford to make these payments. Their subcommittees, after carefully weighing all the priorities, were unable to find the funds within their allocation to make these discretionary payments. So what was the subcommittee's solution to all this? They totally avoided the issue for fiscal year 1990 and turned these payments back into an entitlement for 1991; an explicit contradiction of the commitment that was given, in my judgment, to the Senate and to the American people when the authorization was passed. In addition, the subcommittee and the committee created a permanent appropriation for fiscal year 1991 and subsequent years, so they will not have to deal with the issue.

I ask myself: Have I missed something in the translation? Since April of 1988, did the U.S. Government come into a windfall of money that I am not aware of? I think the answer is no.

The fact is, we recently voted to cut all discretionary appropriations across the board to fund what every Senator agreed was the most important issue facing this country today: the war on drugs. We did not make an entitlement for the war on drugs. We did not make an entitlement for the war on drugs and turn these payments back into an entitlement for 1991; an explicit contradiction of the commitment that was given, in my judgment, to the Senate and to the American people when the authorization was passed. In addition, the subcommittee and the committee created a permanent appropriation for fiscal year 1991 and subsequent years, so they will not have to deal with the issue.

It is painful for me to say all of this, and I reiterate that I was reluctant to get into it because of my friendship for Mr. President, in an effort to comply with the requirements of the Budget Act, the Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee put it quite succinctly, when he said back in 1988: "The Government is broke. We do not have money to finance this new program." That was Senator RUDMAN.

Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE). Mr. President, the matter of redress for Japanese-Americans who were interned in the Federal Government internment camps during World War II has been before us and debated for over a decade. And my participation in these debates, as many have been aware, has been rather minimal. So it is most difficult for me to admit that I have been inebriated and relieved to say much about this because of my ethnic background. I reached the conclusion that as a result of this reluctance to participate, I may have performed a great disservice to many of my fellow Americans who were then residing on the mainland United States. However, I was made aware of their unbelievable problems soon after I joined them in a training camp in Mississippi. I learned that over 120,000 Americans were given 48 hours to settle their accounts, businesses and they were required by law to leave their residences and be transported to Barracks and makeshift camps in distant parts of the United States. History now shows that their only crime was that they were born of parents of Japanese ancestry. History also shows that there was no evidence of any fifth column sabotage activities carried out by any of these Americans of Japanese ancestry.

So when our special infantry regiment was being formed, I was aware that half of this regiment was made up of men from Hawaii and the other half from the mainland United States. Mr. President, all of our volunteers were of Japanese ancestry. These mainland men, volunteered from behind barbed wire in these camps. They did not volunteer, as other Americans did, in free American communities. So to this day, I look back and wonder about these men who had been denied their civil rights, deprived of their worldly goods and humiliated with unjust incarceration would, nonetheless, stand up and take the oath to defend the country that was mistreating them without due process of law.
So, Mr. President, I have oftentimes asked myself the question: Would I have volunteered under those circumstances? In all honesty, I cannot give you a forthright answer. The men who volunteered from those camps were very reluctant to share their unfortunate internment experiences. They would just shrug their shoulders and mutter, "I suppose that is the way life is." But in a rare moment, one of them would open up and tell us about some episode in his camp. For example, I remember one man who told us that he was captured by the Japanese who had been assigned to guard the camp. He was taken to a nearby internment camp where he was forced to work in a labor camp. Needless to say, these California internees were not around to tell us about the great losses that these young volunteers and their families had to incur. For example, it was common among the internees to sell their homes, farms, and personal items for a fraction of their market value. In fact, one of my buddies who was living in a small town in California during that time was almost forced to sell his house because it was in good condition, that was all he could get from his neighbors. And now we are told that these losses have exceeded $6 billion.

Mr. President, the internment of most of the families of those whom I served in Company E 2d Battalion, 442nd Infantry, was for over 3 years. My mainland buddies were silent because they could not bring themselves to share their humiliation with those of us from Hawaii. As a footnote, I should point out that during the I year of almost continuous and intensive combat in Europe, over 200 of those mainland volunteers from internment camps rose to the ranks of my company; that is, Company E 2d Battalion, 442nd. Of that number, all with the exception of about 20 were either seriously wounded or killed in action. This high percentage of Purple Hearts, much higher than one would find in any other unit.

Incidentally, Mr. President, the regiment with which I was privileged and honored to serve was the most decorated unit in World War II.

That is about all I have to say, Mr. President. I believe that all of the services will support the action that will be made by the chairman of this committee to make this proper, and as my dear friend from New Hampshire said during the markup, it is the right thing to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. Lieberman), the Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. RUDMAN. Mr. President, there are times that we deal with fiscal reality, and there are certainly times during this month that we will deal with extraordinary fiscal reality. But there are also times, Mr. President, that one must set fiscal reality aside, as in the event of the disaster in the Carolinas that we had to meet, and look at what is the right thing to do. This committee tried mightily to find appropriated funds to fund this program, and we could not. It was suggested to us there was certainly a legal basis to say that any claim against the United States which had a color of correctness would be paid as an entitle ment if judgment were rendered. That is unquestionably the law.

Thus, we decided to do in some modest way recompense those loyal Japanese-Americans who were subjected to a treatment that most of our country either still does not know about or, if they know about it, they do not understand it.

Does anybody really understand what it might be like being living up in Manchester, NH, tonight to be told you have 48 hours to leave your home—loyal citizens, part of the community—your business, your land—the Senator from Hawaii did not talk about the land that was stolen from those people. That is not too strong a word—stolen, Mr. President, for the internment camp for 3 years. It is probably the darkest day in terms of the treatment of citizens of this country since the days of slavery.

Mr. President, there is a time when one whose name is part of the Deficit Control Act of 1985 believes the Budget Act ought to be waived, and this is one of those times. The Senator from Hawaii in his usual, very modest way talked about his Army unit. The Senator from Hawaii has never spoken publicly to those who might be watching or listening that he received the second highest award for valor this country can give. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for events in Italy which led to the loss of his arm. And thousands of other valiant young Japanese-Americans, whose parents and grandparents were in American concentration camps, fought in Germany and in Italy for the freedom of this country.

Mr. President, there comes a time when something is the right thing to do, and this is one of those times. I hope we would have overwhelming support from all of those who are so eloquently able to speak of what it is like to experience these things, and I hope that we have an overwhelming ability to respond to the tragedy that exists in the Carolinas.

We in this body allocate many funds for many purposes and we are generous in our bookkeeping as we take care of many matters which come before the Congress, the most recent of which was the savings and loan bailout. We have responded as we should to the tragedy in the Carolinas. We go on at great length about our expenditures.

For me, Mr. President, this is not a close question at all. There is no bigger black mark in American history, at least in this century, than that which was perpetrated on American citizens of Japanese extraction and Japanese descent. I think my colleague from New Hampshire is exactly right when he says the people in this country do not know about the atrocious treatment that was received by our fellow citizens at that time. They were treated like criminals; they were treated like children, they were treated like no other citizens of this country since the days of slavery.
modestly with the allocation of funds and this particular line.

Mr. President, I consider it a privilege to serve in this body with Senator Inouye whose heroism in World War II is legendary, and really whose heroism in this Congress is also legendary. A few months ago that Senator Inouye had served 30 years in the Congress, was the first Member of the House of Representatives from Hawaii when Hawaii received statehood, was admitted to the union, and sent its first Representatives to Washington, DC.

His activities are characteristic of the contribution of his people. A great injustice was done in World War II. It is my hope that we will not be forced to vote on this issue. The Appropriations Committee has acted properly in presenting the matter to the floor today for the kinds of payments which are due. I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who wishes to be recognized? The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I thank my dear colleagues from New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. I have been advised the Senator from New Mexico wishes to be heard. He is not here. May I suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BUMPERS. Will the Senator withhold?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I will be very brief. And when the Senator from New Mexico arrives, I will yield the floor.

We all know the eloquence of our distinguished colleague from Hawaii [Mr. Inouye] who surprisingly said this is the first time he had spoken publicly on this issue.

When I make speeches in my home State, people often ask me who are the best-liked Senators. That is easy. The Senators from Hawaii, are easily two of the most revered Senators in the U.S. Senate, and both are decorated with the allocation of funds modestly with the allocation of funds and this particular line.

There may have been people who were even sympathetic to the Japanese, but as long as they were not Oriental notables. It sort of reminds me of when Hitler sent word to Mussolini that he wanted Mussolini to start discriminating against Jews. This was very difficult. So they started trying to pick Jews out, in Italy, based on the characteristics. They wound up jailing all of Italians. So they had to discontinue to some extent the programs against the Jews in Italy because they became too popular. But here it was fairly easy to pick out people of Japanese descent in this country.

So there they were, American citizens. Many of the people in Senator Inouye's unit suffered the highest number of casualties of any unit. I believe, in the European Theater. There they were, dying, losing arms, and limbs and their families were interned in these unspeakable conditions all over the country—in California and in Arkansas.

Do you know my children know nothing about this? I am old enough to know it, but I did not know it at the time. It is one of the most shameful episodes in the history of our country.

My mail, unhappily, after the last vote on this, asked: "How can you vote for something for the people who bombed Pearl Harbor or killed my son?"

I write back and I say I am not voting for those people, but I am voting for redress in a very small way, for American citizens. Nobody here would even suggest that a small pecuniary payment to these people could ever come close to redressing the indignities which I have just described, to say nothing of the humiliation of being an American citizen and being interned.

So as the Senator from New Hampshire has correctly said, it is an issue which this body exists, and that is to provide redress to those who were wronged. Those of us who know Senator Inouye and Senator Matsunaga, know that they, unlike many of us that are in the same circumstances, grew from this ordeal.

I believe one of the reasons why Dan Inouye is the man that he is today in the Senate is not merely because he saw death; he came within a whisker's hair of it himself. He obviously suffered greatly physically, as a consequence of his efforts. Not only because of that, but because he was asked or felt he was obliged to do something at a time and for a reason—I guess to be more precise, for a reason no one should have been asked, and the reason being, having to demonstrate something that was put in question that never should have been put in question.

I suspect that the reason why he is held in such high regard, the reason why he is able to act with such equality around this place in cases that few of us can, is that what he undergoes here, as we all do, is not anything compared to what he was weaned on as a young man in World War II.

So, I just hope, before change, we can serve one of the purposes for which this body exists, and that is to educate our constituency, as well as respond to them, to the fact that it is through the ordeal that we do justice, even if there were only one Japanese American alive, even if there were only one Japanese American alive who went through the ordeal of what we have heard others speak, we in my view would be obliged to summon the majesty of this government to speak to the injustice that was done and demonstrate to that one person that we had done; and most important, it seems to me, that in the future we will...
have learned from our lesson and we will never repeat what was done; it will not be repeated to Japanese Americans or Asian Americans. It may be repeated in the halls of power of any other ethnic American and if we fail to acknowledge it now, if we fail to rectify it now, what record are we leaving for history?

So, although I would like to—and as you can tell, I am inclined to speak much more on this subject than I already have—let me close by saying that this country is better for the fact that it has enriched by the fact that there are so many Japanese Americans. This body is enriched by the fact that two Japanese American citizens serve in it; and this Senator has been enriched; his life has been enriched by the fact that the has come to know and respect and understand one of them in a way that makes me realize how inadequate my contribution to my country has been. I shall get on with this quickly and do justice. It is time.

Mr. DOMENICI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI).

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I too, would like to speak this morning. I understand we are trying to expedite this bill. I would like to speak this morning.

First of all, I want to make it very clear that the Budget Act and the budget process are designed to have precedents under the waiver provision. There are very good procedures and precedents under the waiver provisions of the Budget Act.

Now, Mr. President, if there were not circumstances that prompted the waiver, we would not have put a provision in the act to waive. So right up front, I want the Senate to know that I have been, to the best of my ability, one who espoused the process. But I shall get on with this quickly and do justice. It is time.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I sincerely regret that the Senator from North Carolina has chosen to raise this issue at this time.

Mr. President, I do not begrudge him the right to do that. Under the rules of the Senate he clearly has that right. But I hope that we will not continue to reopen old wounds, to fan the flames of those aspects of our culture which I think many of us would like to think we are beyond, and I would implore him to use some restraint when it comes to issues as sensitive as this in a society and diverse and pluralistic as ours.

Mr. President, one of my good friends spent the first several years of his life in one of the internment camps. After that, he lived a normal American life. In high school, he was a great football player, an A student and active in his church. He went to Japan on an internship program between his junior and senior year to learn Japanese. He did not learn it in his home. His father was a Methodist minister who wanted his son to be raised to speak English, which he did eloquently.

He eventually wrote a book appropriately entitled “American in Disguise.” And as many people do when they write a book, he decided to talk about it around the country.

I remember one night when he came to a large midwestern city. He was on a television show, a talk show, that’s not unusual, and he talked about what it was like to grow up in that internment camp. And then the
questions came. "Why don't you go back to Japan? You bombed Pearl Harbor." This was the essence of the questions.

As I heard these questions I had to come to terms with that. What is going on here? Obviously, the people who made the telephone calls did not want to hear the bad news, did not want to hear that this had ever happened in American history, did not want to hear about mistakes that we might have made in our past.

Mr. President, I would like to believe the best of the Senate. I believe in its patriotism. But patriotism has also given rise to mistakes. And I believe that when we have made mistakes, that patriotism is in particular admitting those mistakes, and especially those that infringe upon individual liberty. If we do stand for anything in this country, we ought to stand for that.

Mr. President, this provision in question is a small attempt to tell 80,000 people of the 120,000 who were interned that we know it was a mistake and that we do not want to do the normal political thing—to make a big speech and then do nothing—but that we want to back up our statements with a little bit, to compensate for the pain, suffering, indignity, and infringement on individual liberty that they endured.

So, Mr. President, I would hope we would waive the Budget Act, get on with business, and move this entitlement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. RATH). The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the motion by the senior Senator from Hawaii. There is an old saying that we all accept, justice delayed is justice denied. We all know the truth of that and for a great many of these people that is literally true. Many of them are in their eighties. At least one person I know is in his nineties. We have to move on this thing.

We did the right thing when we passed the legislation. Now let us fund it.

And let me just add, I speak from a little bit of personal history in this: I grew up in the State of Oregon; something I do not stress in the State of Illinois. While I grew up in the State of Oregon, my parents were active in what we then called race relations. I was 13 years old when I remember my father made a—my father was a Lutheran minister—make a talk on a location station, KOIR, in which he said what is happening to Japanese-Americans is wrong. I remember the phone calls we got and I remember my friends shunning me. I would love to tell this body that I stood up for my father. He had explained to my brother and me why we had done it. I regret to say I was embarrassed; I wished my father had not done it. But now when I look back it is one of the things I am proudest of my father for.

The ACLU did not stand up and defend the right of Japanese-Americans, I regret to say, at that point. I do not recall—of course, in fairness, I was only 13—but I do not recall very many voices at all standing up for Justice. And so those massive injustices on people.

For the same reason I think it is important to remember the Holocaust, to know what humanity can do, I think it is important that we do the right thing here; not just for Japanese-Americans, but to signal the future generations that this can never happen again. I hope we support reparation of the motion of the senior Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I also rise in strong support of the underlying proposition of an entitlement for eligible individuals of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. Like my good friend from Illinois, I was on the west coast in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944, attending school in Seattle, WA. When I was a sophomore, one third of the students were moved out of that high school in one day because they were of Japanese-American descent. The names still ring in my memory, Mr. President—Shig Murao and Johnny Okamoto, men that I spent a lot of time with. We lost our entire basketball team, we lost half our football team, we lost half of our top scholars. These were students that had been with us for many years, that we had grown up with on the playgrounds of Seattle and in elementary school and high school.

This country promoted a great wrong by establishing Executive Order 9066. It is a wrong that cannot be fully described to the people of the United States and the world. As I heard these questions I had to ask myself: What is the right thing here? I believe that the right thing here is a small attempt to tell 80,000 people that we are sorry for what happened to them.

This episode in American history should never have happened. It is our responsibility to set the record straight and the way to do that is by supporting the committee's efforts. The tarnish on our Constitution can never be completely removed but surely it is our job, as the Constitution states, to mend these wounds. By passing this entitlement we say: "We care for you, you are part of us. You are not only part of us, but you proudly represent a great diversity of citizens living in America!"

I have always said that if what we did in 1943 was not correctly rectified by this country, it could be another country that will be in trouble in the future. We need to remove what happened officially and clearly. We need to be certain that this stain on our honor is cleansed. This entitlement language does that.

I cannot tell you how many of my classmates did not come back, Mr. President. Many were killed in Italy fighting for the United States. This is a great experiment and the great historical hope of the 20th and the 21st century. We should today reaffirm it.

I hope that to what my good friend, the Senator from Hawaii is saying, I am very much in support of assured reparations payments beginning in 1991, and I am hopeful that we will do more promptly.

I compliment the committee for having arrived at a fair solution to a difficult problem. I yield the floor.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I want to express my support for the provision in the committee-reported bill which would establish a mechanism by which the redress payments that Congress approved in enacting the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 would actually be made to the intended beneficiaries.

Mr. President, it would be a cruel irony for the United States, having freely chosen to take one of our Nation's greatest acts of injustice, to fail to carry out the commitment it made to provide partial compensation for their pain and loss of liberty. Mr. President, each day we delay means that fewer and fewer internees are alive to accept what we all recognize is merely a symbolic gesture at best.

Japanese-Americans and Aleutian islanders should not have to agonize at the end of each year as to whether the American Government will fulfill its commitment. These citizens need to know that we will meet our commitment, year after year, until the obligation has been satisfied. The committee provisions are designed to ensure that we do meet that commitment.

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educational and career opportunities. Today, the Federal Government's warm words on civil liberties are backed by its Nation's generally good record with respect to civil liberties and human rights.

Sec. 1009 and its House companion, H.R. 442, assumed that funds for modest compensatory payments to the surviving former internees would be made available in fiscal year 1990. As finally passed, the bill provided for appropriations of up to $500 million per year, with payments to be made to the oldest surviving internees first.

Earlier this summer, the House agreed to an fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $50 million—10 percent of the authorized amount—enough to pay only those former internees who are over the age of 85. The Senate Appropriations Committee declined to provide any funding in 1990, but agreed to make these compensatory payments an entitlement, beginning in fiscal year 1991.

Mr. President, while I was deeply disappointed that the Senate failed to provide even a token amount of funding in fiscal year 1990, I am hopeful that the Appropriations Committee amendment will result in the prompt payment of compensation to those internees who are still alive, starting next year.

Prompt funding of the Civil Liberties Act is crucial because 200 former internees are dying every month, at the average rate of 2,140 a year. If Congress fails to keep the promise it made in 1988, many internees now aged 70 to 106, will never see the official national apology and token compensation provided under our bill.

It is significant to note that Canada, following our lead, enacted similar legislation to benefit Canadians of Japanese origin. As President Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act into law last year, to date, about one-half of the approximately 14,000 surviving Canadian internees have received payment under the legislation, while not one United States beneficiary has been paid.

Last year, we proved that the United States is such a great Nation that it can acknowledge its errors and seek to make right a grave injustice. This year, we must follow through on that commitment. Therefore, I urge that this point of order be defeated, and that the Senate adopt the Appropriations Committee amendment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in support of waiving the budget to provide needed funds in fiscal year 1990 under the proviso of the appropriations bill before us to fulfill our promise to provide reparations to those Americans of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II.

That internment is a wound that Japanese-Americans have had to endure for many, many years. And indeed, it has been a wound on the body of all Americans, because it exemplifies what can happen to our rights if we are not vigilant.

As we remember the internment and forced relocation during World War II violated constitutional rights including the denial of due process of law, arrest without probable cause and detention without trial, unlawful curfews, and the loss of property and jobs, as well as freedom. Equal protection under the law was denied based solely on racist grounds. And the Supreme Court failed in its duty to protect the rights of Japanese-Americans.

This failure is a wound we all bear.

But the internment did not defeat the spirit of the Japanese-American community. Many men volunteered for the military, including my colleagues Senators DANIEL INOUYE and SPARK MATSUMURA. They fought with the famous 442nd Regiment, the entire Japanese-American military unit which has been called the most highly decorated unit in the history of American fighting forces. Included among the awards earned by the unit is a Medal of Honor, 17 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 5,200 Bronze Stars, and over 9,400 Purple Hearts. Other Japanese-Americans fought in other units including the military intelligence 'service.' Their service stands as testimony of their patriotism.

These brave men fought to preserve the ideals of American constitutional government, In the name of the internment and relocation. And since the war they have fought in the finest tradition of America to secure the rights of all individuals.

They have also fought to overcome the injustice and indignity of the internment. To heal the wound. With the passage of last year's bill, justice was won, the wound is healing. With the passage of this year's bill, American-Americans will be able to apply for reparations. Their service stands as testimony of their patriotism.

But I must add that although the wound is healing, a scar remains—and I think today's debate would not be complete without some reference to his long fight in the Federal courts. I would, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, a copy of correspondence I have recently sent to Attorney General Thornburgh on Min's case.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Dear Mr. Attorney General: I am writing to bring your attention to a case that has very special meaning for many Japanese-Americans, and for the people of Colorado: the Minoru Yasui case.

Minoru Yasui died in November, 1986, after a very long and distinguished career as an attorney and community leader in Denver, Colorado. Min served as the Executive Director of the Denver Commission on Community Relations, was a founding member of many civic organizations, including the Urban League of Denver, Denver Native Americans United, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Latin American Research and Service Agency. He was also Chairman of the Colorado State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

A long standing champion of civil rights, Min is chiefly remembered outside of Colorado for the case that he lost in 1943 when he deliberately violated a military curfew in protest against the forced removal and incarcereation of loyal Japanese American citizens during World War II. Min was arrested, tried and found guilty of violating the curfew. He spent nine months in an 8x10 cell in solitary confinement.

In 1943, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Min's conviction, holding that racially discriminatory measures can be sustained by expression of "military necessity" or national security. The Court's rulings in Hirabayashi (1943) and Korematsu (1944) relied on the same rationale.

Although many contemporary legal scholars have criticized the reasoning of the Yasui-Hirabayashi-Korematsu line of cases, they still represent the Court's last word on the constitutional questions raised by the internment of loyal Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Min continued his fight to overturn his conviction. As late as 1981, Min and his lawyers uncovered evidence suggesting that his conviction was based on fabrication and fraudulent evidence. Min petitioned the federal court in Oregon to reopen his case in 1984.
The Justice Department reacted by retroactively reducing the criminal charges he had originally been filed against him, thus undercutting the foundation for Min's case. Consequently, the federal appeals court refused to hear the case, and Min died before he could take his case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Min's family—and a host of civil rights organizations—tried to get the Court to hear the merits of Min's case in order to reverse, or at least modify, the Yasui-Hirabayashi-Korematsu line of rulings. Min's untimely death, and the federal prosecutor's refusal to sanction the government's original criminal charges mortoed the matter.

In 1972, President Reagan and Congress acted in the 100th Congress to pass a reparations bill aimed at rectifying the ill-assigned Japanese-American claims. The law permitted Japanese Americans during World War II. Both the Executive and the Legislative branches of our government have, therefore, acted to honor the memory of loyal citizens like Min. Americans who not only fought and died during World War II, but who worked tirelessly to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution as we all try to do.

Many of Min's close friends—and people throughout Colorado consider themselves to be related through Min. I have been asked about the possibility of reopening Min's case or at least securing an official statement from the Department of Justice on the constitutional issues involved therein.

I know that many Coloradans would appreciate your looking into the history of this unusual case, and would be interested in knowing whether there is anything you can do as the nation's chief law enforcement official to address the issues Min sought to have adjudicated by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Min's memory, and his many years of good work for the people of his community, and deeply ingrained in Min's expression of interest would, therefore, be most welcomed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

TIMOTHY E. WILSON

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, it is very difficult to add to the eloquence of the statements made by my dear friend Senator Frank D. Park of Hawaii, and others here in the Senate.

I think the choice before us is clear, and this Nation must honor its commitment and waive the Budget Act to right the terrible injustice that was visited upon loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It is difficult, Mr. President, if not impossible to compensate for the pain, the suffering, for the incalculable anguish, because the compensation was passed into law last year can never make whole the extreme pains of this troubled period in our history.

The first call upon a nation, Mr. President, is to honor its just obligations. This is a just obligation, an effort on behalf of the United States, some 45 years late, to make an apology to loyal Americans and to make right a wrong.

In order to respect this most solemn undertaking, a high priority, one that we were late in recognizing, so that this debt can be paid.

There are certain lessons in human history that future generations should be reminded of, and that is the lesson Mr. President, we cannot close this sad chapter in our history, because we should not forget. It is beyond the floor.

Mr. President, the U.S. Government has not ignored the suffering that occurred as a result of the relocation and internment during the war. The Government has, therefore, recognized that an unjustified personal hardship was caused. Previous Congresses, Presidents, and Attorneys General have taken steps to acknowledge and compensate Japanese-Americans for the injuries they suffered.

In 1948, Congress enacted the American-Japanese Claims Act, which authorized compensation for any claim for damages to personal or real 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. The act was subsequently amended to liberalize its compensation provisions.

Under the amended act, the Justice Department ultimately settled 61,596 claims, many of which involved claims by large families, and paid money to plaintiffs instead of individual claimants. It is safe to conclude that of the 129,000 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. That was back when a dollar was worth closer to a dollar.

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 injustices to individuals was in keeping with our Nation's best tradition of individual rather than collective reparation. The inequities and inequities with the injuries to the claimants than would be any payments at this late date.

Mr. President, in 1956, Congress considered legislation that challenged the inequity of the claims settlement provided pursuant to the 1948 act. The bill would have liberalized the relief provisions of the act by granting expanded, or at least modified, the Yasui-Hirabayashi-Korematsu line of rulings. Min's untimely death, and the federal prosecutor's refusal to sanction the government's original criminal charges mortoed the matter.

Neither is it the point for people to get up and remonstrate against the action taken by their Government, most of them before they were born. I know that Mr. President, and I respect those who remember those days. To be critical of Franklin Roosevelt for doing what the intelligence community told him that he absolutely must do in a little bit far-fetched.

Also farfetched, Mr. President, is the suggestion made here this morning that this Congress has some sort of a self-assigned nobility for having voted for this. Not so.

Mr. President, the U.S. Government has not ignored the suffering that occurred as a result of the relocation and internment during the war. The Government has, therefore, recognized that an unjustified personal hardship was caused. Previous Congresses, Presidents, and Attorneys General have taken steps to acknowledge and compensate Japanese-Americans for the injuries they suffered.

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Mr. President, in 1956, Congress considered legislation that challenged the inequity of the claims settlement provided pursuant to the 1948 act. The
Act to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act. I am most grateful to the Senator from North Carolina, not requiring a rollcall on this motion to waive section 303(a). The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HELMS. I think it was automatic.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Well, I do not interpret the rules but—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not automatic.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Does the Senator want a rollcall?

Mr. HELMS. I think we should, Senator.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Final passage? Or on this my colleague wants a rollcall?

Mr. HELMS. I already notified Mr. Greene I would not require a rollcall on final passage.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I appreciate that very much. If anybody else wants to have a rollcall on final passage please let us know because we do not know of any request on this side. The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate the question occurs on the motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The PRESIDING OFFICER. A simple majority is required to waive section 303(a). The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The chairman of the Budget Committee may wish to be heard. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the roll be extended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I announce the absence of a quorum. The chairman of the Committee may wish to be heard. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUDMAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, this amendment has no budget impact. I have 10 minutes and I would like my 10 minutes to start from the time there is order.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Will the distinguished Senator yield and let us get an agreement. I ask unanimous consent that time on this particular amendment be limited to 20 minutes, with 10 minutes on a side, with no second-degree amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, this amendment seeks to transfer funds for holding Federal prisoners after conviction for holding Federal prisoners before trial. There is no budget impact. This does not violate or deal with the drug agreement because it applies to all Federal prisoners. Technically, Mr. President, it is necessary to the President from Pennsylvania to get $25 million for prison construction in order to get $25 million for the U.S. Marshals Service, although both are for construction because one is calculated at 55 percent in....
Phone Line Set Up for Ex-Internees

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department Monday set up a toll-free number for Americans of Japanese ancestry to call about restitution payments for their internment by U.S. authorities during World War II.

"An Office of Reparations Administration has been established in the department's civil rights division to identify, find and pay individuals eligible for $20,000 restitution payments under the Civil Liberties Act passed last month."

Calls will be answered from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. EDT Monday through Friday, at 1-800-228-8375. Correspondence may be addressed to Office of Reparations Administration, P.O. Box 65260, Washington, D.C. 20035-6260.

Eligibility regulations are now being developed, and any information the office receives will help expedite payments after Congress appropriates the funds, according to Assistant Atty. Gen. William Bradford Reynolds.

Under the law, about 60,000 of the Japanese-Americans interned in the United States between 1942 and 1945 will be eligible for the $20,000 payment. The payments are not expected to begin until January, 1990. Those eligible are living ex-internees and immediate family members of those who have died.
AN EXPOSE:

INOYUE GUILTY OF CAPITOL COVER-UP

REPARATIONS: PAYDAY OF INPAMY!

... SENATOR DAN INOUYE IS GUILTY OF A COVER-UP OF VITAL INFORMATION

The Honorable Senator Daniel K. Inouye reporting:

"A more tragic outcome resulted from the decision not to disseminate Ultra information concerning the positions of Japanese submarines late in the war. This information was given extremely limited distribution lest the Japanese should discover that their most sophisticated code had been broken. As a result, the USS Indianapolis never learned that there was a Japanese submarine in her path. The Indianapolis went down in fifteen minutes, and the total loss came to 883 men."

**NO MILITARY NECESSITY?**

Were those 883 American lives sacrificed in vain?

Senator Inouye reporting:

"...it is a tribute to the courageous and brilliant men whose work was so secret that they could not be recognized, and whose contribution was so vital that it is no exaggeration to say that without it the Pacific conflict might have been waged on the coast of California."

**NO MILITARY NECESSITY?**

Rather than reveal MAGIC, a U.S. Sub Captain went down with his submarine.


THE COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION & INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS admitted it knew nothing about MAGIC when it printed its "finding" that there was "no military necessity" for the exclusion order.

*WHY DID INOUYE COVER-UP HIS INFORMATION ABOUT THE MAGIC PAPERS?*

---

Lillian Baker, Director
Author-Historian
Life Fellow, IBA, Cambridge, England
Awarded, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge; Conference of California Historical Societies
Who's Who of American Women
Author: "The Concentration Camp Conspiracy: A Second Pearl Harbor"

Lt. Gen. Edgar C. Doelman, Honorary Chairman
United States Army (Retired)
Former Chief, U.S. Army Intelligence


[OVER]
“The Commission found that the main impetus leading to the exclusion order was the mistaken notion that individuals of Japanese descent would be loyal to Japan, not to the United States...” (Sen. Alan Cranston, Congressional Record V.133 N.60 Apr. 10, 1987)

FACT: When thousands refused to sign a loyalty oath it became necessary to change Tule Lake Relocation Center into a barbwired Segregation Center where the disloyals awaited repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

American citizens cannot be interned. There were so many (thousands) who wished expatriation that a law was passed to allow these people to renounce their citizenship so they could be “interned” then deported. Documented: Public Law No.405, July 1, 1944, 78th Congress; Amendment to Nat'l Act of 1940.

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WORLD WAR II TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER, CALIFORNIA Disloyal Americans with dual citizenship renounce allegiance to U.S.A. and march to keep fit to prepare to “fight for Japan.”

AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY
LILLIAN BAKER

THIS COVER IS IN COLOR -- THIS PHOTO NEVER BEFORE SHOWN! Shocking revelations!

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CHAIR WRITES LETTER TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

In a letter dated November 1, 1987, Seattle Chapter JACL International Relations Chair Ken Nakano addressed the following message to Pope John Paul II:

"We, members of the Japanese American Citizens League, would like to express our heartiest congratulations for your highly successful tour of the United States and Canada. We have been very impressed with your efforts to reach various minority groups during your tour. It was also of great interest to us that you mentioned the Holocaust and Jewish concentration camps of World War II.

"Similarly in the United States, during World War II, our U.S. Government incarcerated 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry. This was done with no due process, and was assented to by all three branches of the Government, thereby violating the very principles for which we (were) fighting. There was great psychological and emotional suffering, feelings of humiliation, as well as great economical loss.

"In 1943, American men of Japanese ancestry were allowed to volunteer for the U.S. Army from these concentration camps, they fought gallantly in Italy, France, Germany and the Far East. Ironically, members of the Japanese American Regiment was the first to liberate the inmates of Dachau in the spring of 1945.

"In the past 15 years, we have mounted a campaign in the United States to illuminate the violation of our Constitution and to seek redress. On September 17, 1987, the U.S. House of Representatives passed HR 442 which proposes to issue an apology and redress the wrong with a token symbolic payment. The U.S. Senate is expected to do the same before (the) year's end. Hopefully President Reagan will sign the bill soon after.

"Your Holiness delivered a famous 'Appeal for Peace' in Hiroshima on February 25, 1981:

'To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future... from the event its name recalls, there has originated a new worldwide consciousness against war and a fresh determination to work for peace.'

"To remember the experience of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II is also to commit oneself to peace, for it shows that the most democratic nation in the world has lapses and moments of hatred and bigotry that result in the prosecution of innocent individuals and groups.

"As an aftermath of World War II, there are also approximately 1,000 survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Atomic Bombs residing in the United States. Thirty percent of these victims are U.S. citizens by birth.

"The U.S. has so far refused to acknowledge the special ailments these survivors (are) suffering from (by) the Atomic Bombs and does not provide medical care.

"We bring these events and conditions to your attention, hoping that as you pursue world peace will find it in your heart to speak out for the welfare of the survivors and correction of a major U.S. Constitutional violation."

In a reply dated December 12, 1987, Nakano received a reply from Secretariat of State Assessor Monsignor C. Sepe. The letter was routed through the Vatican's diplomatic channel, the Apostolic Nunciature in Washington, D.C. It stated:

"I am directed to acknowledge the letter which you sent to His Holiness Pope John Paul II and I would assure you that the contents have been noted.

"His Holiness invokes God's blessing upon you."
ローマ法王より返答

在米日系問題について

去る一九七八年七月下旬、ローマ法王ヨーハネ・保禄二世より、米国での訪問中に日系からの要請を受け、返答を行った。当時の日系民衆は、ローマ法王の到訪を喜び、その言葉を待っていた。

ローマ法王は、第二次大戦中、強制収容所に収容された日系民衆の境遇について深く同情し、彼らの苦难を共有した。法王は、この問題を世界平和の観点から検討し、これを解決するための努力を呼びかけた。

また、法王は、日系民衆の子孫である米国在住者の立場から、この問題を理解し、支援するのだと強調した。
The Burden Of Shame

After a somber and sometimes impassioned debate, the House of Representatives last week voted 243 to 141 to issue a formal apology to the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were forcibly sent to resettlement camps in World War II. In addition, the resolution provides $50 million for a fund to educate the public about the detainment program and a controversial $1.2 billion in restitution payments to the approximately 60,000 survivors of the camps.

The Senate is expected to approve a similar bill, but opponents say the U.S. cannot afford to add such a sum to the huge federal budget deficit. Supporters of the measure say the U.S. is morally indebted to the detainees. Said California Democrat Norman Mineta, whose family was sent to an internment camp in 1942: "The burden has fallen upon us to right the wrongs of 45 years ago." But Administration officials note that restitution payments were made to some Japanese Americans after the war, and predict that the President will veto the measure.
Manzanar, internment camp for Japanese-Americans is now a ghost town. It is a lone ghost town sitting off in the California desert. Scorched by wind and heat, there are few people who care to visit. There are some regular visitors such as myself who come back to walk through the dusty barracks and talk to the ghosts. Usually I talk, and they listen. I arrived here early this morning and was greeted as expected by the silence. My husband, Kenji, died here. There is a cemetery plot close by where they buried him. I come to bring him flowers and news of our family. My name is Seiko.

That was our barrack over there. We shared what space there was with six other families. My husband, put up some partitions for privacy with some scrap lumber he found. We had two children, Alice and Joe, they were both college students when we had to come here.

They say it all started at Pearl Harbor. Actually it began a long time before that. The Japanese were always a quite people who like keeping to themselves. Perhaps that had something to do with promoting suspicions Americans acquired about us. My husband and I arrived in Los Angeles from a small town outside of Tokyo. It was a great event for us to come to America.

Los Angeles was a thriving city with a large Asian community. The city was a good place to start a new life in a new
country. How amazed we were to first see America after having dreamt of coming here for so many years. Though we both spoke enough English to get by, the language was difficult for us at first. Not only the language, but the culture and ways of living were so strange. The people were strange too, but I suppose we must have seemed strange to them as well.

Our families came to see us off on the ship. I can still see them waving as the ship left the harbor. Life was so hard in Japan and everyone in my neighborhood always talked of America and the new life a person could find. It must have been our fate to come here because many people we knew applied for admission, but for whatever reason they got turned down. After my husband and I applied for admission, we waited years for the Immigration Office to respond. Then one day the letter came and before I fully realized it we were on a boat waving good-bye to our families. We settled in Los Angeles like I said, because it was a city that was growing more and more each day. We hoped we could grow along with it. Snow had fallen in Japan when we left, and to arrive in sunny Southern California where everyone wore summer clothes all year long was a thrill in itself. I can still feel the ship rocking beneath me.

We found a place to live in what they called a low-income neighborhood. Actually it was quite a step up from what we were used to. We felt everything was exciting in this new land we had come to make our home. The air was sweeter, the sun warmer and
The Internment - Stancliff

each day brought new wondrous opportunity for us to consider. We were only married two years when we came here. That also made us feel like we were just starting out in life. I remember my parents crying on the pier when they saw their little girl waving to them all grown up and heading for a new country. My sister and brothers cried too.

We soon bought a grocery store and made many friends. I made sure I knew our customers by name. Both Kenji and I were surprised how quickly we adopted to our new environment. We opened the store seven days a week and considered everyday of work to be a gift. Then came the children. Our first was Alice, then Joe. We wanted them to have American names believing it would help them fit in. After a while we bought a modest home. The kids grew up faster than I wanted them to. I taught them to speak some Japanese that they would think of their roots. For some reason that was important to me. Just when I believed I was doing a good job, my brother came to visit and they couldn't understand a word he said. Kenji was so proud to have been able to afford to send both our children to college. We added onto the grocery store to where it became a small market. Alice studied to be a nurse, and Joe studied engineering. They only had two more years to finish before they could have graduated. It hurt us to see them have to drop out of school to come be interned for no other reason other than they were of the wrong race. We had just a few weeks to sell what we owned and report here to Manzanar
which was to prevent us from committing subversive acts, whatever that meant.

Robbery was the only term for being forced to sell our lovely home for a song. The market we worked so hard at was sold for not much more. We had to sell our car, and furniture as well. It seemed everyone came to strip us bare. The only possessions we could take were those we could carry. We felt like refugees in our own homeland. They even put a tag around our necks that identified who we were and where they were going to intern us. Wanting to prove loyalty, most people of Japanese decent reported voluntarily to wherever they were told. There were many however, who were more than reluctant to give up everything they owned over a stupid war that they believed would be over in a month or two. The government sent soldiers to gather them up. That is when it all started.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Help us preserve our own history and the history of all generations of Japanese Americans. Membership donations (tax deductible) are needed to support the activities of the historical society. Membership is open to all.

Won't you tell your friends and relatives about us, and get them to join?

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Checks should be made payable to NJAHS. Please return application to the National Japanese American Historical Society, 1855 Folsom Street, #161, San Francisco, CA 94103.

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PERMANENT MIS EXHIBIT

The Defense Language Institute (DLI) at Monterey has requested the NJAHS to put a permanent Military Intelligence Service (MIS) exhibit at the institute's Nakamura Hall.

Nakamura Hall is one of the three buildings dedicated to three Nisei Silver Star recipients who were killed in action in the Pacific war. The other two buildings are Hachiya Hall and Mizutari Hall.

Of the three buildings, Nakamura Hall was chosen for the exhibit because the large auditorium is located there.

The NJAHS has been working closely with the Northern California MIS Association to coordinate the project. Several meetings have been held in Monterey and in San Francisco since January.

The MIS vets are providing the knowledge and the funding. The NJAHS is providing the production expertise. The DLI staff are involved in facilitating the project.

The project co-chairmen, Tom Sakamoto, Roy Takai and Gene Uratsu, of the MIS are also active members of the NJAHS. Many MIS vets are being used as resource individuals with extraordinary experience and knowledge. Major Robert Anchonda from the DLI is working with the group.

The exhibit which will be installed by early May is primarily the exhibit which, until recently, was at the General MacArthur Memorial Museum in Norfolk, Virginia. Over the next several months, however, this exhibit will have many additional photos and artifacts.

The exhibit at Monterey will work together to constantly upgrade the exhibit in future months and years. The DLI at Monterey is a logical home for one of the permanent exhibits where the exploits of the MIS Nisei can be appreciated.
Following the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in northeastern France, where the casualties were four times greater than the number of Texans rescued, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team was shipped south to the Mediterranean port of Nice.

The 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd, however, was soon given a new assignment. It joined the American army unit racing across the Rhine into Germany. The flank thrust of the 522nd led it toward Munich. On April 29, 1945, they stood before the gate at Dachau.

Dachau was the first of the German concentration camps established in 1933. In the beginning the camp held political prisoners.

Aside from the main Dachau camp, there were many subsidiary camps nearby.

A scout of the 522nd opened one of the prison gates by shooting off the lock. What they saw were people with skin hanging from their bones.

"I could not tell," said Stanley Kaneshiro of Hawaii, "whether they were men or women. They all looked alike to me." Joe Obayashi watched freed prisoners tearing apart dead animals and eating the meat raw. They were starved.

Many Nisei never forgot the experience. They also never talked about the experience because they had, as soldiers, disobeyed military orders.

Since the end of the war and the revelation of the horrors of the holocaust, various military units have jockeyed for the honor of being the first liberators of Dachau. The Nisei soldiers of the 522nd have avoided the competition.

Mr. Cohen's assertion appears to be based on T/4 Ichiro Imamura's entry into his diary on April 29, 1945, about the "snow-covered ground." He contends that all the snow had melted by April 1945 in Bavaria.

Many 442nd veterans still recall being told in late April 1945 that it was one of the coldest in nearly 40 years in Europe. Most of the 522nd boys were from Hawaii, and snow on the ground made an impression because the Dachau prisoners were clad in striped cotton pajamas or robes.

Lyn Crost, a war correspondent for the Honolulu Star Bulletin, was on the scene at Dachau and also described the cold weather and "snow on the ground."

The 522nd Field Artillery Battalion had never claimed it was the first to reach Dachau. They are not contesting the statement by Col. Felix Sparks that the 45th Infantry Division "captured" the Dachau concentration camp. Col. Sparks also mentions in his article that "apparently someone, without my knowledge, had opened the main gate to the camp area."

Imamura's diary merely states that the 522nd "were among the first Allied troops to release prisoners in the Dachau concentration camp."
IT DID HAPPEN HERE

By Ink Mendelsohn
Smithsonian News Service

"The belief that we Americans are exceptional often threatens our freedom by allowing us to look complacently at evil-doing elsewhere and to insist that 'it can't happen here....' 'It did happen here' is a message that must be transmitted, not as an exercise in self-laceration but as an admonition for the future."


On the pages of Our World, the Manzanar High School 1943-1944 yearbook, the team played touch football, as yell leaders cheered them on. Boys wore cardigan sweaters. Girls sported bobby socks. Couples danced to such popular Glenn Miller tunes of the day as "In the Mood," "String of Pearls" and "Don't Fence Me In."

In many ways, Manzanar was like any other American small town in 1943. There were schools, churches, fire and police departments, Boy Scout troops, softball leagues, movies and little theater companies. The world was at war, and many people hung American flags on their walls. Victory gardens flourished. And school children sang, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

But in Manzanar, 10,000 men, women and children lived inside 1 square mile surrounded by a barbed-wire wall, surveyed by a watchtower and patrolled by armed guards with orders to "shoot anyone who attempts to leave the center without a permit." A mother lived in constant fear: "I couldn't take my eyes off my children for even a moment so that they would not go outside the fence."

Home for an entire family was a room in a barrack with tar paper-covered walls, no running water, a bare bulb overhead and gaps in the floor planks that let in choking dust that seemed to swirl endlessly. Chiura Obata, a professional

-more-
artist and a professor at the University of California, painted watercolors of the dust while in camp. "The desert dust storm! Barracks, rooms—everything, everywhere was sunk in darkness. But not so our hopes...," he wrote in 1943.

Each family had a number. "2614, I think I still remember it," Sue Kunitomi Embrey says today. Everyone ate in mess halls, slept on straw-filled mattresses and lined up in open latrines. "We lined up for everything," Mine Okubu wrote.

Manzanar was one of 10 camps in desolate areas stretching from California desert to Arkansas swamp. They were built by the U.S. government in 1942 to imprison nearly 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry—two thirds of them U.S. citizens.

On Feb. 19, 1942, 10 weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. It directed the secretary of war and his designated military commanders, whenever it was deemed necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas "with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion."

"We were shocked that the president would sign that," Mary Tsukamoto says. On March 21, Congress enacted a law providing penalties for violation of military orders.

In the months that followed, American citizens of Japanese descent were forbidden to live, work or travel on the West Coast. Both the Nisei, born in this country, and their immigrant parents—the Issei who were prohibited by law from becoming citizens—had to leave longtime homes in weeks. After a brief period of "voluntary relocation," all West Coast Japanese Americans were removed by the army, first to "assembly centers"—temporary quarters at race tracks and fairgrounds—and then to "relocation centers," the internment camps like Manzanar, where most were held for several years.

Not a single act of espionage or sabotage was ever proven against any Japanese American. J. Edgar Hoover felt that security did not require mass evacuation. "I thought the army was getting a bit hysterical," the FBI director opined in early 1942.

Forty years later, Personal Justice Denied, the 1982 investigative report of the presidentially appointed Commission on Wartime Relocation and Interment of Civilians, established by Congress in 1980, concluded: "In sum, Executive Order 9066 was not
justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it—exclusion, detention, the ending of detention and the ending of exclusion—were not founded upon military considerations. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and 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."

"I only saw my dad cry three times," Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-Calif.) recalls. "On Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor; when our family was put on a train to the Santa Anita assembly center, and when my mother died. The day we had to leave San Jose, where I was born, my dad got us together and said, 'I don't know what will happen to us, but always remember that 545 North Fifth St. is your home.'

"The Nisei whose rights were violated afterwards thought of the whole experience as a bad dream," Mineta says. "They encapsulated those four years, stored them away and never wanted to talk about them." The congressman, who has two grown sons, credits the Sansei—the third generation Americans—with bringing the story into the light. "The kids of the '60s kept pressing their parents, asking 'What happened?'

Mineta, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, is pleased that many more people will learn what happened when they see "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the United States Constitution"—a new exhibition in commemoration of that document's bicentennial at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

"'A More Perfect Union' illustrates the ongoing constitutional process through the Japanese American experience during World War II," Tom Crouch, the exhibition's curator says. "Denied their constitutional rights, Japanese Americans have continued to seek redress. The story didn't end in 1945." The director of the museum, Roger Kennedy, who had the idea for the exhibition, has said, "The reason for doing this kind of show is to make it clear that we don't always get it right, but we keep trying...."

"I realized our role as citizens of the U.S. was being placed in jeopardy by those who were in high positions making policy," Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) remembers. "I was only 18, but I understood the Constitution." Inouye and the overwhelming
majority of Hawaiian Japanese Americans were not interned during the war—in spite of the fact that Hawaii had been the target of the Japanese attack.

Gen. Delos Emmons, the commander of the Hawaiian Department, reassured the public: "...We must remember that this is America and we must do things the American Way. We must distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty among our people." On the other hand, as the exhibition reveals, Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, the head of the Western Defense Command, explained to the press why he opposed allowing American soldiers of Japanese ancestry into excluded West Coast areas, "A Jap is a Jap."

"We had to demonstrate that we were just as good Americans as anyone," Inouye says. "The pilots of the planes that bombed Pearl Harbor looked like us." When the U.S. army changed its policy in June 1942 and decided to accept Americans of Japanese descent to form a special combat team, Inouye rushed to enlist. The combined 100th Infantry Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team was the most decorated—and had the highest casualty rate—of any unit of its size in the war. "It was a terrible price we had to pay," Inouye, who lost an arm in close combat and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, says quietly.

Inouye is not bitter, however. "What can you gain from bitterness?" He smiles, "Wrinkles....You remember, so that history won't repeat itself, but you move forward."

On Dec. 17, 1944, Public Proclamation Number 21 rescinded the exclusion order, and thousands of Japanese Americans began to go home. Mary no longer had homes, farms, possessions or careers. Often the traditional family structure had disintegrated. "Papa's life ended at Manzanar, though he lived for twelve more years after getting out," Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston wrote. Some would always bear internal scars from the humiliation of imprisonment. A poem from camp cries: "My husband's interned, And my son is a soldier, Oh, all so hard to bear; I lament Encaged behind wire."

"Today, Japanese Americans are still looking for a clear-cut statement that the U.S. government did something wrong," Tom Crouch says. "They are looking for it in the courts and in the halls of Congress." Japanese Americans, who lived through a wartime experience that "couldn't happen in America"—but did—may at last find what they have been seeking. "Because there is bipartisan support for redress in Congress,"
Rep. Mineta says, "the outlook is favorable for enactment of a law that will offer compensation to each surviving internee and a formal apology to Japanese Americans on behalf of the nation."

In 1942, young Fred Korematsu was charged with attempting to evade the exclusion order and became part of a famous Supreme Court case challenging the constitutionality of that order. When he is asked today why he refused to comply, he says: "At that time, I thought 'I am an American. This is my country. I've done nothing wrong.'" Now, so many years later, his experience still weighs heavily. "If this bill passes, it has freed me and thousands of others. We will know that the Constitution is not just a piece of paper—but the law of this country."

# # #

NOTE TO EDITORS: At press time, the House of Representatives had passed the redress legislation, H.R. 442, by a vote of 243-141 on Sept. 17, the bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution. Senate action is pending.

From left, Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Milton Eisenhower and Tom C. Clark were three principals involved during World War II in planning the forced evacuation of more than 120,000 Japanese Americans.

From 1942 to 1946, home for most Japanese Americans was one of 10 War Relocation Authority camps. The barracks at Manzanar in California desert country had small rooms with no running water.

An FBI agent searches the home of a Japanese American family. Community, cultural and religious leaders and journalists were targets of suspicion.

George Omi, with daughter Georgette, bids farewell to his brother Henry at the processing building of the Tule Lake, Calif., internment camp.
Tagged like the pile of luggage he sits on, a small San Franciscan awaits evacuation.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye in Dec. 1944 was a 20-year-old 2nd lieutenant in charge of a fortification on the border of southern France and Italy. "I was king of the mountain in a fortress large enough to house a battalion, but I had 20 men. My jacket is made from a blanket. I did the sewing myself."

Deprived of basic constitutional rights and living under armed guard behind barbed wire, Japanese Americans in War Relocation Authority camps nevertheless attempted to create a community structure and to maintain traditional family values.

Japanese Americans sent to internment camps were allowed to take with them only what they could carry. Family pets were left behind.
COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

Chair: Joan Z. Bernstein (Attorney) (formerly General Counsel to the Department of Health and Human Services)
Wald, Harkrade and Ross
1300 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Vice-Chair: The Honorable Dan Lundgren (R.-California)
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Father Robert Drinan, former U.S. Representative from Massachusetts
Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman of U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Arthur Goldberg, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court
Father Ishmail Gromoff of Alaska
Hugh Mitchell, former U.S. Senator from Washington

ADDRESS: Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians
New Executive Office Building - Suite 2020
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Washington, D.C. 20506
They (U.S. Supreme Court) determined (6-3) that General DeWitt's order was merely an order to prevent a Relocation Center and that wartime circumstances at the time justified the exclusion. That judgment has never been reversed.

The General then issued the orders for evacuation of German and Italian aliens from all centers. The last evacuation order was issued in April to the Japanese. The last evacuation order was issued in April to the Japanese.

Expanding on the Japanese evacuation and we knew Japanese war prisoners captured on land from RJA’s. Incidentally, every Japanese and Korean, wherever they were, was a Japanese citizen and a servant of the Emperor.

DeWitt’s order was made in July. At the time these identified to leave the three western states and western Oregon. Those evacuated could go anywhere in the states. Over 4,000 RJA’s did so. There was provision for storing personal property and assuming responsibility for real property by the government at government expense. There was no need for after­ housing property or selling it at unfair prices. The govern­ ment even paid for the harvesting of crops on the land and turning the property over to the owner. Today there are over 1.5 million people on the West Coast whose farms became available in a town: a store, a post office, beauty parlor, a bank, schools, police and fire department. The JACL helped build the relocation centers. They were kept going by government expense.

At the time of the evacuation the RJA’s were being vio­ lently harassed by the Chi­ nese and Filipinos who were increased at the Japanese mil­ itary action in their countries. Many were firing and taking refuge in Buddhist temples. The Japanese American Ci­ tizens League (JACL) requested that the U.S. government provide shelter. Since individual evacuees were also having trouble the government intervened. Assembly Centers such as Santa Anita Race track – later used for our soldiers going overseas – were pre­ pared for occupancy while waiting for permanent camps called Relocation Centers. The JACL helped build the centers for those from the “West Coast.” The JACL was the only group who refused to consider some of the buildings for the centers.

Initially, anyone who wished to leave the Centers. They were given a receive a hostile reception at their destination it became a job or of a responsible spon­ sor. However, over 1,000 per week continued to leave and 4,000 went to WRA to evacuate. The JACL refused to evacuate or recommending the Relocation Centers to the American citizens at the time many of the Issei (first generation Japanese) were volun­ teer. But there must have been another reason why the Japanese chose to evacuate. Some of the Issei, born in the U.S., decided to return to their original home.

When government tried to close the centers a delegation from the JACL went to Washington to discuss but do not do so because “our property was destroyed and a hospital was not all that hard in the evacuation centers and six young man said they were the most carefree days of my life.”

Another, “I learned my first law, more than the former-mayor of San Diego,” they said, “They lived better than we did when the outside.” An AIA said, “It was the first time they learned the first treatment had been known) let’s use it.” At the end they had to force them to leave. Over 40,000 RJA’s in restricted areas requested to return the centers. The courts found that the 1941 Directive was unconstitutional.

In the 1944, the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case Korematsu vs. the U.S. They determined (6-3) that General DeWitt’s order was merely an exclusion order, that RJA’s were not forced to go to a Relocation Center and that wartime circumstances at the time justified the exclusion. That judgment has never been reversed.

A Presidential Commission has since said that the act of evacuation was based on hysteria, politics and lack of pol­ icy. The Commission recommended that the “Suc­ cess Story” and that the U.S. Government apologize. There were two RJA’s, two were eligible, for compensation and the other two were recognized by the courts as being recognized by the courts as being wrong.

Most of the latter were apologize. Of the “time man said, “They were the most carefree days of my life.”

The goal is not the $20,000 not the apology but the $1 billion class action suit from the former-mayor of San Diego, they said, “They lived better than we did when the outside.” An AIA said, “It was the first time they learned the first treatment had been known) let’s use it.” At the end they had to force them to leave. Over 40,000 RJA’s in restricted areas requested to return the centers. The courts found that the 1941 Directive was unconstitutional.

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One of the Resolutions passed at our National Convention in 1984 dealt with the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. Our resolution reads as follows:

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, after an exhaustive two year study, concluded "that a grave injustice was done to 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."

Legislation currently pending before Congress seeking to redress a constitutional wrong resolves that such a violation of basic democratic principles will not happen again.

Therefore, the Jewish War Veterans of the USA supports legislation before Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Commission.

Legislation supporting redress is now to be placed before the full Judiciary Committee.

Call or write your senator or representative and find out how she or he stands on the issue of redress for Japanese Americans interned during the war. If your representatives are co-sponsors, make sure they know that you support their positions. If they are not co-sponsors, urge them to endorse the bills—H.R. 442 and S. 1053. Both bills are currently in subcommittee.

At our upcoming Convention, we will be recognizing the 442nd Regimental Combat Team that so bravely distinguished itself during WWII. It seems particularly appropriate for us, at this time, to publish the following diary excerpt.

The piece was brought to our attention by Daniel Valk of Post #2 who, wrote, "It is ironic that a people whose families were put into concentration camps here in America, even though born in America, solely because of their ancestry, liberated the remnants of a portion of another people who were in concentration camps, also because of their ancestry."

This article, is from an eyewitness to the liberation of Dachau.

T wo liaison scouts from the 522d Field Artillery Bn, 100/442 RCT, were among the first Allied troops to release prisoners in the Dachau concentration camp. I watched as one of the scouts used his carbine to shoot off the chain that held the prison gates shut. He saw a couple of the 50 or so prisoners, sprawled on the snow-covered ground, moving weakly. They weren't dead as he had first thought.

When the gates swung open, we got our first good look at the prisoners. Many of them were Jews. They were wearing black and white striped prison suits and round caps. A few had shredded blanket rags draped over their shoulders. It was cold and the snow was two feet deep in some places. There were no German guards. They had taken off before we reached the camp.

The prisoners struggled to their feet after the gates were opened. They shuffled weakly out of the compound. They were like skeletons—all skin and bones.

Outside the compound, there were a couple of dead cows lying on the road. In minutes, the prisoners had cut off strips of meat, roasted them over a small fire and were gobbling the food down. They were starving. After they finished eating, they moved on down the road and took shelter in a large stable. They insisted on staying in the stable and refused to spend another night in Dachau.

We had been ordered not to give out rations to the Dachau prisoners because the war was still on and such supplies were needed to keep our own fighting strength up, but we gave them food, clothing and medical supplies anyway. The officers looked the other way. These prisoners really needed help and they needed it right away. They were sick, starving and dying.

I saw one GI throw some orange peelings into a garbage can. One of the prisoners grabbed the peelings, tore them into small pieces and shared them with the others. They hadn't had any fruit or vegetables in months. They had scurvy.

Their teeth were falling out of their gums.

We stayed near Dachau for several days and then got orders to move on. During this time, I found some large chalk-like bars, sort of oval-shaped, with numbers stamped on them. I was about to "liberate" a couple of them as souvenirs when an MP told me they were the remains of prisoners. The numbers were for identification. I put the bars back.

FROM THE DIARY OF
T/4 ICHIRO IMAMURA
MEDICAL DETACHMENT
522d FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION
**The Story of the 522:**

**The Liberation of Dachau**

"The camp itself was almost completely burned down and near the entrance I found more than 200 almost completely charred bodies. The few uncharred bodies were emaciated skeletons, literally consisting of only skin and bones. The opening of two large, makeshift pits, carried out by a Health officer, revealed a huge number of corpses piled on top of one another, in five layers. The arms and legs of many of the corpses had been broken, apparently forcing them to enter the pit. All life in the camp had been extinguished..."  

(Capt. J. Barnett, describing the conditions in Kaufering, a subsidiary camp of Dachau, upon entering the camp on April 30, 1945—testimony at Dachau trial.)

By BEN TAMASHIRO

**Special to The Hawaii Herald**

Dachau was the first of the German concentration camps established in 1933, shortly after the Nazis came to power. In the beginning, its purpose was largely political: "Not only to punish the U.S. and British prisoners arrived to the camp..." (Shirer, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich")

However, under Hitler's intense ideology of nationalism and anti-semitism, Dachau, located just 10 minutes from Munich, subsequently became one of the principal camps strong together in a network with the Reich on the so-called "final solution of the Jewish question." In this mode, the camp was developed first as a training center, then as a model camp for the SS (originally an elite military formation of the Nazi Party, a unit of which was later put in charge of concentration camps). At Dachau, the SS perfected the inhuman concentration camp system, preparing for the extermination camps of Auschwitz, Majdanski, Treblinka, and so forth.

Twelve years had elapsed since the establishment of the hateful camp by the time the 522nd came upon Dachau on April 29, 1945. During that period, documents show that some 206,206 Jewish prisoners had entered through its murderous gates. One report lists the death toll at Dachau at 31,591 people.

Veteran Stanley Kaneshiro recalls the night they fired their first rounds on German soil. "The 522nd was one of many units that were brought up front to break the stalemate at Alcace-Lorraine. At about 0100 hours, the whole sky blew up with American artillery and the German defenders were literally demolished."

In those final days of the war, the German army acted such a hasty retreat that the artillery battalion, in close pursuit, found themselves in front of the infantry instead of behind them. Hence, the artillery B) indicate the movement of the 442nd RCT, while the broken line depicts the path of the 522 on its new assignment. Following the tremendous battle waged by the 100/442 in rescuing the "Lost Battalion" up in the northeast corner of France in October 1944 (1), the units were shipped south to the Mediterranean for duty in the Maritime Alps, the snow-capped border between France and Italy. During their long stay near the Riviera playground, the 522 provided direct artillery support to the 100th Infantry Battalion. Ordered to proceed to the Western Front (2), the 522 led it in the direction of Munich and on March 9.

Crossing the Franco-German border on March 12, the 522nd fired its first rounds in support of its new mission the following day. By doing so, they became the first A&A unit to fight on German soil. From then till the end of the war, two months later, the 522 served as a roving artillery battalion, answering some 52 assignments in support of corps and divisional units. Their almost daily shift in frontlines reflected the hasty retreat of the enemy.

Back in the Mediterranean, the 100/442 was shipped out to Italy (3) on March 23, where it was to provide the 5th Army with the punch it needed to fit in between the Third Reich on the Gothic Line and open up the Allied advance to the Po Valley, where the end of the war in Italy came on May 2.

On the Western Front, the flankng thrust of the 522 led it in the direction of Munich and Berchesgaden (4) where on April 29 it became one of the first Allied units to enter Dachau in those closing days of the war 41 years ago. **Continued on page 7**

By BEN TAMASHIRO

Special to The Hawaii Herald

Only six months before World War II finally ended in Europe (May 8, 1945), the Allied armies on the Western Front were locked in a battle of attrition. But Hitler was determined to stop the Allies from breaching the Viteline. Adolph Hitler called for a final push to try and break through the western front, between the 1st S.P. and the Rhine. The Allies were to drive to the North Sea to capture the main supply port of the Allies.

Hitler's surprise attack achieved some initial success under cover of the mist shrouding the Ardennes Forest. But makeshift pockets of resistance formed to slow the enemy's movements. And soon, battered by Allied air forces, the German army was outmatched by the outnumbered men, the German drive stalled. Combined with a shortage of gasoline, the Fuehrer's ambitious dream around to a halt by mid-February.

The first map (Illustration A) depicts that point when the Allies, having stopped the German drive, recaptured the offensive by finally overcoming the German defense on the Rhine. It was in this historical context that the all-nisei 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT) was called up to the Western Front to provide the additional firepower needed to crack the enemy's hold on the Alsace-Lorraine sector, then sustain the Allied thrust into Germany.

The solid lines in the second map (Illustration B) indicate the movement of the 442nd RCT, while the broken line depicts the path of the 522 on its new assignment. Following the tremendous battle waged by the 100/442 in rescuing the "Lost Battalion" up in the northeast corner of France in October 1944 (1), the units were shipped south to the Mediterranean for duty in the Maritime Alps, the snow-capped border between France and Italy. During their long stay near the Riviera playground, the 522 provided direct artillery support to the 100th Infantry Battalion. Ordered to proceed to the Western Front (2), the 522 led it in the direction of Munich and on March 9.

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lery battalion was the first to reach the gates of Dachau. Upon their arrival, the 522nd found many subsidiary camps around the main camp, and its members entered the subsidiary camps as well as the main camp at Dachau.

The experience of entering the concentration camp is permanently etched in the minds of 522nd veterans such as Toshio Nishizawa. He rode into Dachau in a jeep with Capt. Johnson, commander of B Battery, fellow 522nd member George Muramatu, and the driver. "The gate was open," recalls Nishizawa. "It was spooky. Just the way you see it in the pictures—the prisoners in their striped clothing, deep, sunken eyes staring at you. We had some food in the jeep, regular issue rations and the like, and wanted to pass them out to the starving prisoners, but the captain said 'no' because it would only serve a few and that would cause a riot and our lives would be in danger."

Although the gates were open, the place was still full of prisoners. "Where could they go?" reasoned Nishizawa. "They were free, but they didn't know what to do with that freedom." Shuttled from prison to prison for years, many of the survivors were very far from their homes.

"In their weakened condition, most of the prisoners were either lying on the ground or sitting up against the fence, but their eyes were following us closely. And as we drove around the camp, we soon began to sense the stirrings of a movement toward the jeep. The captain said we'd better get out of there, and that is what we did," Nishizawa stated.

Another 522nd veteran, Hideo Nakamine, had similar recollections of entering the subsidiary camp of Bad Tölz. "It was terrible. We were under strict orders not to share or give away any of our food rations, but we disobeyed and gave them out anyway, because those people were starving to death. The suffering was just horrible."

Nakamine's experience has driven him to maintain a lifelong interest in the concentration camp experience. He has also worked to document the role that the 522nd played in the liberation of Dachau and to provide information as requested by such groups as the Center for Holocaust Studies in New York. In an early letter from Bonnie Gurewitsch, the librarian/archivist of the Center, she points out: "It is ironic that members of one per­secuted minority were liberating those of another minority; yet the official histories have so far ignored this. It is time to set the historical record straight."

Last year, Nakamine attended the 40th annual gathering of Holocaust survivors in Philadelphia. The three-day conference commemorating Holocaust Day was attended by some 15,000 survivors, their children, and liberators. Nakamine was the only AJA in attendance, and he was recognized by the assembly and made a presentation of the book, "Go For Broke," on behalf of the nisei vets and lay members shared their food with them. And so the men of the 522nd were exposed to one of the most horrifying spectres of death and torture in our history. In Dachau, Stanley Kaneshiro recalls seeing people literally hanging by their skin and bones, their thin frames topped by shaven heads and deep-socketed eyes staring out from under the depths of some unfathomable terror . . . "I could not tell," he says, "whether they were men or women. They all looked alike to me."

Kaneshiro: "I could not tell whether they were men or women. They all looked alike to me."

Ignored this. It is time to set the historical record straight.

"Go For Broke," on behalf of the nisei vets and lay tropical island flowers at the Monument of the Six Million Martyrs.

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The Liberation of Dachau, Part II

EDITOR'S NOTE. The little-publicized story of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion (FA BN) of the all-nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT) in WWII was the subject of a Herald cover story on May 16 (“The Liberation of Dachau”). In that article, writer Ben Tamashiro explored how on March 9, 1945, after receiving orders to proceed to the Western Front, the 522nd was separated from the rest of the 442nd RCT, eventually becoming the first AJA unit to fight on German soil. The 522nd, engaged in numerous battles, was among the Allied forces that we went through the main gate that we opened one of the prison gates by shooting off the locks. Don Shimazu from the Survey Section, one of the first Allied units to discover and to unlock to the world, the horrors of the extermination camps. By the day of liberation, more than 40,000 people had been murdered in Dachau—80 percent of them Jews. Some 522nd veterans share their recollections in the following conclusion to this remarkable story.

By BEN TAMASHIRO
Special to The Hawaii Herald

DON SHIMAZU: The above photo of Dachau concentration camp was taken on April 29, 1945, the day the camp was liberated by American troops. On that day, a scout from the 522nd had opened one of the prison gates by shooting off the locks. Don Shimazu from the Survey Section said, “My recollection of April 40 years ago is that we went through the main gate and visited the guest reception building very early in the liberation, within the first hour or so. I remember seeing the Rev. Martin Niemoeller in his striped inmate’s clothes sitting on a couch in that building. What we might have said to each other, I don’t remember, or about whom else was there with me on that occasion.

Rev. Niemoeller, the distinguished Lutheran theologian, was one of the early political prisoners of the Nazi system. Imprisoned in 1937, he was sentenced to Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps. Shimazu immediately recognized Niemoeller from among those sitting on the couch.

Shimazu continued, “That evening, as we went through the field kitchen show line, I remember the orders not to feed the freed prisoners with the food we got. I was told that ‘special food’ would be prepared for them in due time, because they would be unable to handle the regular food. “After eating, we disposed of our leftovers by dumping them in a large dump hole dug into the ground—right in front of the freed prisoners who were standing around the sump asking ‘Varm?’ It was a sad and trying time for us of Hq Battery; our hearts were saying, ‘Yes, feed them, help them,’ but our heads were saying, ‘No, don’t feed them, those are orders!’ What those freed inmates must have suffered and endured is beyond imagination—they were like walking skeletons.”

MELVIN HAMAMOTO: Melvin Hamamoto’s recollections of Dachau are much different than Shimazu’s, since he did not enter Dachau or any of the subsidiary camps around it. “But we were in the general area for a long time after the war ended, about six months,” he said. “What with everyone trying to get home at the same time, transportation was very tight. And besides, we were in Germany and there were a lot of enemy lines, but were soon recalled by their company officers to continue the occupation troops. Although he felt joy in seeing his German friends, memories of his wartime days in Dachau flooded in upon him, and his mind took him back to the beginning—to his father who had charged him with the prescript that nearly all Japanese fathers left their sons with as they went off to war: ‘Do not bring shame to the family.’ Then added, ‘Fight well for your country.’”

JOE OBAYASHI: The task of the Hq Battery Liaison Group was to maintain contact with the fast retreating enemy. In the forward observer group were jeep driver Joe Obayashi, Capt. Charles Feibleman and another enlisted man. In the early morning of April 29, they drove past one of the gates of Dachau concentration camp. It was open. The captain remarked to Obayashi that the fleeing German guards must have left some of the gates open. “We must have been one of the first to get there,” Obayashi said, “because only a couple of prisoners were wandering about by the open gate, seemingly lost. There were no others outside the fenced area.”

The group drove on in search of enemy lines, but were soon recalled by radio. Returning via the same route, they ran into a sea of prisoners who had by then found the open gates and were pouring out of the camp. “I had noticed some dead horses on the side of the road as we passed by earlier. On the return trip, the prisoners were tearing the dead animals apart and were eating the meat raw,” Obayashi said.

Two years ago, when Hamamoto revisited the Dachau area with other 522nd veterans and their wives, he was surprised to find a group of people waiting for him. Four decades had not dimmed their remembrance of him, and he was welcomed as though he were a returning hero rather than a former member of the occupation troops. Although he felt joy in seeing his German friends, memories of his wartime days in Dachau flooded in upon him, and his mind took him back to the beginning—to his father who had charged him with the prescript that nearly all Japanese fathers left their sons with as they went off to war: ‘Do not bring shame to the family.’ Then added, ‘Fight well for your country.’”

This metal sculpture now stands at the Dachau concentration camp museum. A silhouette of this piece was used in the cover design of the May 16 issue of the Herald.

(left) Melvin Hamamoto stands beside the “Dragon teeth” of the Siegfried Line, 1945. (right) Joe Obayashi stands with a Dachau survivor at the reconstructed camp museum, 1984.

This special feature was prepared for the May 16 edition of The Hawaii Herald cover story on The Liberation of Dachau, Part II.

(522nd Photo)
HIDEO NAKAMINE. Hideo Nakamine was working on a sugar plantation on the Big Island when war came to the nation on Dec. 7, 1941. Although he was from a family of 13 children, only he and three school-aged brothers remained at home with their recently retired parents on the plantation. The older ones had all moved away. Although he wanted to serve his country in the armed forces, enlistment had been closed off to AJAs. Under the circumstances, it was all he could do to keep on working as usual.

But then things began to change. The AJAs who had been drafted into the Army before Pearl Harbor and those who were in the Hawaii National Guard at that time were banded together and sent off to mainland camps for combat training. The 100th Infantry Battalion thus came into being. So impressed were Army officials with their training record, that the enlistment ban was lifted in February 1943, when the call went out for volunteers to form the 442nd RCT.

With the permission from his supervisor and his parents' blessing, Nakamine joined the 442nd. Four months later, while he was training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, his younger brother fell ill and died. It was at this point that the plantation manager suddenly became aware that Nakamine was no longer with the plantation. Fuming, he gave the family 30 days to vacate their home and get off the plantation. With no recourse, the elderly couple and their two remaining boys resignedly made their way—first to Hilo, then on to Honolulu—to be with family members. Hobbling as the father was with a physical handicap, the group was further slowed by wartime restrictions governing interisland travel.

Back in Camp Shelby, the 442nd was shipped overseas to Italy, and entered combat in June 1944. Four months later it was sent to France, where, in the Vosges Mountains, it rescued the beleaguered "Lost Battalion" of the Texas 36th Division, suffering casualties four times the number of Texans saved. Following that battle, the 442nd was shipped south to the Mediterranean, from which point the 522nd made their fateful departure to Germany, and, eventually, their fateful discovery of the concentration camps.

Besides shooting with guns, the men of the 522nd also shot pictures, using camera and film captured from the Germans. Nakamine has served as the unofficial historian of the group's Dachau experience. Some of the photos, taken from personal albums maintained by Nakamine, have been used to illustrate this series. As mentioned in the first installment of this article, Nakamine has also provided information and photos to the Center for Holocaust Studies in New York, and last year attended the 40th annual gathering of Holocaust survivors in Philadelphia, where the assembly of some 15,000 survivors gratefully recognized him as one of the liberators.

For the sake of posterity, Nakamine recently offered his albums to the State for safekeeping. Upon the recommendation of the Governor's office, the albums were presented to the Bishop Museum. He says of that moment: "My thoughts wandered back to '43, to the time when my parents were being kicked out of the plantation. You see, it was only recently that I found out about the incident; I was not told about it then. There's nothing I can do about it, but it's something I shall never forget."

"I'm saddened by it, more so that during the war, although we were prohibited from fraternizing with the German civilians, we ignored such orders and treated the Germans as people, not as enemy aliens. The nine soldiers showed no hatred or prejudice against innocent civilians in European countries who were not responsible for the act of war."

A Letter From the Past

In one of Hideo Nakamine's albums is a 1945 picture of him holding hands with two little girls in Meritgen, near Dachau, where Battery had set up roadblocks to apprehend Nazis trying to escape the Allied set net. The photo shows hundreds of the swarms of displaced persons wandering about the country.

When he visited Dachau two years ago, Nakamine posed the photo amongst some residents of Meritgen, who recognized them. Christa Steindl, one of the twins, is now married and lives in the nearby foothills of the Bavarian Alps with her husband and two daughters. Her twin sister, Renate, is married and also has two children. Christa's letter reached Nakamine just before the presentation ceremony at the Bishop Museum:

"I'm sorry that I don't remember many details about those days, so much happened 40 years ago and I was only three years old then. But I still remember that across the way from our house in the schoolyard there were Americans. My twin sister, Renate, and I used to go there because one of the girls was always so friendly and often gave us little gifts. During that difficult period this was a very beautiful time for us. Now today I can finally thank you for what you did for us... Hopefully, you are doing well. It's too bad that I didn't have the chance to meet you. That you haven't forgotten me and my sister pleases me very much."

Hideo in Meritgen with 3-year-old twins, Christa & Renate, 1945. 522nd

The men of the 522nd themselves harbor no illusions that their brush with a little town in Germany will lead to anything beyond memories. But, in the act of expressing their care, they may have lengthened the shadows they are casting into the future.

Club 100 Holds 44th Banquet

(L-R): Stanley Akita, first vice president; and Hajime Yamane, president; hold up a replica of the Club 100 banner that Ellison Onizuka took into space with him on his first mission.

Members of the Club 100 held their 44th anniversary banquet at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel on June 27. Club president, Hajime Yamane, gave the opening address. The members paid their respects to astronaut Ellison Onizuka, who had a special relationship with the Club. Onizuka was killed in space, but, in his memory, a replica of the Club 100 banner, which Onizuka had carried with him on his only journey into space, was displayed.

Keynote speaker, Franklin Odo, director of ethnic studies at the University of Hawaii, challenged the Club members to write their own history, to communicate their feelings and motivations to others, to leave a written legacy. Citing the controversial work, "Land and Power in Hawaii," Odo stated, "or others will do it for you." Commenting on journals written in his university classes, Odo further stated, "Many of your children don't know who you are," he told the gathering of veterans.
Japanese American lawmakers fight tears during testimony

WASHINGTON — A congressman fighting back tears told a hearing yesterday how his family was forced from its home after President Franklin D. Roosevelt's order to keep Japanese Americans off the West Coast during World War II.

"We really were American citizens when this happened. We were loyal American citizens," said Rep. Robert Matsui, D-Calif., as he told how his parents came to the United States in 1910, settled in California — and then lost everything they owned shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

"For the next 3½ years, we were nomads; we were wanderers," said Matsui, who strained to hold back tears.

The 44-year-old congressman was 5 months old when Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 on Feb. 19, 1942, forcing 120,000 Japanese Americans into internment camps.

A House Judiciary subcommittee held a hearing yesterday on a bill that would offer a formal apology and $20,000 to each of the 60,000 survivors of that time — a potential cost to taxpayers of about $1.5 billion. The Reagan administration is opposed to the bill.

Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, whose father was arrested briefly in Hawaii when war broke out, also fought back tears as he supported restitution for those who lost homes, jobs, businesses and self-respect in the government's drive to clear the West Coast, and Hawaii, of a supposed espionage threat.

Matsunaga told the panel that the detainees "without trial or hearing ... were summarily ordered into what can only be described as American-style concentration camps, surrounded by barbed wire, searchlights and armed guards."

Although Congress passed the American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act in 1948 to pay Japanese Americans for their lost property, many never filed claims — and those who did received only a fraction of what they had lost. In January, a federal appeals court ruled that Japanese American detainees could sue the government for damages.

But Matsunaga said the current bill would provide a "long overdue remedy for what has been called America's worst wartime mistake and the worst single violation of individual civil liberties in our nation's history."

Matsunaga said he was a U.S. soldier stationed in Hawaii when the Japanese imperial forces bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. He said his commanding officer asked him and other Japanese American soldiers to turn in their weapons.

The congressman and senator joined a long list of witnesses.

Justice Department official John Bolton said the decision to relocate and detain Japanese Americans was made "against a backdrop of fears for the survival of our nation."
Young Americans behind barbed wire at an internment camp during World War II.

Biased Views on Internees

D. H. Blanchard's May 10 letter attacking Sens. Spark M. Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye with respect to the reparation bill requires a response because of its obviously biased views.

Blanchard's comparison of Japan's treatment of interned Americans and the United States treatment of interned Japanese Americans is ludicrous. Throughout examples cited by Blanchard, an assumption the author makes is that Japanese Americans are not Americans but Japanese nationals.

What Blanchard refuses to see is that Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, were interned by the U.S. government. Japanese immigrants in the internment camps were Japanese citizens, not because they wanted to remain Japanese nationals but because the U.S. government at that time did not allow Japanese to become naturalized.

Furthermore, there are no verified cases of Japanese American espionage reported. The "loyalty" test Blanchard refers to contains at least one question (No. 28) which was in violation of the Geneva Convention. In addition, how can you blame Japanese Americans for the Bataan March? One might note that those Japanese who were responsible for these war crimes were severely punished following World War II.

As to the amount involved in the reparation bill, the sum represents only a portion of what these surviving former internees had lost as a result of being interned. If the amount is considered excessive, I would point to the fact that our government is giving well over $10 million a day to Israel alone or about $1,000 per Israeli per year ($3.75 billion this year).

Certainly, if we are willing to give such a large sum to people to whom we have done no wrong, there should be no objection to a one-time only payment of $20,000 to Japanese Americans who had lost so much due to our government's error.

Yasumasa Kuroda
International Relations Committee
Japanese American Citizens League
Honolulu Chapter

Compassion

I am inclined to agree with D. H. Blanchard and H. I. Hayakawa in opposing reparations to interned Japanese Americans. But why single out Sens. Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga? These are highly decorated veterans of the 442nd and 100th infantry. It must have been a tough decision to go to Europe to fight for your country, while a mother, father or other relatives were interned on the Mainland.

So a little compassion, please.

R. B. Thil

Refusing to Feel Guilty

Calling for reparation for Japanese World War II detainees arouses my anger and disdain. This action by our government was regrettable and despicable, but so was the whole World War and the tyranny and deceit of our politicians, especially Franklin D. Roosevelt, who tricked our country into a bloodbath few citizens wanted or supported. In fact, Roosevelt was elected because he promised, as did Woodrow Wilson 20 years earlier, not to involve American boys in any foreign confrontation.

I am sick of being made to feel guilty about things I had no part in and no control over. Most citizens would not have condoned or agreed with this action. Why should we be forced to pay for the stupidity and deceit of politicians elected over 45 years ago?

I refuse to feel guilty about this issue, as I refuse to feel guilty about what happened to the Jews in Nazi Germany, the murder of thousands in allied raids on civilians in Dresden or other atrocities perpetrated by foreign and domestic dictators.

It is time to put these things behind us and bring our politicians under our control to ensure such things never happen again.

H.E.B. Shasteen

No to Reparations

I strongly support D.H. Blanchard's stance that it is absurd for the United States to give $20,000 to each World War II Japanese internee who was held in safety in this country while our own husbands, fathers, and sons left home and family to protect this country, often sacrificing their very lives in the grim reality of war.

Many not only endured separation from their loved ones during the war years, but forfeited all the future years which normally would have been theirs to enjoy.

Ruth M. Haupt
Sen. Spark Matsunaga proposes to give $20,000 each to Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II. He states that the defensive action taken by the United States following the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor was "the worst single violation of individual civil liberties in our nation's history."

On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, I was attending college in Los Angeles and signed up as a private in the Marine Corps the following day, thus disrupting my planned football coaching career. Am I entitled to $20,000 also for the many years I had to live in temporary tents and foxholes in the Pacific behind barbed wire and under the watchful eyes of Japanese machine gunners?

Sen. Daniel Inouye states "the internment of Japanese-Americans was the only time that such a thing had happened — solely on the basis of race." Both senators possess a strange slant on our nation's history. The yellow-race internment — of 120,000 West Coast Japanese-Americans — pales into insignificance when compared to the forced red-race displacement of over 1 million American Indians west of the Mississippi and the forced black-race enslavement of over 3 million black Americans along with many thousands of white-raced indentured Caucasians.

The 64,000 Japanese-American survivors of the peaceful internment process should compare their stories with the few survivors of the Bataan Death March when the Rising Sun sunk lowest as Japanese soldiers bayoneted unarmed American prisoners of war. Gen. James Doolittle's fliers were summarily executed following the Tokyo raid.

Former Sen. H. I. Hayakawa has the right idea about this preposterous bill and points out that the "samurai spirit" of the majority of Japanese-Americans would find the payment of any amount of money to be "appallingly humiliating." Perhaps the senator recalls, as I do, that many Japanese-Americans (over 600 Nisei at the camp at Poston, Ariz.) were openly "disloyal" to the United States and refused to swear allegiance when questioned by the Dies congressional committee as it was searching for loyal Japanese-Americans "who could be released from the center to work on the outside."

Before final passage on Matsunaga's flawed bill, it is hoped that some congressman will examine the congressional record with respect to the loyalty question, for I would hate to think my tax dollars were going to someone who was disloyal to the United States at the time when I was prepared to die for America!

My personal advice to Matsunaga and Inouye is to heed the counsel of Hayakawa and Rep. Sam Stratton who stated correctly that this nation was in a "state of shock" after the Pearl Harbor sneak attack — on a "day that will live in infamy" — and President Roosevelt took the appropriate action to protect the West Coast against possible Japanese invasion.

The Supreme Court ruled that the internment process was legal, and every report I have read disclosed that the Japanese-Americans who were affected were justly compensated. And I am extremely proud of those Japanese-Americans who left the peaceful camps to serve honorably with the "go for broke" 442nd Infantry Regiment in Europe!

D. H. Blanchard
Sen. Spark Matsunaga proposes "to give $20,000 each to Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II." He states that the defensive action taken by the United States following the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor was "the worst single violation of individual civil liberties in our nation's history."

On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, I was attending college in Los Angeles and signed up as a private in the Marine Corps the following day, thus disrupting my planned football coaching career. Am I entitled to $20,000 also for the football coaching career. Am I think my tax dollars were going to someone who was disloyal to the United States at the time when I was preparing to die for America!

My personal advice to Matsunaga and Inouye is to heed the counsel of Hayakawa and the appropriate action to protect the West Coast against possible Japanese invasion. The Supreme Court ruled that the internment process was based on the loyalty question, for I would hate to think my tax dollars were going to someone who was disloyal to the United States at the time when I was prepared to die for America!

May 10, 1986

Spying in U.S.

Minoru Yasui, chairman of the Japanese American Citizens League Legislative Educational Committee, gave a talk at the McCully-Moiliili public library on the status of various reparations bills in Congress related to the evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in 1942.

After his speech, he was asked about reports of espionage by Japanese residents "supposedly" revealed in intercepted Japanese code messages. Yasui replied that while it was true that there were messages by the Japanese government directing its embassy and consulates in the United States to recruit first and second generation Japanese for espionage, there was no evidence that such spying ever took place.

If I may, the following is that evidence: In May 1941 the Japanese consulates in Los Angeles and Seattle reported to the New York and radio messages intercepted by the United States that they had been successful in recruiting both first and second generation Japanese. The consulates reported that these Japanese were located in shipyards, airplane factories and the armed forces. Others were keeping a close watch on military bases and military ports, and that movements of aircraft, ships, war material and troops would be reported.

During the latter half of 1941 scores of messages being transmitted to Tokyo were intercepted containing ship and airplane movements, armed forces data, and a variety of other national defense information.

In addition to this broken code intelligence the FBI, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Army G-2 all reported the existence of large scale intelligence nets in operation on the West Coast controlled by the Japanese government and utilizing local Japanese residents. Naval intelligence was especially concerned about the possibilities of sabotage.

It was this kind of intelligence information (all "looked over" by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians) which prompted President Roosevelt and his key advisers, rightfully or wrongfully, to make their fateful evacuation decision in February 1942.

D. H. Blanchard
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 nor 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 is 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 with the present spineless administration which has the facts but not the courage to defend war-time 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. Cmdr. Ringie 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 Ringie'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 Ringie study also contains statements that he considered 25 percent of all Japanese-Americans to 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 Ringie was busy writing another report, this time an official ONI report, about Terminal Island in the Los Angeles harbor. According to Ringie, 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.
Garber, H., Dr. (1987, October 5). Apology, reparations are based on lies. *Los Angeles Herald Examiner.*
AJA Internment Report Is Disputed

Retired U.S. Agent Says Spying Evidence Was Uncovered

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

A retired top-level intelligence consultant called conclusions of a commission that recommended $20,000 reparations payments each for surviving World War II internees of Japanese ancestry “absolutely wrong” yesterday.

David D. Lowman, a retired special assistant to the director of the National Security Agency, disputed a June 16, 1983, report of the nine-member Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

It called for payments totaling $1.5 billion to some 60,000 surviving individuals as an act of national apology for a “grave injustice.”

ABOUT HALF OF THE 120,000 who were relocated from the West Coast and interned in inland camps in 1942 had died by 1983, the commission estimated.

Hawaii’s U.S. Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga has introduced bills which would provide for such payments.

Lowman, while answering questions after his prepared talk to about 75 former intelligence officers at the Hale Koa Hotel, said he recognized the “great tragedy” the large number of West Coast people of Japanese ancestry experienced in being uprooted.

But he said it was “wrong” of the commission to taint President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a “racist” and “political opportunist.”

He also said the commission was “wrong to say the government lied” about having evidence of espionage dangers from residents of Japanese descent in the United States.

“The legitimate aspirations of the Japanese people on this matter can, I believe, be obtained without distorting history,” he said.

HE REPEATED allegations made public earlier that cryptanalysts had decoded secret Japanese messages that suggested resident Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry were being organized into espionage networks before the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Defense Department made these claims in a 1983 document called “The ‘Magic’ Background of Pearl Harbor.” (U.S. intelligence officials had referred to Japanese messages by the name “magic.”)

One such message from the Tokyo government to its Washington, D.C., embassy, dated Jan. 30, 1941, was said to have requested preparations for “utilization of our second generation” and our resident nationals.”

Lowman was quoted in 1983 as saying in retrospect it was clear that Japan had “misjudged the loyalty of Japanese-Americans completely. But at that time no one knew for certain.”

HOWEVER, LOWMAN was more outspoken yesterday.

He found flaws in the internment commission’s research. “They even got the date wrong when Hawaii became a territory — terrible!”

He insisted diplomatic messages from Japan that were intercepted and decoded in early 1941 implied that Japan fully expected espionage aid from some Japanese-Americans.

President Roosevelt and some of his key advisers were among the few officials who had access to those messages, Lowman said.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, it seemed nothing could stop the Japanese war machine in the Pacific, and Roosevelt and his defense aides were legitimately alarmed at the possibility of subversion among residents of Japanese descent on the West Coast, Lowman said.

“I do know they had cause for concern,” he said.

NO PROSECUTIONS for espionage took place because it couldn’t be disclosed that Japanese messages were being decoded and read during wartime, Lowman said.

“After everybody was evacuated, the problem seemed to be solved.”

Intercepted Japanese transmissions named about a half-dozen people in the espionage network, but there likely were many more involved, Lowman said.

“You don’t name agents in messages that go out on the air.”

He claimed spying was widespread, that by May 1941 “dozens” and even “hundreds” of “first- and second-generation Japanese” had been recruited for espionage.

By January 1941, all Japanese diplomatic posts in the United States “had been ordered to construct intelligence nets,” and U.S. code-breakers knew this, Lowman said.

“It’s not true that President Roosevelt was motivated by racist and political considerations.”

HOWEVER, LOWMAN admitted in hindsight that Roosevelt and other officials may have overreacted.

He devoted most of his talk to the history of code-breaking, noting that the United States clandestinely intercepted, decoded and read Japanese secret messages for more than 20 years before the Pearl Harbor attack.

Poor management and poor distribution of this information led to Americans being caught by surprise Dec. 7, 1941, Lowman said.

But continued interception of Japanese messages in World War II led to spectacular American victories in the Pacific and the ultimate defeat of Japan, Lowman said.
Family in asbestos verdict
awarded extra $1 million

The family of Pearl Harbor shipyard worker Lawrence "Bay" Kaowili will get an extra $1 million added to the $5.1 million they won in a suit against asbestos product manufacturer Raymark Industries, Circuit Judge Frank Takao ruled yesterday.

Takao said the family is entitled to interest on part of the damages, calculated from June 1, 1979, when the family first filed suit.

On April 22, the jury in the case awarded the family ($8.3 million—the largest verdict in the history of asbestos litigation. It was reduced to $5.1 million by the jury because of its finding that Kaowili's own negligence as a cigarette smoker was responsible for 33.75 percent of the damages.

Gary Galiher, who represented the Kaowili family, said the pre-judgment interest of $1,036,290.33 awarded yesterday was the largest interest payment of its kind ever awarded in an asbestos case. The interest was awarded on $1.8 million of the compensatory damages in the case.

Kaowili died Jan. 12, 1979, at 45, leaving a 38-year-old widow and five minor children. Judge Takao noted that defendant Raymark Industries had offered to settle the Kaowili case for less than it was forced to pay in the case of Tristan Nobriga, a shipyard worker who died at age 21.

Internees would get $200,000 under Matsunaga legislation

Sen. Spark Matsunaga recently sponsored legislation that would pay $200,000 to each person of Japanese ancestry relocated during World War II.

The bill is similar to one he introduced in 1983 in that it would implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Calling the incarceration of 120,000 Americans in detention camps "one of the country's worst World War II mistakes," Matsunaga said the bill would compensate American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their immigrant parents for injustices suffered during the war.

The measure would establish a $1.5 billion fund that would be used first to provide a one-time payment of $200,000 to Japanese Americans who were relocated during the war. The remaining money would be used to establish a fund for humanitarian and public education purposes relating to wartime events.

The measure would require Congress to offer a formal apology to those who were placed in relocation camps. Sen. Dan Inouye said 122
CORRECTION TO NEWS RELEASE 85-22

MAY 7, 1985

Please note the following correction to the above referenced news release which appeared on page two, paragraph four: the figure $200,000 should have read $20,000, as follows:

"The Hawaii lawmaker's bill, which is identical in scope to the one introduced to the 98th Congress would:

1) Establish a $1.5 billion fund which would be used first to provide a one-time, per capita payment of $20,000 to each of the approximately 60,000 surviving persons of Japanese ancestry who were excluded from their places of residence pursuant to the Federal Government's Order 9066."

In addition, item 2 in the same paragraph should read:

"From the remaining money in the $1.5 billion fund,"

Senator Matsunaga's office regrets any inconvenience you may have experienced in reporting this information due to the errors.
FOR RELEASE: MAY 2, 1985

MATSUNAGA REINTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. Senator Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), joined by 24 of his colleagues, today reintroduced legislation to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Matsunaga, who introduced the first piece of legislation in 1983 to compensate those American-born citizens and their immigrant parents for the injustices suffered in World War II, called the incarceration in detention camps of the 120,000 Americans, "one of the country's worst World War II mistakes."

The Hawaii lawmaker was joined in introducing today's bill by Senators Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), John Melcher (D-Mont.), Slade Gorton (R-Wash.), Daniel Evans (R-Wash.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Donald Riegle (D-Mich.), Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), William Proxmire (D-Wisc.), Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), John Kerry (D-Mass.), Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), Gary Hart (D-Colo.), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), James Exon (D-Nebr.), and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

"The relocation and internment of Japanese-American civilians represents an event unprecedented in American history. These individuals were deprived of liberty and lost their homes, farms, businesses and careers without trial or hearing," Matsunaga explained. The Hawaii lawmaker said that "although the civilian courts and law enforcement agencies were operating normally on the West Coast, not a single one of the evacuees was ever charged or indicted for the commission of a crime, tried or convicted."

Matsunaga said a Congressionally-mandated study commission was appointed in 1980 to examine the facts surrounding the issuance of Executive Order 9066 and the subsequent relocation and incarceration of nearly one-quarter of a million Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

-MORE-
"The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, through its careful review of wartime records and its extensive public hearings, has answered some of the questions scholars and historians have asked since the war as to how Americans abandoned their most cherished ideals even in time of war.

"The Commission confirmed what Americans of Japanese ancestry have always known: The evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast and their incarceration in what can only be described as American-style concentration camps was not justified by military necessity, but was the result of racial prejudice, wartime hysteria and the failure of political leadership," Matsunaga observed.

"In light of these findings, the Commission's final report, Personal Justice Denied, concluded, 'A grave injustice was done to 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,'" Matsunaga said.

The Hawaii lawmaker's bill, which is identical in scope to the one introduced to the 98th Congress would:

1) Establish a $1.5 billion fund which would be used first to provide a one-time, per capita payment of $200,000 to each of the approximately 60,000 surviving persons of Japanese ancestry who were excluded from their places of residence pursuant to the Federal Government's Order 9066.

2) From the remaining money in the $1.6 billion fund, establish a fund for humanitarian and public education purposes related to wartime events.

3) Enact legislation which officially recognizes that a grave injustice was done and offer the apologies of the Nation for the wartime acts of exclusion, removal and detention.

4) Grant presidential pardons to individuals who were convicted of violating the wartime statutes imposing a curfew on American citizens on the basis of the ethnicity and requiring ethnic Japanese to leave designated areas of the West Coast to report to assembly areas.

-MORE-
5) Institute "liberal review" by appropriate executive branch agencies of applications submitted by Japanese Americans for the restitution of positions, status or entitlements lost in whole or in part because of acts or events between December 1941 and 1945.

Matsunaga is also seeking implementation of the Commission's recommendations with respect to the Alaskan Aleuts who were evacuated from their island homes by the U.S. Army following enemy attacks on the Aleutian Islands in 1942.

"It is time Congress acknowledged the grave injustice inflicted by the Federal Government on Americans of Japanese ancestry and Alaskan Aleuts during World War II. Passage of the measure being introduced today would remove a blot on the pages of our Nation's history and would remove a cloud which has hung over the heads of Japanese Americans and Alaskan Aleuts," Matsunaga said.
Decision due

OTTAWA—Multiculturalism Minister Jack Murta told reporters Nov. 21 that an apology to Japanese Canadians interned during WW2 "is very likely." The government's position on compensation may be announced by Christmas, he indicated. "We're getting closer to making a recommendation. It has to be a Cabinet decision," he said.

Murta spoke a few hours after the National Assn. of Japanese Canadians issued a report saying that the internment of 21,000 Nikkei Canadians was motivated by racism, not by fears for national security.
Japanese TV Series Stirs Up Controversy

By Lois Taylor
Star-Bulletin Writer

Friday morning, Yoshi Tomawako of the Japanese-language programming department at KHCU-TV said that "Sanga Moyu," the 51-episode World War II drama, will not be shown beginning June 21 as previously announced. The difficulty in getting local Japanese-American businesses to sponsor the series, he said, was the reason for cancelling it.

Tomawako has repeated an action taken by television stations in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York that regularly schedule Japanese network programs. The powerful Japanese television network NHK that produced "Sanga Moyu," has already decided not to make the series available in the United States despite the fact that it is attracting audiences in the millions in Japan.

This is the result of a storm of controversy among Japanese-Americans that is accompanying the screening of the epic series in Japan. It appears on Japan's "Golden Network at the prime time of 8 p.m. It is in the U.S., the most prestigious series of Japanese television. Each drama runs for an entire year, and until "Sanga Moyu," these dramas have always been set in the historic period of the samurai warriors.

The current offering of the series is "Futatsu no Sokuku," which means "Two Worlds" and stars Kenji and Tadashi, sons of a Los Angeles laundry owner, and is set in World War II. The story focuses on Japanese-Americans who were detained in relocation centers during World War II; their wartime treatment by the U.S. government and the postwar military war-crimes trials.

The crisis comes during the year when the older brother of the two warring nations is the prime target of the U.S. military intelligence officer in the U.S. Army and the younger— who had returned to Japan for schooling and was drafted—is fighting with the Imperial Army. The story is based on the three-volume novel "Two Homelands" by Yoko Shizuma, one of Japan's most popular writers.

A major revision. Araki, chairman of the East Asian Literature department at the University of Hawaii, is personal translator for Yamashita. He has discussed the advisability of showing the series in the United States with the Japanese ambassador in Washington, D.C.

Araki had no immediate advice since he has not seen any part of the series. "I have read the novel, but I have not seen the scenario," he said last week. "It's a Catch 22. If the American public is shown to see the series in order to critique it, and in the process becomes violently anti-Japanese-American, the damage would be irreparable.

Araki, who was born in Salt Lake City, was a student at the University of Hawaii, determined to become a military intelligence officer in the U.S. Army.

His personal history partly parallels that of Roi Amoh, the older brother in the controversial series.

The principle concern of its opponents seems to be on the current debate on the subject of reparations for Japanese-Americans who were detained in relocation camps until 1946. The agreement appears to be in the making, and any anti-Japanese-American sentiment could easily frustrate it.

The novel is strongly anti-American, describing brutal treatment of Japanese in the relocation camps. It begins with the account of naked prisoners standing under the blazing Arizona sun being strip-searched by U.S. soldiers looking for a single spool missing from the mess hall.

Very few Caucasians are portrayed sympathetically, and Japanese-Americans are shown constantly as victims of white American prejudice. The series was changed from being an anti-JapaneseAmerican sentiment could easily frustrate it.

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A major revision. Araki said, was changing the title from "Futatsu no Sokuku," which suggests divided allegiance, to "Sanga Moyu," which means "Mountains and Rivers Aflame." He and his family were detained at the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona, an area that figures in "Sanga Moyu." Araki joined the U.S. military intelligence division in 1942 and served as a language officer at General Headquarters in Tokyo during the U.S. Occupation.

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Hawaii group testifies today

In pursuit of internment redress

By Beverly Creamer
Adviser Staff Writer

Their words ring with irony and anger, frustration and bitterness. Retired Big Island businessman Henry Tanaka remembers the day in Oahu's detention Camp Honolulu when one of the guards yelled, "Hey, you Japs, stay in line." At the time he was cleaning their compound for 10 cents an hour.

He'd been arrested "for investigation" in the months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and was taken from his wife and family and sent first to jail, then to the Sand Island Detention Camp and then to Honolulu.

Mark Murakami remembers how his law studies at the University of Washington were abruptly ended as he became one of America's 120,000 interned Americans of Japanese ancestry. And Murakami, now a semi-retired insurance company general agent, remembers the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho's bitter, windswept desert that became his war-time home. If the internees wanted more than a bed in the barren barracks, they had to build it themselves. For five months the only bathroom was a stinking outdoor latrine.

He remembers how he "dutifully" registered to be taken into "protective custody" and how he "dutifully" reported with all of the others on May 5, 1942 at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition grounds that served as an assembly center on the inside.

Little marks the place where several hundred Americans of Japanese ancestry were interned in leeward Oahu after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, but the memories linger. Page E-1

James Hwang was then that his insomnia started. "The feeling of hopelessness and powerlessness tore at me," he says. "The emotional distress cannot be fully appreciated by critics who have never been unjustly imprisoned."

Retired newspaper editor Seiichi Yawata remembers being asked by the FBI to work as an unofficial informant ferreting out possible "subversive elements" in Hawaii's Japanese-American community before he was arrested and then interned in the Lourdesburg, New Mexico camp. In a strange twist, a protest letter he wrote to President Roosevelt brought his "parole" a year later and he was later transferred to the Topaz camp in the Utah desert.

Today in Seattle an eight-member contingent from Hawaii — four who were internees and four who are members of the Japanese American Citizens League — will talk about this at hearings mandated by Congress to look into the World War II detention, relocation and internment of civilians.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has already held hearings in Los An-

See Isle group on Page A-4
Isle group testifies today for internment redress

from page one

geles and San Francisco. Today, it sets up shop for a three-day stretch in Seattle. This is expected to include testimony from at least 150 people including the eight from here. More hearings are expected to occur before the end of the year when the commission's recommendations are due.

The bulk of the hearing testimony will be from Japanese-Americans interested during the war, from their families and from national organizations pressing for redress and reparations. But additional testimony is expected from Aleutian groups describing their 1943 relocation from the northern Aleutian and Pribiloff islands to Admiralty Island in southeastern Alaska.

The Hawaii delegation in Seattle is led by Earl Nishimura, president of the Hawaii chapter of the JACL and Franklin Odo, director of the Ethnic Studies program at the University of Hawaii and chairman of the chapter's Research Committee on Internment and Reparations. The group will cover the impact of detention and relocation on the Hawaii Japanese-American community.

Already the national JACL is on record suggesting payments of $25,000 per internee to cover losses in property and, in essence, to recognize the emotional and psychological damage done to a minority group of Americans.

Some have charged that the detention and seizure of property was not only racially but economically motivated—to remove Japanese-Americans from economic competition on the West Coast.

In Hawaii, fewer than 1,500 Japanese-Americans of the 157,000 total were imprisoned compared to virtually the entire Japanese-American population of about 120,000 on the Mainland.

Part of the reason the Hawaii Japanese-Americans fared better than their Mainland counterparts, explains Odo, is that they constituted all percent of the critical civilian work force.

He points out that they were the backbone of the island's plantation economy; "A few Japanese might have made discreet statements in the heat of the war fever," he continued. "Still, there are very few isolated cases. It appears that because of a very few, the rest of the Japanese suspects were arrested for the internment following the theory of guilt by association."

"If only the American military intelligence had more thoroughly observed and studied the Americanization among the Japanese," he continued later, "they would have reached a different conclusion on the question of loyalty."

In his testimony Odo will point out that before Dec. 7, 1941, the FBI in Hawaii had only listed 400 suspects and designated only 50 of those suspects as "suspects." However, he continued by Dec. 19 Roosevelt and his Cabinet "had agreed to remove all Japanese aliens to some island other than Oahu—probably Molokai." This eventually was watered down to a list of 1,500 people, he adds, because of legal and logistical problems.

Odo notes that the pattern of arrests after Pearl Harbor "strongly suggested that the common denominator was not evidence of potential danger but close association with things Japanese."

The testimony prepared for delivery this morning in Seattle by members of the Hawaii group is outspoken and often eloquent.

Says Wakukawa, a retired editor of the Hawaii Times: "The whole internment show was a travesty of justice—short-sightedly, injudiciously and indiscreetly executed withalice aforethought under the pressure of wartime hysteria, greed and racism."

"There is evidence," adds Lawrence D. Kumabe in his testimony that today's hearing, "that the economic leaders in Hawaii requested President Roosevelt to save their economic interests by stopping the internment and designated only 50 of those suspects as "suspects.""

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"Righting this wrong should burnish the image of America as a symbol of justice. Both on a worldwide scale and in the heart of each internee, justice is the very essence of relationships, and what makes life precious."
Japanese - American Internment
by CURTIS T. NARIMATSU

About 120,000 Japanese Americans and nationals were imprisoned during World War II based on suspicion of sabotage. But not one case of espionage was ever lodged against these innocent people whose only crime was for being a "Jap." Eight were killed for no reason at all and dozens of others were shot and wounded by guards. Others committed suicide out of humiliation and despair, and still others died in poor makeshift medical facilities.

Recent Congressional hearings hopefully will reaffirm the incredible and awesome determination of our proud forefathers and their loved ones who began their lonely vigil against Nazism and tyranny in desolate and isolated internment camps but who stood tall in hours of peril and with only good conscience their sure reward, knocked down the brutal forces of terror abroad. Their courage and patriotism inspired this country as very few had ever done and their uncomplaining spirit captured the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere.

But they suffered great and devastating losses in their quest to achieve and preserve the full blessings of American life. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, with their battle cry, "Go for Broke!" along with the 100th Infantry Battalion, the most highly decorated American units to fight in World War II and the combat troops most feared by the enemy, lost nearly 800 soldiers killed in line of fire. Over 4,000 more were wounded and many of them returned home crippled in body but awesome in spirit. Terribly costly and severe losses in comparison to other less battle-tested troops.

"BUT MANY DIDN'T"

Above-A Silver Star instead of a daddy and husband for courageous service to his country beyond the call of duty. "Pride, resolution, bravery were here too, where sorrow lived, as it did in many American homes. Only a simple, "My husband won't be back."

Below-Jutsie Monwake replied to Colonel Fielder when he presented him with the Purple Heart for his son who died at Cassino: "... though we, the parents of the honored dead, are classified as enemy aliens, our loyalty is with the United States, for which country our sons were willing to fight in and die. It is not only human for us to fight side by side with our sons; it is right that we should do so. We owe it to our sons who are still fighting or who having fought their best, today rest in the bloodsoaked fields of Italy with thousands of other Americans."

I personally have vowed that their heroic sacrifices will not be lost or forgotten. Let their valor and heroism mold and inspire the characters of generations now living and those yet unborn. To those and other gallant soldiers of wars past and those more current, we owe them a debt that may never be fully repaid. I only hope that we never lose our sense of patriotism and of our courage and commitment to honor soldiers and veterans as recent as those who withstood the ravages of the Vietnam War with all of its accompanying political thunders. They are heroes to us all. They put their lives on the line.

Let our children and our grandchildren and their children too be told of our proud and patriotic ancestors who not only defied Nazism and tyranny but who proved their patriotism and preserved their pride by spilling their blood for America at great loss on foreign lands they had never even heard of. Let there be a spirit of national pride whose sincerity is as deep as the brilliant blue of the sky. And let us honor our traditions, our many and wonderful religious and cultural heritages, and the spirit of a great nation. For these soldiers were summoned by history to give testimony to our national honor. And history will recall not only our hopes and accomplishments, but also the soldiers who fought and many of whom that died to keep alive our faith in America and in democracy. To these gallant and invincible warriors of fate, we owe them our lives.
Reparrations for AJA's debated

By Gene Tao

A University of Hawaii, Hilo, political science professor says the federal government should make some sort of reparation to the West Coast Japanese-Americans who were illegally incarcerated in relocation camps during World War II.

But a former state social worker who suffered under the Japanese occupation in the Philippines says the internees should not ask for reparations.

The exchange between professor James Wang and retired social worker Librada Luis took place Thursday during a meeting of the Hawaii Island Media Advisory Council.

Commenting on the hearings, now being held by the federal Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Wang said the incarceration was "flagrant violation" of Americans' basic civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

Nearly two-thirds, or 77,000, of the 120,000 people moved into relocation centers were American citizens, with the remaining 43,000 classified as resident alien Japanese, Wang said.

But nowhere in Executive Order 9066, signed by President Roosevelt, was the Japanese ethnic group singled out for relocation, he said.

Because of a long standing discriminatory attitude toward the Orientals, military and civilian authorities interpreted the order to mean expulsion of the Japanese ethnic group, not Americans of German or Italian ancestry, the professor said.

"The Congressional committee should find out what happened, who made this decision, how this act was transformed into a civilian expulsion for one ethnic group," he said.

To right the wrong, Wang said something has to be done, "even if it is not based on monetary grounds," to remind the nation that the same mistake will not repeat.

"Perhaps, we ought to declare one day in February—since Executive Order 9066 was signed in February—as civilian internment memorial day," he suggested.

Or, he said, the court should be asked to decide the issue, since there's little likelihood of monetary reparations under the present budget-conscious Reagan administration.

"But Luis said that not a cent should be given to the internees.

"I'm opposed to compensating the internees," she said. "I admit that it may be a mistake of Gen. John L. DeWeit who ordered the 120,000 Japanese-Americans relocated and interned.

"He must have had a reason. The circumstances of the time were not wholly without justification ..."

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Clark Field north of Manila, Singapore and Bataan, there was fear that some of the Japanese-Americans might be tempted to aid a Japanese attack on the West Coast, she said.

"If you were the commander of the U.S. Army," she said, "you will have to save what's left."

When the Japanese invaded the Philippines, she and her husband, Anastacio, who were both U.S. nationals, were there. "We lost everything," she said.

She said and her husband constantly sought hiding places and did not have enough to eat.

"I weighed 72 pounds," she said. "I was a nursing mother without milk to feed the baby."
Civil Service Retirement Credit for Japanese Americans Interned During World War II

Statement on Signing H.R. 9471 Into Law
September 22, 1978

I am very happy to sign H.R. 9471, a bill which represents one more Government effort to redress inequities that occurred during World War II.

Three and a half decades ago, our Government overreacted to the attack on Pearl Harbor and evacuated and interned approximately 110,000 Japanese Americans who lived in our Western States. Even at the time this action seemed shameful and indefensible to many of us. The loyalty and devotion of our Japanese American citizens—despite this Government action—has been proven many times over. Most of the internees were American citizens, and many subsequently gave their lives in defense of this country.

While we cannot undo or erase the hardships and indignities suffered by these loyal Americans, we can, in some small measure, compensate them.

Three laws have been enacted for this purpose since the end of World War II. Public Laws 82-545 and 86-782 granted special benefits for civil service pay and retirement purposes to Japanese Americans who met certain criteria and were employed by the Federal Government on July 15, 1952. The third law, Public Law 92-603, granted social security credits for privately employed adults who were confined in World War II internment camps.

All three of these laws were designed as partial compensation to working-age Japanese American internees, but they do not help those who entered Federal service after mid-1952. These Federal employees generally do not qualify for social security benefits.

H.R. 9471 will cover that group by granting civil service retirement credit for periods of confinement after age 18 in World War II internment camps to any Japanese American who later entered Federal service.

This bill represents years of unceasing effort by many Members of Congress who wished to redress the injustices suffered by this unique group of American citizens. I am pleased to have the opportunity to share in that effort today.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 9471 is Public Law 95-382, approved September 22.
President Carter has signed into law a long-awaited legislation which grants civil service retirement credit to Japanese American federal employees for the time spent in internment camps during World War II.

The measure affects Japanese American federal workers who were 18 years of age or older when they were interned in labor camps in this nation during the second World War.

After the bill's signing, the Committee for Internment Credits — one of the organizations foremost in the fight to gain retirement rights for this group of employees — held a reception for members of its own organization as well as those of the Japanese American Citizens League which also worked to secure passage of the legislation.

Among those honored was the bill's author, Rep. Norman Y. Mineta, D-Calif., as well as Reps. Cecil Heftel, D-Hawaii, a member of the House post office and civil service subcommittee on compensation and employee benefits, and Jim Leach, R-Iowa, the subcommittee's ranking member.

In signing the bill, the President emphasized that the new law was created to “redress inequities that occurred during World War II.”

About 110,000 Japanese Americans, who lived in western states, were interned during that period.

During congressional hearings, representatives of the National Treasury Employees Union — another of a large number of organizations testifying on behalf of the Japanese American federal employees — noted that the cost for maintaining a law providing retirement benefits for this segment of the federal work force would be minimal, since only about 500 and 100 Japanese Americans would qualify for the benefits. NTEU estimated the cost of such legislation at no more than $500,000.

Many interned citizens worked as doctors, nurses, laborers, teachers and clerks in the camps to which they were assigned. Others volunteered to fight in the war and formed one of the most decorated units to emerge from World War II.

In signing the bill into law, the President also commented that “while we cannot undo or erase the hardships and indignities suffered by these loyal Americans, we can, in small measure, compensate them.”

Since the end of World War II, three laws have been enacted to compensate internees. Public Laws 82-545 and 86-782 granted special benefits for civil service pay and retirement purposes to Japanese Americans who met certain criteria and were employed by the federal government on July 15, 1952. The third law, Public Law 92-603, granted social security credits for privately employed adults who were confined in World War II internment camps.

None of these laws, however, helped those who entered federal service after mid-1952 and it is this group that the new legislation, HR 9471, sought to assist.

While delighted over the new law, a number of Japanese American federal workers contacted by Federal Times expressed regret only that the White House failed to hold a special ceremony for the occasion — but they feel this was understandable because the President was fatigued from the tedious recent summit meetings at Camp David over the Israeli-Egyptian issue.
March 25, 1976

Ms. Darlene Nordiko Yamauchi  
Davis Hall  
Wellesley College  
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181  

Dear Ms. Yamauchi:

Senator Inouye is currently in Hawaii and in his absence, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning your research paper on legislation connected with the Japanese Americans Citizens League.

As you may know, the most significant measure to pass Congress in recent history, which was of great interest to the Senator personally and to members of the JACL, was the repeal of Title II (the Emergency Detention Provision) of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

With the strong support of the JACL, the Senator sponsored S. 1872 during the 91st Congress, seeking to repeal that provision in the Internal Security Act that empowered the President to arrest persons suspected of espionage or acts of sabotage. As some of the enclosed materials will show, 25 of the Senator's colleagues joined him in cosponsoring this bill, and several interest groups (including the American Civil Liberties Union) and county councils gave their strong endorsement. Editorials in the New York Times and the Washington Post appeared in late 1969, urging repeal of the Security Act provision.

S. 1872 won favorable approval from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and secured unanimous approval from the full Senate in December, 1969. The House failed to act on the bill prior to the adjournment of the Congressional session, however.

On February 4, 1971, Senator Inouye reintroduced the bill in the 92nd Congress with the cosponsorship of 29 Senators and with continued support from the JACL and other groups. This bill, S. 592, again won favorable support from the Judiciary Committee and was readied for floor action.
Hawaii Congressman Spark Matsunaga sponsored a companion bill in the House that same year, H.R. 234, which passed the House Judiciary Committee. The full House passed the measure on September 14, 1971, by the following vote: 356 for, 49 against, 28 not voting. The Senate acted on H.R. 234 on September 16, 1971, rather than on S. 592, giving the House version unanimous approval on a voice vote. The House version contained minor language changes not written into S. 592.

Other JACL-supported legislation which the Senator has introduced has included several bills that have sought civil service retirement compensation and social security credit for persons interned in detention camps during World War II. One current law, P.L. 92-603, amended Title I of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 to provide social security credit for internees.

Recently, the Senator spoke in the Senate in favor of the Rice Production Act, S. 2260, a bill supported vigorously by the JACL. Its House companion, H.R. 8529, eventually won final approval from Congress on February 3, 1976. Materials relating to the Rice Production Act are enclosed for your information.

I hope I have been of assistance to you. Please accept our best wishes for your research project for your time and consideration.

Aloha,

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD SIA
Press Assistant
1. **BULLETIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1981**

   a. **Weapons Theft Suspect Hunted—** HPD and military authorities continued their search today for a Marine suspected of being involved in Oct. 13 theft of machine guns and other weapons from the armory of Kaneohe MCAS.

   - Corporal Charles C. Ng, described as oriental, 5'7" and 140 lbs. is being sought. Military authorities said he is considered dangerous.

   ***

   b. **Hope for Hawaii's Papaya Growers—** See TelArt.

   "A news report from California provides a glimmer of hope for better days ahead for Hawaii's papaya growers.

   The industry is currently bedeviled by marketing problems in California and Japan related to the use of the chemical EDB to fumigate the fruit. EDB is considered a possible cancer-causing agent, and its use is restricted.

   But there is another way — apparently a better way — to destroy fruit flies and other insect pests in the fruit. That way is irradiation.

   Irradiation is not new to Hawaii. It was the State of Hawaii that pioneered the first prototype of a commercial food irradiator in 1967 at Fort Armstrong.

   But after waiting in vain for the federal Food and Drug Administration to give clearance for the use of irradiation to disinfect papayas, the state dismantled the irradiator in 1975 and the cobalt 60 core was sent back to the Atomic Energy Commission.

   Now interest in irradiation is being revived. A company in San Jose, Calif., is planning to start building an irradiation facility near Stockton next year. It is awaiting clearance to proceed from the FDA, but expects to receive a decision soon. The firm also plans similar facilities in Fresno, Bakersfield, Salinas, Gilroy, Long Beach and the San Francisco Bay area.

   The point is that if irradiation works in California it ought to work in Hawaii, too.

   Scientists say irradiation is better than fumigation. Unlike fumigation, it assures complete disinfection and leaves no chemical residue. It also delays ripening, thus extending the shelf life of the produce.

   Of immediate importance, irradiation offers a way for Hawaii's papaya growers out of their current plight.

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**State report**

**Inouye: Reparations**

HONOLULU (UPI) — U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye said the question of reparations is clouding the congressional investigation into the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Inouye, who co-sponsored the legislation authorizing the investigation, said the main issue is to establish the historical and official record of what happened to interned Japanese-Americans during the early period of the war.

He said discussion of reparations should come later. He also said he isn't opposed to reparations, but believes that issue isn't as important as what really happened during the war years.
Reparations not main internment issue, Inouye says

By Jerry Burns

The congressional investigation into the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II has become sidetracked by talk of monetary reparations, Hawaii Sen. Daniel Inouye said yesterday.

Inouye, one of the co-sponsors of the law that set up the congressional Commission on Japanese-American internment, said the primary issue is to establish the historical and official record of what happened to thousands of Japanese-American families during the early period of World War II.

The question of reparations should come later, Inouye insisted.

The Hawaii senator added, however, that he is not opposed to the idea of financial reparations in some form. But that issue is really not as important as establishing a true account of what happened during the war years, he said.

Inouye's comments came in the wake of news service reports on a speech he delivered to a symposium on Japanese internment at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., over the weekend. Those reports indicated Inouye was opposed to financial reparations.

Not so, he said:

"It is just like a jury trial," he said. "Before you assess damages, you have to try the case — was there a wrong?"

Inouye also suggested that money payments in some cases may be not worth asking for. Some families lost more than their material possessions, he pointed out. In a few cases there were suicides and others saw their careers destroyed.

"In some cases making a monetary redress would be almost insulting," he said.

Inouye said his view is that the blame for the incarceration of Japanese-Americans rests not so much with military authorities as with civilian officials who allowed the program to go ahead.
Reparations not main internment issue, Inouye says

By Jerry Burris
Advertiser Politics Editor

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Nisei Reparations Fee
Is Opposed by Inouye

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP) —
Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said yesterday he opposed setting a reparations fee for Japanese Americans who were incarcerated on the West Coast in World War II.

"It would be almost impossible to place a price tag on reparations," he said at the opening of a 10-day public forum at Tufts University on Japanese internment. "It would be insulting even to try to do so." Mr. Inouye sponsored legislation forming the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which is hearing testimony in Washington.
WWII internment of Japanese Americans

To the Editor:

Kiyoaki Murata ("The Distorted Image," Aug. 21, 1981) may have lived in the United States during the Pacific War, but his observations on the mass incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry are myopic. Mr. Murata's sojourn evidently was too short for him to gain a thorough understanding of American institutions and propaganda techniques.

The fundamental tenet of American jurisprudence, which Mr. Murata failed to grasp, is that all people (not just citizens) are entitled to freedom, and that no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law (U.S. Constitution, Amendments V, VI, VII, XIV). It was this inalienable right to freedom which was denied to American citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during the conflict with Japan.

Because the U.S. government realized that imprisoning people — especially native-born Americans — without evidence, charge or trial was contrary to American legal principles, the government camouflaged the truth by calling the incarceration something else. Thus, despite the fact that Japanese-Americans were forcibly evicted from their homes and imprisoned in dehumanizing "concentration camps," the government called the process an innocuous "evacuation" or "relocation." Such terms are known as euphemisms.

The actual purpose of the program was detention. The camps were surrounded by barbed-wire fences, guard towers, searchlights and armed sentries; any inmate who tried to leave without permission was shot. Indeed, seven inmates were killed by guards for "attempted escape." Since citizenship is an important consideration in this discussion, it should be noted that the overwhelming majority of the imprisoned Japanese-Americans were citizens of the United States only. On Dec. 7, 1941, Japan rescinded the jus sanguinis rule for children born in the United States. Any child born on or after that date was not a Japanese national unless the parents executed a special application at the Japanese consulate (few did); and those born before that date were allowed to renounce their Japanese nationality if they so desired (most did). As a result of this change in Japan's nationality law, only 15 percent of Japanese-Americans were citizens of both the United States and Japan in 1942.

After one year of forced confinement, 33 percent of the detainees — mostly young unmarried men and women — were eventually paroled for outside employment. But this conditional release did not result in freedom: instead, it was more analogous to a work furlough from a penal institution. The parolees had to periodically report their activities and whereabouts to government officials, and had to obtain government approval before changing jobs or residences. Such restrictions are intolerable to Americans. Mr. Murata's statement "victims" — to make. For one thing, I do not regard myself as a "victim" of the relocation program but rather a "beneficiary" from the precious experience, which I could not purchase with a billion dollars but which I was able to have by the sheer coincidence of having been on the West Coast of the U.S. in early 1942. Therefore, I do not accept Mr. Okamura's charge that my observations are "myopic."

My only concern was that a moral judgment must be based on facts that are objectively collected and examined.

KIYOAKI MURATA
Inouye: Internment Can't Be 'Repaid'

By Gregg K. Kokesoko, Star-Bulletin Writer

U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye said yesterday it would be "insulting" and "impossible" to put a price tag on what happened to the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were forced to give up their homes and businesses and were relocated after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

Speaking at the opening of a 16-day public forum on Japanese Internment at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., Inouye said that besides being "almost impossible to place a price tag on reparations, it would be insulting even to try to do so.

The Associated Press reported that Inouye said he opposes selling a reparations fee. "The feeling has always been that it's not on the most important aspects, such as how and why such an event was allowed to occur and if the action was just or unjust.

In his Tufts University speech, Inouye, who sponsored legislation forming the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, also warned that "unconstitutional" detention of Americans could happen again.

In Roosevelt, the secretary of war and the attorney general, he said, "was opposed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, among others."

"The fact that these individuals did not act concerns me and leads me to believe that it can happen again. When these men are swept up by the time, then strange and evil things will happen."

Commenting on testimony last week by John J. McCloy, the former assistant secretary of war who oversaw relocation of Japanese Americans and defended internment, Inouye said McCloy "has served our country well and I don't wish to be critical of him, but if those who have said this spent one week in an internment camp, they wouldn't say it."

McCloy called the internment "humanacracy."

In the past, both Inouye and Sen. Spark Matsunaga, who also served in World War II, expressed support for the Redress movement, but refused to commit themselves to seeking monetary compensation.

In his Tufts University speech, Inouye, who sponsored legislation forming the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, also warned that "unconstitutional" detention of Americans could happen again.

Executive Order 9066, the presidential act permitting internment of some 120,000 Japanese Americans from 1942 to 1945, was approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and signed by him on Feb. 19, 1942. The act authorizes the Attorney General to establish or designate "growth centers" to which "any resident in the United States who is or may be an enemy alien or who is suspected of being an enemy alien" may be removed. The act has been widely criticized as an infringement of civil liberties.

The act also authorized the Secretary of War to establish or designate "military areas" in which "all or any part of the civil population may be excluded." The areas were established by presidential proclamation and were to be closed to "all unauthorized persons." The closed areas were to be patrolled by military forces.

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Why the AJAs Were Relocated

Some of the officials involved in the decision to relocate Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during World War II are getting a chance to defend the rationale behind that decision.

Karl Bendetsen, a retired Army colonel who administered the internment program, told the commission investigating the affair that the relocation was necessary for the safety of the AJAs.

John McCloy, who was then assistant secretary of war and subsequently U.S. high commissioner in Germany, denied that the relocation was induced by "racial or punitive motives." McCloy testified that it was "reasonably undertaken and thoughtfully and humanely conducted."

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa has spoken in a similar vein.

But the most persuasive defense we have seen came from Tom C. Clark, later a Supreme Court justice.

In the preface to a 1976 study of the legal history of the Japanese in the United States, Clark recalled that he was civilian coordinator of the Western Defense Command in the early months of World War II.

As such, he wrote, he received "hundreds of threatening messages against the Japanese community every day." He wrote that he had not expected any sabotage from the Japanese community on the West Coast and saw little strategic justification for the relocation. Rather, the final decision was "based on the physical dangers then facing 110,000 people of Japanese descent then living in California, Oregon and Washington."

It seems unlikely that a fully accurate picture of the reasons for the relocation can be achieved 40 years after the fact. There does seem to be reason to question the easy conclusion that it was totally a pandering to anti-Japanese sentiment.

Whatever the motivation, there is general agreement that the relocation was a mistake that resulted in great and avoidable hardship for many thousands of Japanese-Americans.
Keeping the Senate Coalition Operating

Two of Hawaii's leading politicians are playing a little game with the voters:

Although he is a candidate for governor in all but name, state Sen. D.G. "Andy" Anderson is going to put off a formal announcement of his candidacy until the 1982 legislative session ends in April.

"This will permit Sen. Richard Wong to continue playing ball with Anderson on Wong's terms and keep the Democratic-Republican coalition alive. That, incidentally, will presumably mean Wong can continue as Senate president."

Wong's position is that he will support the Democratic nominee for governor, who will probably be George Ariyoshi, and that he cannot continue to cooperate with the Senate Republicans after Anderson becomes a declared candidate.

"This is rather silly, because Wong obviously considers Anderson to be a candidate now and an announcement will be just a formality."

"Party labels don't mean much in Hawaii any more, and we doubt that anyone will be upset by Wong's position. But we hope no one takes this charade seriously."

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"" 
Founder of 442nd, internee tangle at relocation hearing

By Wesley C. Piperton
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A sharp confrontation between a World War II occupant of a Japanese internment camp and one of the men who planned the relocation program yesterday interrupted a hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation.

William Marutani, the former occupant who now is a Pennsylvania common pleas court judge and a member of the commission, interrupted the testimony of John J. McCloy, former assistant secretary and a key official in the relocation program.

McCloy's testimony reflected his belief that the occupants suffered no more than any other Americans from World War II, and at one point indicated the internment was a form of "retribution" for the Japanese attack.

"I do not think the Japanese-Americans were unduly subjected to distress," said McCloy, who at 87 is still in active law practice on Wall Street. He made several references to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, calling it "a dark and bloody ... that affected us all."

"We were all victims," he said.

"He was interrupted by Marutani, who shouted the question: "What other Americans fought for this country while their parents, brothers and sisters were incarcerated?"

"McCloy called it "fatuous ... 40 years later ... to sit here in this marble hall and say this might have been done this way or that."

"I visited those camps ... I saw the solicitude," McCloy said, insisting several times that the camps were conducted in a "compassionate, benign way."

"That's not the point," Marutani said, and referred to the many Japanese-Americans who served heroically in the war while their families were incarcerated in the camps.

McCloy, who noted that he established the Nisei 442nd Combat Team that became the most decorated American outfit in the war, said he didn't like the word "incarcerated."

"It's impossible to make an equal distribution of the suffering," he replied.

"Well, all right. Behind barbed wire fences, Marutani said.

"McCloy, his voice rising, replied: "It's impossible to make an equal distribution of the suffering. You can't do it."

"Marutani started to reply but McCloy persisted: "I don't think the
WASHINGTON (AP) — Former diplomat John J. McCloy, who played a key role in the relocation of people of Japanese ancestry in World War II, defended their uprooting today as "reasonably undertaken and thoughtfully and humanely conducted."

McCloy, 87, who still practices law in New York City, testified before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which is investigating the resettlement of 120,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"McCloy" disputed the view that the episode constitutes a blot on American history.

"There has been, in my judgment, at times a spate of quite irresponsible comment to the effect that this wartime move was callous, shameful and induced by racial or punitive motives," he said. "It was nothing of the sort."

He said he hoped the commission will share with him the conclusion that the resettlement program was "as benignly conducted as wartime conditions permitted."

In fact, he said, in retrospect he has the impression "that on the whole the deconcentration of the Japanese population and its redistribution throughout the country resulted in their finding a healthier and more advantageous environment than they would have had on the West Coast following the Pearl Harbor attack and the reports of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines and the Southwest Pacific."

A COMMISSION member, William Marutani, who is a Pennsylvania judge and who was interned for a time in a relocation camp, argued with McCloy after he said that Japanese-Americans were not "unduly subjected to the distress of the war."

"I don't like the word incarcerated," McCloy replied.

"Well," Marutani said, "behind barbed wire fences."

McCloy was assistant secretary of war at the time World War II started and later became the high commissioner of a defeated Germany. He played a key role in the internment of the Japanese-Americans and native Japanese living on the West Coast.

Yesterday, an official who played a small, unwilling role in the relocation said the experience was a wretched one that he hated.

Laurence J. Hewes was director of the western region of a New Deal small farmers' agency, the Farm Security Administration, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He was assigned the job of moving Japanese and Japanese-American farmers in California to 10 resettlement camps in the interior.

"There is something Kafkaesque in the evil of such an assignment," Hewes said today in testimony prepared for the commission, commissioned by Congress to consider whether financial redress is owed the internment camp survivors and their heirs. "Everything was so quiet and orderly."

"A field office in an Exclusion Area (which the evacuees had to leave) had the outward appearance of normalcy. Evacuees sat quietly beside desks, soberly answering questions as an official form was filled out."

"It was heartbreaking to witness the cooperation of human beings in preparations for their disposal," he said. "Loud expressions of rage and despair would have been a relief. The quiet acceptance of injustice was unnerving."

Hewes described the mood in California, where 110,000 people of Japanese descent lived, in the days after war broke out.

At first, he said, nothing happened, but then came word that a unit of the California National Guard from Salinas, Calif., had been wiped out in the fighting at Corregidor and public opinion took a sharp turn.

"Practically all political leadership joined the anti-Japanese crusade," Hewes said in his written testimony.

"One after the other they competed in vocal support of those who claimed that our Japanese neighbors were a clear and present threat," he said.

California Attorney General Earl Warren, later to become chief justice of the United States, led the call for anti-Japanese measures, he said.
AJAs Relocated for Their Safety, Officer Says

By Mike Feinliber

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former Army officer today defended the forced relocation of 120,000 people of Japanese descent in World War II as essential for their own well-being in light of American hostility and the threat of an invasion of the West Coast by Japanese forces.

Retired Col. Karl E. Bendetsen, who administered the internment program, defended his own actions in testimony to a panel, commissioned by Congress to investigate the episode.

He said it is unfair to condemn by current standards what was done in those “tense, explosive and trying times” and added that he would find the incident hard to believe if he had not been there himself.

But he said that in the early months of the war, with Japan scoring a Pacific victory after another, a Japanese invasion of the United States appeared likely, and Japanese living on the West Coast had to be removed for their own good because they could have been shot by the invading forces.

If there had been an attack, it would have been too much to expect that if Japanese forces landed on the Pacific coast — as they well could have — that persons of Japanese descent would have had an easy time regardless of their feelings of remaining loyal to the United States,” Bendetsen testified.

DRESSED IN a brown suit, he sat at a witness table before the commission with military bearing, his back absolutely straight as he recalled the events of 40 years ago. He spoke in a gravelly voice, toying with a pen in his hand.

Bendetsen said many in his audience would not be able to believe the wartime atmosphere.

"If I were 30 years old, I wouldn't understand it," he said. "Unfortunately, I was there, and had an assignment I didn't ask for. It became essential in the first instance to ask persons of Japanese ancestry to move away from the coastal frontier."

In a long written statement, he offered a spirited defense not only of his own actions but those of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and all under him who carried out Roosevelt's order providing for the mass detention of the West Coast Japanese.

The order was signed 2½ months after the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

"To evaluate those past actions in the perspectives of today would not be useful," Bendetsen said.

OTHERS WHO appeared before a congressionally commissioned panel to investigate the episode have testified that America's action was shameful, undemocratic, unjustified and inexplicable, but Bendetsen said the critics were passing judgments from the luxury of hindsight.

"The sweeping condemnations recently made of the responsible officials cannot be condoned on any basis," he said. "They were each faced with impelling necessity. The slur and slander of men who are above reproach demean the character of those who cast them."

In 14 days of hearings across the nation, the nine-member Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians heard from hundreds of the internees who told of losing their homes, jobs, property and dignity, and of being put in crowded barracks for up to three years. Some survivors asked for financial redress of $25,000 each.

IN DISAGREEMENT with most, Sen. G.D. Hayakawa, R-Calif., told the commission in August that such proposals made his “flesh crawl with shame and embarrassment." "I sailed to Japan," he said.

A citizen of Canada during the war, Hayakawa suggested the Japanese had to be relocated for their own protection.

Bendetsen said critics must consider the atmosphere of the day and argued that the Japanese were treated humanely.

With reports coming in from the conquered Philippines of Japanese brutality toward captured American soldiers and civilians, he said, "anti-Japanese feeling, particularly in the West Coast States, Violence was near at hand."

"We made special arrangements aboard the trains for their protection and the Japanese were treated humanely," he said.

BENDETSEN SAID that Roosevelt's order was "never intended" to intern the Japanese. Instead, he said, the purpose was to resettle them in the country's interior, leaving them free to raise their families, send their children to school, go into business and to keep them only from returning to the West Coast. He said about 4,000 did resettle independently.

Even then, he said, the Army took pains not to mistreat the Japanese: "We made special arrangements aboard the trains for their protection and for their reasonable comfort and health," he said.

"We made special arrangements aboard the trains for their protection and the Japanese were treated humanely," he said.
Ethnic and Racial Labels Are Tricky Things to Deal With

By Sharon Bibb

Some ethnic and racial labels are recognized by all who hear or say them as slurs. But in these changing times, members of racial and ethnic minorities may be offended by what those in the majority (or other minority groups) call them although no offense is intended.

For instance, Americans of African descent often are referred to as blacks. Yet they refer to themselves with a range of labels, from African to Negro.

A grandmother of Chinese ancestry calls herself Oriental, but her grandson may take offense if you call him that. A Mexican American may call his people as Mexicanos, but many Chicanos would disagree with him. A Cherokee Indian might prefer to be labeled by tribe, not as an Indian.

"Racial minorities did something in the '60s and '70s that was unprecedented in this country," noted Ben Tong, a San Francisco psychologist. "They assigned names for themselves. Racial groups have rejected some ethnic terms simply because those terms were not of their own choosing. Yet even the more recent terms appear caught in limbo, compounded by the gaps of generation and assimilation.

"I think what has happened in the last 15 years has been a reflection of the importance of labels and their relationship in terms of identity," said Dr. Ronald Takaki, an ethnic studies professor at University of California at Berkeley. He added that names serve a political purpose as well. "In fact, playwright Frank Chin calls himself a Chinaman," he noted. "It's like Stokely Carmichael taking 'black' and adding militancy to it."

Takaki prefers the term Asian American to Oriental.

"Oriental* is comparable to 'Negro,'" Tong said. "It's a term that white people assigned to yellow-skinned Americans prior to the '60s. Asian American doesn't relate to anything cultural. It's just a political handle. Within the Japanese community, they have come up with a word comparable to black or Chicano — Nikkei. The term means Japanese American.

"There has yet to be a term to come up for Chinese Americans. They used to call themselves China-men, but it was a word made into a derogatory term by the white media."

The debate over ethnic terms will no doubt continue, with little hope of reaching a consensus. There is simply no pat answer.

But people like Takaki, whose jobs bring him in regular contact with racial minorities of different generations and backgrounds, often choose their terms according to the occasion — addressing young Latinos as Chicanos and older ones as Mexican Americans.

"No one's going to be happy, actually," Takaki acknowledged. "I guess you have to ask yourself what is the most neutral term."
FINALLY, after nearly four decades, it's on the official record: the painful story of how 120,000 Japanese-Americans were lawlessly imprisoned by other kinds of hypenated Americans in one of the most shameful episodes of this country's history.

Two days of testimony in Chicago closed out hearings held in six cities by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. And the commissioners have scattered to ponder the report, they must submit to Congress by Jan. 15.

The facts are clear:

In gross violation of more than half the articles of the Bill of Rights, the Japanese-Americans, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, were rounded up in 1942 and interned behind barbed wire, most of them for the duration of World War II.

They lost homes, farms, businesses — whatever they could not carry or sell out at giveaway prices to the Caucasian scavengers among whom they had lived as neighbors.

And they lost what money can't replace — families, careers, self-esteem, liberty.

Less clear is what a now-remorseful nation should do about "redress and reparations." But we agree with Studs Terkel, who testified that "some dough should be involved. It can't just be an 'I'm sorry, dear.'"

Yet no amount of money could redeem the debt for the spiritual and emotional damage done to Americans by other Americans. And fair payment for property losses, though justified, is out of the question, given our ravaged economy.

Even the $3 billion proposed by one Japanese-American organization — $25,000 to each of the internees or their heirs — is unaffordable. The sad truth is: that $25,000 is not enough, and $3 billion is too much.

Still, the nation must pay people something to acknowledge the wrongs done them. And hold out enough, perhaps in a scholarship fund, to keep alive the lesson that the freedom Americans hold sacred is very fragile.
Racism in Disguise

A recurring theme of writers of letters to the editor who oppose the internment restitution issue raised by Japanese-Americans is racism in varying disguises.

Since such an attitude is easily recognized by alert editors and reasoning citizens, one wonders why the seers of the editorial page are so selective, opportunistically reprinting tasteless letters and helping to perpetuate the discrimination of a minority.

To the narrow minds of American authorities during World War II belongs the everlasting discredit for hostage-taking on a grand scale.

Under the powerful intimidation of the United States, countries in the Western Hemisphere were urged to round up and ship to the United States all Japanese—even those who could not be remotely classified as Japanese in political or physical senses—for use as bargaining chips. (Was there a psychological relationship, guilt, remorse, or worse, with the leadership's inaction against Hitler's final solution?)

The weak or opportunistic nations did so. The same mind-sets of the 1980s would have held all Iranians in America hostage for the return of ours held by the Khomeini regime.

If editors can see the senselessness of holding West Germans hostage as we might attempt to make East Germany more compliant to our wishes, of taking South Koreans into protective custody so as to force North Korea into a more cooperative posture, or of the neuroses we suffered in Vietnam over our attempt to confront the Viet Cong among 'friendlies,' why is it so difficult for
When Hikoshin Toguchi first came to Hawaii 36 years ago, it was as a prisoner of war. Last month, he returned as part of a delegation of 32 Okinawans, all former POWs, who decided to return and see the old sites where they were held captive. On a tour bus ride to Honouliuli and Sand Island, he reminisced about his days as a POW.

Toguchi said he was still in school when he was enlisted into the Japanese army in 1945. He said he became a helper for gunners that fired at U.S. planes flying overhead. But after three months, he said, he was captured and soon found himself on a U.S. ship. Toguchi said he thought that he and the other prisoners on board would be killed at some point in time. Even after five days when the ship docked in Saipan, he said he only “half-believed” the person who told him and the others that they were going to Hawaii.

When the ship came to Hawaii, Toguchi said they were first taken to Honouliuli. After a short time there, he said he was taken to a site on Sand Island. Toguchi said that life here was good considering he was a prisoner. The food was plentiful and there were things to do to keep busy. At Sand Island, he explained, the prisoner would get sent out of the camp to work. He said he worked doing things like cutting grass or picking up garbage at such places as Fort Ruger and Fort Armstrong. He said the prisoners worked six days a week, eight hours a day. And, he continued, when they came back to the camp at around 5:30 or when it was Sunday, they would spend their time sleeping, playing ping-pong or cards and learning English, if they wanted to, from a POW who was an English teacher in Okinawa.

On this return to Hawaii, Toguchi said, he is happy to be back and to be able to see the places where he once was incarcerated. It has no bad memories for him. And although he said he could not recognize any sites on Sand Island—he said there were no trees back then and only remembers the view of the mountains and the Aloha Tower—and couldn't see any of what might have remained of Honouliuli some where across fields of sugar cane from the vantage point near the highway, he still feels good about being here. He said once the tour with the group is over he wants to go out on his own, and try to see the places where he worked while a prisoner of war. He said he liked to see Fort Ruger, Fort Armstrong and the place in Kalihi where he was held after Sand Island before he went back to Okinawa.
World War II
Internment

Recently, you published an account of the appearance of Studs Terkel, noted magnabou-Chicago, before a group of Americans of Japanese ancestry who feel that they are owed financial reparations for their detainment in relocation camps following the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

I honestly do not know why good ole Studs should be considered expert testimony but he sure told the group what they wanted to hear.

In his remarks, good ole Studs noted that Americans of Italian or German ancestry weren't held in detention camps.

But then he failed to note several profound differences between the Japanese-Americans and the Americans of Italian or German descent.

For instance, Italians and Germans tended to blend into the American mainstream and, of course, their religions were long established in the United States.

On the other hand, the Japanese lived, for the most part, displaced the English language, lived in Japanese enclaves, clung to the Japanese customs and culture and the Shinto religion which defined their emperor.

I believe the Japanese unity of church and state and the Japanese propensity for educating their children in Japan were really the key factors engendering distrust in the American psyche.

Good ole Studs also failed to note that other than some sparring around between American destroyers and German submarines in the North Atlantic during October 1941, there was no heavy stuff until after Germany and Italy formally declared war on the United States.

In sharp contrast, Imperial Japan struck a devastating sneak attack on Pearl Harbor without the formality of declaring war. Only someone who lived through those days in our country can realize the tremendous impact of Dec. 7, 1941, upon the average American mentality already shaken by stories of the Nazi Fifth Column in our midst.

I am in no way attempting in this letter to justify the relocation of AJAs to detention camps. For me, the action of my government in this matter was inexcusable and indefensible.

As an American citizen who lived through the horrendous days of World War II, and spent three years of that time as a combat infantryman in the South West Pacific Theatre, I am attempting in my own humble way to address some of the estimable circumstances which no one else on your editorial page seems to have taken up.

If good ole Studs Terkel still maintains that the internment of AJAs was "racist," I suggest that he be relocated—to a rubber room in the Funny Farm.

Jack H. Allen
MACBETH NAMED CWRIC SPECIAL COUNSEL

Mr. Angus MacBeth, a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Bergson, Borkland, Margolis & Adler, has been named special counsel of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Commission Chairperson Joan Z. Bernstein announced today.

Mr. MacBeth, who will assume his duties at the commission immediately, served in the U.S. Department of Justice as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General from 1979 to 1981. Earlier he served as Chief, Pollution Control Section of the Land and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice from 1977 to 1979. From 1975 to 1977 Mr. MacBeth was Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and from 1970 to 1975 he served as staff attorney of the Natural Resources Defense Council in New York City. He also served as a law clerk to the Honorable Harold R. Tyler, Jr., Judge of the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York from 1969 to 1970.

A member of the New York and District of Columbia bars, Mr. MacBeth also serves on the Board of Directors of the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law, as a member of the Atomic Energy and the Environmental Law Committees of the New York City Bar Association, and as a member of the Executive Committee, section on environmental law, of the New York State Bar Association.

Mr. MacBeth received his B.A. from Yale College summa cum laude in 1964, attended Oxford University as a Henry Fellow in 1965, was a Carnegie Teaching Fellow at Yale University in 1966, and received his LLB from Yale Law School in 1969.

(MORE)
"The commission is fortunate to obtain the services of someone with the experience and the established leadership qualities of Angus MacBeth," said Ms. Bernstein. "His investigative experience and his strong analytical and legal skills will be of tremendous value as the commission completes the hearing process and the preparation of a report and recommendations for the president and the congress."

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was established by the congress last year to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding the relocation and detention in remote camps of approximately 120,000 Japanese American citizens, resident aliens and Aleut natives during World War II.

Mr. MacBeth said he intends to focus immediately on the compilation of references of reparation and restitution precedents in order to advise the commission on the critical issues of redress.

"The commission has been charged by the congress with the difficult task of recommending appropriate redress for those who were unjustly relocated and incarcerated," MacBeth said. "It must be dealt with in the context of sound legal history and precedent."
They wanted to punish us, it was not only prejudice. They wanted to be mean to us. They treated us like animals.

Nakamura and his family lived in smelly horse stalls in a Los Angeles race track for six months, before they were taken to Topaz camp in Utah. There in the dusty Utah desert, Nakamura and his family lived for almost three years, like prisoners of a war in a nation that called them their citizens.

In 1945, the government released them with $25 in their pockets, ordering them to go east of the camp — not west to their former homes. Nakamura settled in Chicago, where he ran a night club and bar before retiring in 1962. He is now 80 years old, living with his wife in Waikapu, playing golf everyday. There is no mansion on the hill, no millions to spend as Nakamura had hoped. Unlike other Americans, the government took away his one chance, leaving him to contemplate the "what if's" for the rest of his life.

Nakamura will go to his grave confident that he "could" have made that million dollars. Most Americans would not deny this man's right to reparations. Most would sympathize with him and chastise the government for its unjust actions. While some could rationalize this travesty of freedom as an act necessary to insure victory over the Japanese enemy, few could condone the action, especially when they consider that German- and Italian-Americans were not interned.

They wanted to punish us, it was not only prejudice. They treated us like animals.
Was it an act of the U.S. government to protect or to subordinate freedom?

So what kinds of reparation would be appropriate for people like Nakamura? This question is currently being addressed by a U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The federal commission, which is traveling around the country holding hearings, will review the facts of the internment of Japanese-Americans and determine whether any reparations are justified.

This won't be the first time this issue of reparations has been debated on the federal level. Three times the U.S. Supreme Court upheld President Roosevelt's right to intern Japanese-Americans.

But those extraordinary wartime powers, which gave the president the legal right to imprison Americans who had committed no crime, was repealed in 1974 by President Ford.

"We now know what we should have known then — not only was the evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans," said President Ford.

Since the war, the U.S. government has repaid a small portion of the debt — some $38 million in 1948, a mere 8 percent of the total amount of property lost. Total losses by Japanese-Americans were estimated at $400 million.

But the solution to this question of reparations is not easily derived. The split in the Japanese-American community on this subject can attest to that.

On one side are those arguing for monetary reparations. Their controversial proposal calls for each victim of internment to be paid $25,000 by the government — a total of some $8 billion — for civil rights violations, lost income, psychological and social damages and property losses.

On the other side are Japanese-Americans who support symbolic or token reparations, such as an apology from the government. The latter group wants the nation to remember this breach of civil rights during World War II, hoping that the episode will prevent this nation from letting it happen again, said the former internee.

Nakamura believes that the U.S. government should literally pay for its mistake. Compensation for property losses is mainly what he's after.

"I deserve monetary compensation, not a promise that it won't happen again," said the former internee. Nakamura said he lost $10,000 in property due to the internment, but he'll take the $25,000.

"Because we lost money, it's just like a debt," said the stocky, white-haired man. "The government owes us."

Although he claims "he is not bitter about the internment, Nakamura did complain vehemently about prejudice toward the Japanese-Americans. He said that Japanese-Americans today don't have "that much power," that people think Japanese-Americans are "still Japs."

"They're all anti-Japanese," he said.

An apology is not enough, says Nakamura, because "money is everything." But getting that money from the government will be difficult, especially with the tight Reagan budget. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, cited the $42,000 payment as a major stumbling block.

"I'm not suggesting that $25,000 is too much or too little," he said recently.

"You can't put a price tag on the suffering this caused. But if you did put a dollar amount on it, Congress would probably vote it down — not because of a refusal to rectify injustice, but because of the great amount of money involved."

Nakamura disagreed with this assessment, saying that "money is not our responsibility." He said that the United States is a "wealthy" nation spending money "foolishly" on things like defense.

Besides the inadequate monetary compensation for property loss, there is another kind of debt. In a commentary, Inouye wrote that the American government has yet to study the psychological affects of internment or to pay for the pain and suffering caused by the "unjustified actions."

"There were suicides. Dreams were shattered. That kind of injury can never be erased," he said.

But, it may be too late to repay the debt to those who suffered most, counter those against monetary reparations. The bread winners and property owners in their 70s and 80s during the internment would now be in their 70s and 80s. And many have passed on.

Elderly internees in general would rather forget about these "painful" and "personal" days in the camp than seek reparations. When asked about the days of internment, the wife of a Hawaii internee closed her eyes and shook her head, saying that the subject brings back painful memories that she would rather forget.

These people, the ones who were adults when the internment orders were carried out, are the group who deserve monetary compensation, said a Maui woman, interred as a teen-ager with her family. She believes, however, that they should seek reparations individually, receiving a just amount, rather than handing a lump sum to all internees.

But under current statute of limitations laws, this group may have a problem obtaining reparations individually. According to Lawrence Kamabe, Hawaii deputy attorney general and a member of the Japanese American Citizens League of Hawaii, this problem can be remedied by the commission, he added.

Persons interned as children do not deserve reparations, the woman added. They, unlike Nakamura, had the opportunity to rebuild their lives because they lost very little property.

The experience made "lots of us a lot better persons," she added, saying that the relocation experience broke up close-knit Japanese communities and scattered their people across the country.

"We would have never known about life on the outside (of the Japanese community)," she said, noting further that the experience taught many youngsters the value of an education.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., made similar statements, arguing that the internment camps helped pump Japanese-Americans into the mainstream of American life. In calling the movement for compensation "absurd" and "ridiculous," the Canadian-born politician and former university administrator argued that Japanese-Americans were relocated to protect them from vigilantes.

Hayakawa added that most of the people arguing for reparations are younger members of the Japanese community born after World War II.

Nakamura took issue with Hayakawa, calling him a "traitor to his race."

"He Hayakawa never went in the camp. He never lost a nickel," said Nakamura.

Opponents of monetary reparations also despise the idea of groveling before the government for money. They would rather see a public apology from the government or setting aside money for research grants on the causes and effects of the internment camp on Japanese-Americans.

This faction is also afraid that talk of monetary reparations during these poor economic times could stir up "anti-Japanese" sentiment.

Nakamura still believes that Japanese-Americans interned during World War II deserve monetary compensation from the government. And the government better get their act together soon before he, too, passes on, he said.

But should he not receive monetary compensation from the government, don't fret because Nakamura's got a plan to get his reparations.

His plan is to live another 20 years. That should be about $25,000 in Social Security checks from the government.
Letters

Now is the time to right wrong

Dear editor,

I have been reading with great interest your paper's position and the various letters on the relocation of the Japanese and Alaskan Americans. As Dan Inouye's legislative aide during the 96th Congress, who primarily worked on passage of the bill that created the Commission, I would like to express some ideas.

Executive Order 9066, which began the mass evacuation was non-discriminatory on its face (as written). However, the Western Defense Command chose to implement it against the Japanese Americans and not the Italian and German Americans, who were also classified as "enemy aliens." The reasons that have been given for this imply racism and economic jealousy.

Secondly, this was not an act by the Japanese government against our civilians. The evacuation was caused by the United States government (President Roosevelt, the Army and the FBI) who put American citizens (native born and naturalized) and lawful permanent residents behind barbed wire and sentry towers on American soil.

Lastly, our U.S. Constitution guarantees that life, liberty and property will not be taken away without due process of law. Simple due process (as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court) means notice, a hearing and the opportunity to be heard prior to any action. It is questionable whether 24 hours notice was adequate under the Constitution, and nowhere in the records is there proof that any hearings were given prior to the internment.

These are topics that the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians must address in their report, due in January 1982. Since part of our legislative purpose in creating the Commission was public education and community testimony, I am urging all Americans, Japanese or otherwise, who were affected by the mass relocation and internment, to write to the Commission at 726 Jackson Place, N.W. Suite 2020, Washington, D.C. 20506. This is your opportunity to be heard and to record what happened almost 40 years ago.

Carolyn Sugiyama
Hilo
Internment & the Constitution

In a letter (9/15) protesting the reparation cause of the Japanese internees, A.L. Shipley writes that "...the internees are asking the wrong government for indemnity, when it was their own government primarily responsible with its unprovoked attack on Pearl Harbor." It is historical fact, however, that of the 110,000 Japanese that were interned, two-thirds were U.S. citizens. If we follow Shipley's line of reasoning then, the Japanese are asking the right government for reparation.

The U.S. Constitution (Amendment 14, Section 1) states: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

As we evaluate the validity of the internees' cause, it is well to keep this in mind.

LEI L. TANAKA
Okinawans recall POW days here and say they never had it so good

By Jim Borg

It's not often that former prisoners of war recall with fondness their days behind barbed wire.

But 32 Okinawans who were POWs in Hawaii during World War II say their stays here bordered on being posh.

In fact, life as a POW in Hawaii in 1945 was so pleasant, several of the Okinawans recalled yesterday, their eventual return to the war-scarred Japanese prefecture was a rude awakening.

They said they ate better as prisoners than they did either before their capture or after their release.

"When I boarded the U.S. ship in Okinawa, my feeling was they were going to dump us in the ocean," said Shinya Kuniyoshi, 51, who was captured in 1945 as he tried to escape the recently-invaded island in a fishing boat. Today he is a funeral director.

"When we arrived in Hawaii, we were surprised by the food . . . and the clothing on our backs," Kuniyoshi said. "This was the first time I experienced democracy."

The former POWs returned here yesterday for the first time to tour their old camp in Honolulu and express their appreciation for the aloha they received 36 years ago.

They related some of their experiences at a press conference at the Pacific Beach Hotel. Roy Nakada, a Hawaii-born lawyer with a practice in Okinawa, served as translator.

The veterans ranged in age from 51 to 79 — some were captured at age 15 — and many are now successful or retired businessmen.

"When we first arrived in Hawaii as POWs, we didn't want to be dead or alive," said Hosaburo Akamine, president of the Naha air terminal on Okinawa and the leader of the delegation. "Each and every one of the POWs who has been in Hawaii 36 years ago has always talked very highly of the people, because notwithstanding we were prisoners of war, we were treated well.

"We cannot explain and thank the American people in words."

He added. "In order to have peace in this world, we have got to have the United States to be the leader."

Most of the men were drafted into the Japanese army to resist the U.S. invasion of the island in April 1945. One was a schoolteacher, another was an entertainer; most were ordered to carry arms or dig trenches.

None of us carried weapons," said Akamine.

Ironically, some Okinawans committed suicide rather than face capture. Stays in Hawaii for the POWs varied from 10 to 18 months.

Except for one man who was sent to a camp or
WAR MEMORIES—Okinawans who were prisoners of war at Honolulu, most of whom were teenagers working for the Japanese army when they were captured, meet reporters at the Pacific Beach Hotel. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Ken Sakamoto.

32 Okinawans Recall the POW Days Here

By Phil Mayer
Star-Bulletin Writer

Shiyei Kuniyoshi didn’t believe that the ship he was boarding would take him from Okinawa to a World War II prisoner of war camp in Honolulu.

“I knew I was going to die,” he recalled yesterday. “I was sure that when the ship was a few miles out to sea, Americans were going to dump us in the ocean to drown.”

Kuniyoshi is one of 32 Okinawans who have returned to Honolulu for the first time since the war to visit the site of the camp where they spent up to 18 months as POWs. Some 2,000 men captured on Okinawa in 1945 were brought to the camp at Honolulu near Ewa, which is better known as the place where Japanese Americans from Hawaii were interned at the start of the war.

Kuniyoshi and others of the unique group of visitors recalled those old days at a press conference at the Pacific Beach Hotel sponsored by Hawaii’s United Okinawan Association. Some of their hosts acted as interpreters since none of the visitors speaks English.

Kuniyoshi said that he “really couldn’t believe it when the first thing the Americans on the ship did was to give us food and fresh clothing.”

FEW OF THE Okinawans were members of the Japanese army. Most were “gunzoku,” teenagers whom the army mobilized to aid groups defending Okinawa against the Americans.

But until they came back to Hawaii, “the war wouldn’t really be over for any of us,” explained Seiety Miyasato.

The Okinawans all paid their own way to Hawaii, said State Rep. Kenneth Kiyabu, president of the Okinawan association. The returnees placed a wreath at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Punchbowl, yesterday and will visit the Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor tomorrow.

Miyasato recalled his first encounter with American butter, which came when he was assigned to a kitchen crew at Honolulu.

“I thought that it was an egg dish so I tried a big spoonful of it and choked while the other guys laughed,” he said.

THE BEST KNOWN of the ex-POWs is Shitoku Toma, an actor who plays women’s roles and whose stage name is Miezo. Toma explained that he had gone to Japan to study acting before the war began but returned to Okinawa to entertain Japanese soldiers and sailors.

When he got to the camp on Oahu, in only a few weeks he was doing programs of Okinawan dances for his fellow POWs in costumes made by members of a women’s club whose help was solicited by an American officer.

The Okinawan group’s leader is Hosaburo Akamine, who became the manager of Okinawa’s principal airport at Naha.

One of the ex-POWs noted that “we were treated so well in Hawaii that most of us would have to say we were shocked by the lack of food, water and shelter when we were freed and sent home.” He had been drafted by the Japanese army on Okinawa after being invalided home after serving in Manchuria.

Another member of the group said that he was sent to Hilo to work and that other POWs also were sent to the Neighbor Islands where, as on Oahu, many of them cut grass at school and park sites and repaired buildings.

The interpreters at the press conference were Seian Hokama, an insurance salesman who, as an Army sergeant, interviewed all the Okinawans and the 2,000 other Japanese army POWs who were sent to Oahu, and attorney Lloyd Nakata, who served as an American Army officer in Burma.
At first glance, a presidential panel's recommendation of $12.50 a day special compensation for American hostages in Iran seems quite stingy.
Accompanied by unlimited medical and health benefits for hostage-related conditions it seems less so.
And Louisa Kennedy, wife of one of the hostages, seems right in viewing the award as symbolic, with $12.50 as good a figure as any.
How, after all, can pain and suffering ever be valued or compensated for? The Iran hostages at least had an advantage not enjoyed by our Vietnam War veterans in coming home to a nation that overwhelmed them with tribute and adulation.
The $12.50 figure is derived from compensation paid to Vietnam POWs and to the crew of the USS Pueblo.
Whether someone will try to apply it to the pending review of the internments of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II remains to be seen.
In all of these cases, however, symbolism may be the most important element. No nation as vast as America can ever right all the wrongs in its past. Recognizing them, however, can be a balm to many.
Reparations proposal under fire

By Robert Hollis
Advertiser Staff Writer

Proposed reparations of $3 billion for 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry interned during World War II represents only half of what is fairly owed them, a group of Island Americans of Japanese ancestry said yesterday.

When the actual losses of those sent to 10 detention camps on the Mainland and in Hawaii are added up, the amount would equal $6 billion in 1981 dollars, said Earl Nishimura, president of the Honolulu chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. This equals $50,000 for every detainee.

Nishimura was one of eight members of the Hawaii JACL delegation to testify earlier this month at Seattle hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Seven of them held a press conference yesterday to discuss their efforts in Seattle.

One thing they all agreed on was that the government owes the survivors of the camps, as well as families of detainees who have since died, something more than words of apology.

"How will you right . . . the wrong done to them?" asked Mark Murakami, 72, who was interned in 1942 at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. "Just saying, 'We're sorry,' borders on replacing an outrage with an insult."

Two other members who were also interned — Iwao Kosaka, 66, at Sand Island, and Seiyei Wakukawa, 72, at Lordsburg, N.M. — agreed that substantial reparations should be paid those interned shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, which triggered America's entry into the war.

Nevertheless, because of "economic hard times," the delegates agreed that other forms of reparations might be appropriate. One would be special educational facilities to teach Americans "about this dark chapter in our history," said Nishimura.

"Education and the truth, no matter how ugly or painful, are really the key to preventing this type of denial of human rights from ever happening again in the future," he said.

Another alternative would be for Congress to appropriate enough money to care for those surviving issei — first generation Japanese immigrants — who were detained. About 36,000 of this group went to the camps.

"Our elderly need low-cost housing," Nishimura said. "They need day care centers and other social programs that can help make their remaining days in America comfortable."

The eight Hawaii witnesses were among scores of people who testified before the commission in six Mainland cities. The panel is charged with investigating the causes and consequences of the mass internment and then recommending to Congress what should be done now. It can recommend reparations.
Okinawan ex-POWs will visit here

By Jim Borg
Advertiaer Staff Writer

A group of about 30 Okinawans, former prisoners of war held captive here during World War II, will return to Oahu this week for the first time to reminisce and revisit the site of the former POW camp at Honolulu.

Acting as hosts for the group are Ken Kiyabu, a state representative and president of the United Okinawan Association, and Seian Hokama, a local insurance salesman and past association president.

Hokama was the Hawaii-born Army sergeant assigned to act as translator for Okinawan prisoners during the war.

"I was stationed at Fort Shafter and was in charge of interviewing and segregating the Japanese and Okinawan soldiers," he recalled. "The Okinawans really were so-called 'gunjokus,' helpers picked up by the Japanese government. They carried ammunition and so forth."

Hokama said there were about 2,000 Okinawan POWs here, most arriving after the U.S. invasion of Okinawa in the spring of 1945. A large percentage of them were sent to Honolulu, more widely known as the camp where the internees, Americans of Japanese ancestry, were held.

Other POWs were sent to Kaneohe and Hilo, Hokama said. He has a list of names of the visitors, but said none rings a bell. "I interviewed them, but after all, it was 35 years ago."

The leader of the delegation is Hosaburo Akamine, who Kiyabu said runs the airport on Okinawa.

According to former U.S. military officers, about 12,000 prisoners of war were held in some 50 camps on Oahu, Guam and Saipan. These came from both the Pacific and Europe.

"The POWs in Hawaii were scattered in small groups of 200 to 250," recalled William F. Steer, a retired Army colonel who was provost marshal here during the war. "They ran a lot of the quartermaster laundries... and harvested a couple thousand acres of corn on Molokai. The whole territory of Hawaii was only allowed 25,000 pounds of shipping per month, so we had to grow a lot of our own produce."

Most of the camps were two-story wartime barracks surrounded by barbed wire entanglements, he said.

The Okinawan group arrives Wednesday morning and will take a tour of the city, including Punchbowl, where they will lay a wreath at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Kiyabu said.

On Thursday they will take a cruise of Pearl Harbor and that evening will host a banquet for about 120 guests, including members the local Okinawan community. "Some of them had families here," said Kiyabu, "and want to thank some of the people who helped them."

The group will tour Honolulu on Friday.
Who will be next?

Pastor Martin Niemoller's quotation is a penetrating and thoughtful response to letter writers A. L. Goulart, A. L. Shipley and K. Chu:

"In Germany, they first came for the communists, and I didn’t speak up for I wasn’t a communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn’t speak up for I wasn’t a Jew. Then they came for the unionists, and I didn’t speak up for I wasn’t a unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn’t speak up for I wasn’t a Catholic. Then they came for me, and by that time there was no one left to speak up."

Goulart, Shipley and Chu should be aware that what happened to the AJAs in the United States during World War II could happen to their ethnic group in the future. It could happen unless we stand united and speak up now against the government-perpetuated injustices against any groups or individuals. No one should be locked up behind barbed wires without due process of law.

Towards this end, the Japanese American Citizens League of Honolulu should be highly commended for standing up and speaking out.

EDGAR A. HAMASU

Interned ‘citizens’

Re letter by A. L. Shipley (9/15), decrying the growing demand for official redress for the Japanese-Americans wrongfully interned during World War II.

In his zeal to point out where the blame lays, he has unwittingly provided us with an example. Three times in his letter he refers to “their government” and asks us to imply Japan. He is forthrightly stating the very reason that this tragedy came to pass. Japan was not “their” government.

True, many of the internees were not official citizens of the United States, because racist policies of the time prevented it. But they were citizens-in-name-only, or common-law citizens by any standard. They chose to come here to work hard, contribute to our national well-being, raise families, till the soil, and in every way acquit themselves of the highest ideals we would require of our “citizens.”

Many of them were actually citizens — whose rights were cast aside during one of the most shameful and hysterical periods in our nation’s history.

Shipley remarks that he is sure that none of these internees would have changed places with the poor boys who died (in WWII). Has he not heard of the Rainbow Division? The single most decorated unit in the European theatre and one who suffered the most casualties? Perhaps Dan Inouye could straighten him out on that one.

MAREN J. WRYN
AJA TESTIMONY—Henry Tanaka of Waimea, Kauai, covers his heart as he concludes his testimony yesterday in Seattle at a hearing on the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. —AP Photo.

AJAs Tell Federal Probe
It’s Racism, Not Security

By Kathy McCarthy

SEATTLE (AP)—Racism, not national security, was the most basic reason for the World War II internment of Japanese-Americans, and that wrong should be righted by monetary awards, a number of witnesses told a federal commission yesterday.

A panel of eight witnesses from Hawaii said the vastly different wartime experiences of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii and on the Mainland showed national security was not the key issue in the incarceration of 120,000 Japanese on the West Coast.

But two of the initial witnesses speaking before a scheduled three-day hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians argued spiritedly against any awards to Japanese-Americans confined during the war.

The commission should reject “any finding or concept of national guilt for the relocation,” said Henry Kane, a Beaverton, Ore., lawyer.

“...The United States committed no crime that compels, merits or suggests ‘redress’ or ‘reparation,’” Kane said.

Neither interned resident aliens nor interned U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry should be compensated, Kane added.

His statement that internment of the latter group was “one of the burdens of citizenship” drew loud boos from the capacity crowd at a Seattle Central Community College auditorium.

ESTABLISHED by Congress last year, the commission is charged with investigating the causes and consequences of the evacuation of the Japanese from West Coast states and their subsequent internment in camps. Aleut residents of both the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands also were removed from their homes from 1942 to 1944.

As well as determining causes, the commission is charged with recommending remedies, including deciding whether monetary restitution is warranted.

Hearings in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and San Francisco preceded the Seattle hearing, which runs through tomorrow. Three additional hearings are scheduled in Alaska and one in Chicago.

“Mr. Kane, what is your ethnic background?” asked former U.S. Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massa...
Continued from Page One

A 77-YEAR-OLD Pearl Harbor veteran who says he has spent 38 years trying unsuccessfully to win disability benefits from the Navy for a fall he took at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, said he, his wife and the survivors of the U.S. servicemen killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor should be compensated, not the Japanese-American internees.

"If you (Japanese-Americans) want any money, sue the Japanese government," said Thomas Todd. "God forbid, but if Japan had won the war, whose side would you be on now?"

"Mr. Todd, no one wants to deny you or your colleagues at Pearl Harbor the right to any compensation to which you are entitled," Brooke said.

"I hope you and those who feel as you do understand what this commission has before it—not Pearl Harbor, not Japan, but Japanese-Americans who were deprived of their rights...Can't you see the distinction?" Brooke said.

"No, I cannot," replied Todd.

Todd's wife Mildred said the Seattle man suffered recurring numbness from the hips down after his fall, "but the Navy claims he was not on active duty at the time of the accident. He disagrees.

LAWRENCE D. KUMABE of Honolulu, of the Japanese American Citizens League, was one of eight witnesses from Hawaii who told the commission of the special circumstances Japanese-Americans found themselves in in wartime Hawaii.

While 120,000 West Coast Japanese-Americans were interned, only 1,500 of Hawaii's 150,000 Japanese-American residents were sent to camps, Kumabe said.

The Japanese formed the backbone of Hawaii's plantation economy, Kumabe said, and there is evidence Hawaii's economic leaders asked President Franklin Roosevelt to let their workers remain free to harvest crops.

Although Hawaii's geographic position placed it squarely in the path of a Japanese invasion, there were no reported incidents of sabotage or collaboration among the Japanese-American community although all but its leaders were allowed to move freely during the war years, Kumabe said.

If such a large segment of Japanese-Americans, in such a sensitive location, could be allowed to remain free because of economic reasons, the real reason for the internments could not have been national security, the Hawaii speakers indicated.

SEIYEI WAKUKAWA, a retired Honolulu editor and naturalized citizen, said he was running a small private business at the time of Pearl Harbor but had no thought that he might be interned.

"To my great disappointment, however, what to me was unthinkable did happen," he told the commission. He eventually was interned in Lordsburg, N.M., but secured a parole in February 1943 after firing off a letter of appeal to the White House.

He recommended "proper and adequate indemnity or reparation."

"MY FAMILY and I suffered both monetary and other material losses because of my internment," said Henry Tanaka, a Kauai businessman who was interned for nearly 2½ years at Honoululi on Oahu. "However, material losses cannot compare with the suffering caused by the trauma of having been tainted with the suspicion of being disloyal to my country.

"This has left any everlasting scar on my heart," he said.

Other Hawaii residents who submitted testimony were Earl K. Nishimura, president of the Honolulu Chapter, JACL; Franklin Odo, director, Ethnic Studies Program, University of Hawaii; Patsy Saiki, Mark Murakami and Iwao Kosaka.
WASHINGTON—When Norman Yoshio Mineta meets with fellow Japanese-Americans, he sometimes catches a racial insult. They call him a banana.

"YELLOW ON THE OUTSIDE, white on the inside," Mineta explained with a shrug. "That's fine. In the position I'm in, I'm going to be subjected to this kind of thing."

Robert Takeo Matsui also has felt the heat. "Many of the Japanese-American groups," he said, "feel we sold out."

Mineta, from San Jose, Calif., and Matsui, from Sacramento, Calif., are targets for such criticism because they are special. Of the more than 110,000 persons of Japanese descent interned by the U.S. government between 1942 and 1946, they are the only two in Congress.

CONGRESS. WITH THE SUPPORT of Reps. Mineta and Matsui, California Democrats, has appointed a commission to study the issue and determine if reparations or some lesser form of compensation are justified. Hearings were held recently in Los Angeles and in San Francisco.

The commission itself is a compromise. Initially the vocal Japanese-American Citizens League pressed for reparations but Mineta and Matsui wanted to avoid the political loss that was inevitable if the JACL plan were put to a congressional vote.

They were joined in the compromise by the other three congressmen of Japanese descent—Sens. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., and Spark Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye, Hawaii Democrats, none of whom was interned.

But the pressure still is on and their stand has earned Mineta the "banana" epithet much as moderate blacks were called "Greeo" by militants.

That the issue was raised at all is evidence of a new boldness in the Japanese-American community. Some younger members of which now wish to pursue through the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians an issue that once was taboo.

Matsui, 39, illustrated the change in attitude with a story about his son Brian. The boy had been given a helmet in the style of those worn by ancient Japanese warlords. One day he asked his father for permission to take it to school to show his friends, and Matsui automatically agreed.

Later, when he thought about it, Matsui was amazed. "This kid was not at all uncomfortable about his heritage and background," Matsui said. "I would never, ever have thought of doing something like that because it would have brought up what happened in World War II."

Matsui, a third-generation American, was just 6 months old when he was taken to an internment camp in Idaho. He has only fleeting memories of the internment and those probably are buttressed by the accounts of his family.

One of his memories is of watching Roy Rogers cowboy movies in the mess hall of his camp. Another is of the setbacks faced by his father, who owned a produce business before the war and returned to Sacramento after the war to work for someone else.

FOLLOWING THE WAR, Matsui underwent an experience common to many of his generation. "When they got out of the camps," he said, "they wanted to make sure they were mainstream Americans. I was about as American as you could come."

The war was a painful memory best forgotten quickly. By becoming assimilated into American life, the Japanese-Americans like the Matsui family could blend in and prove that the suspicions of their disloyalty during the war were unfounded.

Many children whose parents were fluent in Japanese were taught to speak only English. Matsui, in his embarrassment today, speaks no Japanese, although Mineta does.

In school, Matsui said, "there was a certain uncomfortableness. Some of my friends and I didn't want to be in the room when we talked about the war with Japan. The stigma was great because we were at one time thought to be the enemy."

Mineta was older, 11, when the war began, and his memories are more vivid. He tells of wearing his Cub Scout uniform to the station where his family boarded a train for a Southern California staging area.

On the ride, his father, a prominent and popular spokesman for the Japanese-American community in Santa Clara County, cried.

"It (unbelievably) made an impression," said Mineta, now 59, who would return to become San Jose's mayor before he became his congressman. "Citizens because of an incident of their ancestry were put into camps behind barbed wire and armed guards. Without any legal charge they were herded up."

"The law was being applied on racial grounds. It didn't happen to the Germans, it didn't happen to the Italians. It only happened to American citizens of Japanese-American ancestry. It shows how fragile our Constitution is."

Mineta still keeps a memento of the camp he was sent to in Wyoming—a check from the government for 85 cents, payment for 10 hours of picking potatoes.

Mineta and Matsui grew up to be political leaders of a generation of Japanese-Americans that excelled academically and in business. They each graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, Mineta in business, Matsui in law.

But the push for the reopening of the internment issue came not from them but from the next wave of Japanese-Americans, born after the camps closed in 1946.

"It took us 36 to 46 years to even talk about it," Matsui said. "With some of the younger ones, the attitude is much different. I wouldn't call it militancy—it's that they are less afraid of the issue."
Reparations proposal assailed

Seattle testimony angers Hawaii delegation

By Beverly Creamer

A scattering of voices was raised in outrage in Seattle yesterday, protesting the proposal that Japanese Americans get reparations for their World War II internment.

"People who testified against reparations, they still believe the nisei were responsible for bombing Pearl Harbor," said an incredulous Lawrence Kumabe in a call from Seattle last night. Kumabe was part of an eight-person Hawaii delegation that testified yesterday on the opening day of the three-day hearings.

"Some lady said 'Look, these Japs, you're giving them money, you're giving money to the very people who bombed our boys in Pearl Harbor,'" recalled an angry Kumabe. "I have to set you straight," he told her, according to Kumabe. "These people are Americans. Don't you understand that?"

The emotional fireworks were part of the latest in a series of hearings by the panel, which is charged with probing the internment of more than 120,000 Japanese-American civilians during World War II.

Thomas Todd, a veteran from Seattle who lived through the Pearl Harbor attack, drew the biggest reaction from the crowd with his suggestion that "If you want any money, sue the Japanese government.

Todd, who kept pulling up his collar to shield his face from news cameras, said, "Does anyone ever plan to do anything for Pearl Harbor survivors or those that died down there?"

Brooke took offense at those comments too. "Nobody would want to deny you or anyone at Pearl Harbor your right to compensation," he said, "but many will disagree on your insistence in failing to distinguish between the Japanese nation and Japanese in America.

"Pearl Harbor has nothing to do with taking 120,000 Japanese-Americans and incarcerating them just because they were Japanese."

But most of the testimony reiterated the suffering of first and second generation Japanese Americans in the wake of Pearl Harbor. They lost farms, crops, homes, businesses, and in some cases, holdings that now would be worth millions.

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Much of the testimony, Kumabe told The Advertiser, echoed stories of bitterness and humiliation and loss told at the previous San Francisco hearings.

Even those whose goods were stored by the War Relocation Authority lost out, he said. While the property was stored in warehouses, often the buildings weren't guarded and were broken into and looted.

What remained was returned after the war, "but there wasn't a decent distribution system so in the shuffle very few get their property back."

And nobody knows where it went.

Kumabe said that at yesterday's session Philadelphia commission member Judge William Marutani suggested that the government might have been involved in "fraud and coercion," forcing people to vacate their homes.

If the commission finds that, he continued, there might well be more solid legal ground "to open the courts to lawsuits for aggrieved individuals."

But Kumabe added: "We don't want to create any unnecessary hopes."

However, he noted that time and again during the hearing it was emphasized that the American system provides that compensation should follow fault. "The country, as one person mentioned," he added, "was founded on protection of property. The city attorney for Seattle brought this out — you're constitutionally required to compensate people for property loss. It's unequivocal."

While the Japanese American Citizens League, whose Hawaii chapter was represented by the Hawaii group, has suggested a reparation of $25,000 per internee, one person at yesterday's hearing suggested $50,000. And a letter to the commission from Sen. Henry Jackson spoke of providing funds to set up an education foundation for research and a health insurance fund to cover health care for internees who suffered.
Memories that remain

By Beverly Creamer

Dan Nishikawa has driven past on the H-1 freeway but it's hard to pinpoint the place where he spent more than a year during World War II. He was separated from his wife and son. With luck they could visit every few months, bringing new undershirts, colored pencils for his sketches, a guitar. Or maybe a bouquet of flowers.

Lately marks the place where Nishikawa and several hundred other Americans of Japanese ancestry were interned in leeward Oahu after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Nishikawa suspects the concrete slab messhall floor still exists, but everything else disappeared long ago - 24 rough barrack takes, the prisoner-of-war tent compound, the baseball field, the guard towers, the barbed wire fence.

It's been almost 40 years since the Honouliuli Detention Camp was thrown together on plantation land in dry gulches off Kuna Road near Waipahu. Now, here only are roaming cattle and the same kind of scrub koa the Japanese-American internees cleared out under the barracks to ease the mosquito problem.

May be someday, says Franklin Odo, associate professor and director of the Ethnic Studies department at the University of Hawaii, a marker will go up it the camp site. Not a big marker. Nothing gaudy.

But it's hard to pinpoint the place where he spent more than a stone. And then he went to Nishikawa.

"Mr. Nishikawa," he said, "I have the big invention."

"What did you invent?" Nishikawa replied.

The man was eager. "Now we don't have to buy salt," he said and told Nishikawa he had made "salt powder."

Only when the man was found sleeping in the water-filled trough-like communal washbasin, covered with a blanket, was he sent out of the camp to a hospital.

When Nishikawa was first held at the temporary Sand Island camp, he was elected - by a show of hands - to be group captain, or a kind of spokesman, for the second group.

There were six groups of Japanese-American detainees at Sand Island. Group One was the nisei who were mostly young people; Group Two, the older businessmen; Group Three, old men; Group Four, from Maui; Group Five, from Kauai; and Group Six, from the Big Island.

The Japanese-Americans also were segregated from the Germans and Italians, as they were later at Honouliuli. At the second camp, the Japanese-American men were in one area, the Japanese-American women (there were only four in another, the Germans and Italians in another) were there in groups (it's not the group six, from the Big Island).

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At Sand Island, Nishikawa rolled shells on the concrete floor of the shower room for hours on end until they became smooth lengths he fashioned into a necklace gift for his wife. "It's something you gotta do," he says. "Otherwise you're gonna be nuts if you think of the family. So that's why I was forced to make something, you see. Try to make something, then you forget the hours."

Even so, some did go crazy. Nishikawa remembers the two young male schoolteachers who were taken away from the Sand Island camp to the hospital and never returned. And he remembers the man in Honouliuli who had a history of mental illness. The camp affected him uniquely.

There was a giant rock between Nishikawa's shack and the next one, and the gentleman would spend hours rolling a smaller rock against the larger one. Each day he sang a song and rolled the small rock against the big rock. And each day he carefully collected the powder created in a small pouch and took it back to his shack.

He did this until the rock he rolled was little more than a stone. And then he went to Nishikawa.

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As a 10-cent-an-hour clerk of the stockroom at Honouliuli, Nishikawa was at first appalled at the food given the Japanese-Americans. For the first three months at Honouliuli the Japanese-Americans had nothing but chill corn, pork and beans and canned syrup. And most of the Japanese from Japan, they don't eat too much chill corn.
The army, you know," he explains, "is supposed to take care, but all local officers in the army camp and we know each other so that's why we help them as much as we can."

There were small kindesses shown the Japanese-American interneees too, and for which, according to Nishikawa, they felt grateful. For instance he recalls with some emotion how a Sgt. Lovelace took him and a couple of others outside the camp one day to pick shells at the construction site of a new road.

"He didn't take a pistol or no more nothin'," says Nishikawa.

But the next day, because a guard told the commander, Lovelace lost his sergeant's stripe. He told Nishikawa he didn't care. "I know you guys don't run away," he said.

However there were other times when Nishikawa says the Japanese-Americans were treated more brutally than criminals. At the Sand Island camp one night, the air raid siren went off and the 300 internees there at the time were herded into the cafeteria and crowded next to each other. The door was bolted outside and soldiers with machine-guns stood at the windows, guns trained on the internees inside.

And when the Sand Island camp was closed and the remaining 64 people were moved to Honouliuli they rode in three trucks with machine-guns in front and behind pointing weapons in their direction.

Later at Honouliuli, American flyers practiced their bombing by making aerial dives on the camp. "They dive down to our shack be near the roof, and then go up, like that," says Nishikawa.

When he complained, the warden told him that if the Japanese air force attacked Hawaii again the Americans would bomb the camp first.

During Nishikawa's time in the two camps no one tried to escape and even arguments were kept to a minimum. It was he who gave each new internee an peptalk, explaining that if they kept peace and cooperated with each other they would be allowed additional visitors. "Don't try to argue. Don't try to fight," he told them.

Twenty-five visitors were allowed for the whole camp per week. 10 more for good behavior. That meant families had to take turns visiting. They came for an hour on Sundays, bringing flowers, magazines, musical instruments and new clothes.

After Nishikawa's arrest his wife's sewing school was closed, too. Without any income she sold their furniture, gave up the rented house and moved in for the interim with an older sister in Waialua. The older sister is Jean Araiyo's mother.

Even when Nishikawa was paroled in mid-1944 he wasn't allowed to return to his old job and instead joined Dole Company and learned to be a mechanic. He retired in 1970 after 27 years with the company.

Nishikawa's son was 7 years old when he was first detained and he tried to explain to the boy why it had happened. "I told him there is a war, the United States and Japan. I am not an alien," he continued, "but you know working for Japanese paper and having business with the Japanese consul and being orchestra leader, that's why I was thrown in here. But I did nothing wrong, so don't worry, don't worry.

"And then I tell my son they treat me all right. You know a little bullshit I had to tell him."
By Beverly Creamer

Their words ring with irony and anger, frustration and bitterness.

Retired Big Island businessman Henry Tanaka remembers the day in Oahu's detention camp Honouliuli when one of the guards yelled, "Hey, you Japs, stay in line." At the time he was cleaning their compound for 10 cents an hour.

He'd been arrested "for investigation" in the months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and was taken from his wife and family and sent first to jail, then to the Sand Island Detention Camp and then to Honolulu.

Mark Murakami remembers how, his law studies at the University of Washington were abruptly ended as he became one of America's 120,000 interned Americans of Japanese ancestry. And Murakami, now a semi-retired insurance company general agent, remembers the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho's bitter, windswept desert, that became his war-time home. If the internees wanted more than a bed in the barren barracks, they had to build it themselves. For five months the only bathroom was a stinking, outdoor latrine.

He remembers how he "dutifully" registered to be taken into "protective custody" and how he "dutifully" reported with all of the others on May 5, 1942 at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition grounds that served as an assembly center for internees. For his four months there he remembers "trigger-happy soldiers" on the ground, more soldiers with machine-guns in the towers, 9 p.m. bed checks, and the "mental anguish" of having freedom taken away. It was then that his insomnia started.

"The feeling of hopelessness and powerlessness tore at me," he says.

"The emotional distress cannot be fully appreciated by critics who have never been unjustly imprisoned."

Retired newspaper editor Seiyei Wakukawa remembers being subtly asked by the FBI to work as an unofficial informer ferreting out possible "subversive elements" in Hawaii's Japanese-American community before being arrested and then interned in the Lordsburg, New Mexico camp. In a strange twist, a protest letter he wrote to President Roosevelt brought his "parole" a year later and he finished the war serving the American effort by teaching at Harvard University.

Journalist Iwao Kosaka remembers how much like a prison was the Sand Island Detention Camp with its armed guard towers, its double circle of barbed wire. One night the air-raid siren went off and guards surrounded the camp "to see that we could not escape." He was later transferred to the Topaz camp in the Utah desert.

Today in Seattle an eight-member contingent from Hawaii -- four who were interned and four who are members of the Japanese American Citizens League -- will talk about this at hearings mandated by Congress to look into the World War II detention, relocation and internment of civilians.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has already held hearings in Los An-

See Isle group on Page A4
Isle group testifies today for internment redress

from page one

The testimony prepared for delivery this morning in Seattle by members of the Hawaii group is outspoken and often eloquent.

Says Wakuwaka, a retired editor of the Hawaii Times: "The whole internment show was a travesty of justice — short-sightedly, injudiciously and indiscrately executed with malice aforethought under the pressure of wartime hysteria, greed and racism."

Patsy Saiki, a retired Hawaii teacher and a research assistant for the Hawaii JACL's Research Committee on Internment and Reparations, talks about interviewing internee George Hoshida, who was arrested because he was a part-time judo instructor and an alien. He came to Hawaii from Japan with his parents in 1912 when he was four.

The impact on Hoshida was tragic. After Hoshida's detention his 6-year-old daughter Taeko, paralyzed and blinded in a car accident as a baby, was sent to Waimano Home where she died a few months later. His wife, pregnant at the time, and their two other children lost their mortgaged home and eventually were relocated to a camp in Jerome, Arizona.

Says Saiki: "Is this not an opportunity to show the world that we do not condone racism, we do not condone economic greed at the expense of a minority group, we do not condone injustice?"

"Righting this wrong should burnish the image of America as a symbol of justice. Both on a worldwide scale and in the heart of each internee, justice is the very essence of relationships, and what makes life precious."
Author Pens History of Nisei Gls

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

A history of Japanese-American fighting units in World War II — the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team that later included the 100th and 2nd and 3rd battalions — is coming to life from the facile pen of Masayo Duus, writer of three other books, she is most famed as the author of "Tokyo Rose, Orphan of the Pacific."

Duus is a diminutive Japanese woman married to Peter Duus, a Harvard-trained American professor of Japanese history who is now director of East Asian Studies at Stanford University.

She writes in Japanese and has lived in both the United States and Japan, moving back and forth since 1963.

A writer who calls both Japan and the United States home is in a unique position to treat the turbulent 1941-51 decade in which the destinies of the two countries became entwined in bitter warfare followed by a bittersweet peace.

THE SIGNING of the peace treaty in San Francisco Sept. 8, 1951 ended the Allied occupation of postwar Japan and rang down the curtain on the tumultuous decade that Duus explores in her research and writing.

She said Japanese readers are familiar with the Pacific war but not with the war in Europe where Japanese-Americans from Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland fought in Italy and France while serving with the much-decorated 442nd.

Her treatment of the experience of Japanese-American soldiers there will further enlighten Japanese residents about the war in Europe, she said.

Some of these young Japanese-Americans volunteered to fight for their country from internment camps, she added.

"They were so motivated, so eager to prove themselves," she said.

Those who survived turned the tragedy of war into a "winning experience," she said.

"They made maximum use of their military record," Duus said. "A lot of them smartly used the G.I. Bill."

MANY AMERICANS of Japanese ancestry who took advantage of postwar educational opportunities became prominent Americans, "especially in Hawaii," she said. "They changed the Japanese-American course."

She spent six weeks in Hawaii last year interviewing 442nd veterans; she also conducted interviews here the year before.

She said she has completed the first draft of her story in Japanese and expects her manuscript eventually to be translated into English.

The title is subject to negotiation with her Japanese publisher, she said.


THE BOOK focused on the 1949 treason trial in San Francisco of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, an English-language announcer on Radio Tokyo during the war who was accused of making propaganda broadcasts to American servicemen in the Pacific.

D'Aquino was found guilty of treason and sentenced to 10 years in prison. She was released after six years early in 1956, quietly taking up a new life in Chicago.

President Gerald Ford pardoned her in 1977. Duus set the tone of the book in her foreword. She called D'Aquino "a Japanese-American woman falsely accused of being the infamous traitor, Tokyo Rose."

"It was four years after the war, and still the United States prosecuted her," Duus said of D'Aquino, adding that the trial was held in San Francisco, then a hotbed of anti-Japanese sentiment.

There was no single Tokyo Rose, as several women with American-sounding voices broadcast on programs of recorded American music in disc-jockey fashion over Radio Tokyo, Duus said. Similar English-language broadcasts were made from Japanese radio stations in the Philippines, Taiwan and Korea, she said.

THE OTHER women, though American-born, had taken Japanese citizenship and could not be tried as traitors to the United States, she added.

D'Aquino was the only one who resisted pressure to become a Japanese citizen and thus the only one who could be tried for treason in her own country, Duus said.

This was an "ironic twist," she said.

D'Aquino was visiting a sick relative in Japan when the Pacific war began and was made to work at Radio Tokyo. Duus said.

"She was told to broadcast during the war," she said.

Duus last year published a book of essays in Japanese, material that originally appeared in Japanese newspapers and magazines on life in the United States. She also published a book earlier about the American postwar occupation of Japan, having done most of the research in archives in Washington, D.C.
Bigotry blamed for internment

By Robert W. Bone

An impassioned plea for reparations to Americans of Japanese interned during World War II was made during an open forum last night at the Church of the Crossroads.

Principal speaker was the Rev. Teruo Kawata, who at the age of 9 was imprisoned along with his California family in an Arizona concentration camp during the war years.

Kawata said that any suggestion that they were kept in camps for their own good is "asinine and stupid."

"The incarceration was based solely on bigotry and prejudice and nothing more than that," he said.

Kawata, now the Hawaii Conference minister for the United Church of Christ, told the audience of about 70 that prejudice against Japanese in the United States predated the war and is still going on today. Therefore no one should believe those who say, "We really don't have anything against you. We were putting you away for your own good."

The forum at which Kawata spoke was presented by the Education Committee of the Church of the Crossroads and the Honolulu Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. It was designed to call attention to the fact that the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is recording information which could lead to eventual reparations.

Three others from Hawaii who were also sent to camp during the war took part in a panel discussion at the forum.

Iwao Kosaka was first imprisoned on Sand Island and later was imprisoned on the Mainland. He recalled traveling to camp on a train with all his money — $25 — in his pocket. After he was taken to eat in the dining car, he had no small change to leave the waiter for a tip: "Jap!" the waiter said.

Eigo Kudo, whose family members were Peruvian Japanese, was taken with others from that South American country to the United States in 1944 to be used in case ethnic Japanese were needed to trade for American prisoners of war in Japan.

When the war ended, the United States attempted to deport him and his family "as illegal aliens" to Japan, saying Peru would no longer accept them, despite the fact that they had never lived in Japan. With legal help, they finally obtained resident alien status in the U.S. in 1954.

Dr. Unoji Goto, who was from a small coffee farm in Kona, was unlucky enough to be caught in the Mainland roundup of Japanese while he was studying dentistry at the University of Southern California. He said all he could think of while boarding a bus for camp was Lincoln's Gettysburg address in which he said "all men are created equal."
Panel Relates Effects of Internment Camps

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

Many Japanese-Americans who were placed in mainland internment camps in World War II found their experiences too painful to talk about years afterward even within their own families, a former internee said last night.

Kay Kaneko, of Los Angeles, who was interned at age 9, told a Church of the Crossroads audience that her brother discovered this when he taught the first course on the Japanese-American experience at San Francisco State College 30 years ago.

Kaneko said her brother had his students ask their parents who had been interned to come forward and tell their stories. The students returned with the message that the parents found the memories so painful they did not want to discuss them, Kaneko said.

This is one reason it took so long for the Japanese American Citizens League, of which she is a member, to begin its movement for redress and reparations for wartime internment, Kaneko said.

She later said she would favor a tax credit for reparations purposes, the amount of which would depend on the number of days a person spent in an internment camp.

THE REV. Teruo Kawata, a young internee during the war who now is a minister with the Hawaii Conference of the United Church of Christ, said it is Japanese family tradition to endure hardships while keeping one's feelings to oneself.

But in recent times, Japanese-Americans have learned from other people and from their own sons and daughters to find outlets for their feelings, Kawata said.

The program on the internment question was attended by about 70 persons. It included a slide presentation prepared by Kaneko's sister, Amy Uno Ishii, and her son, Ken Ishii.

Kawata and three other former internees related some of their wartime experiences.

Kawata said he believes reparations are in order.

Those who lost homes and businesses had only a small portion of their losses reimbursed. He said his father received $4,000 for his California farm that was worth $40,000.

"At the age of 60, this man had to start all over again because the United States government had completely wiped him out; he lost everything."

HIS FATHER bought his farm in 1912, a year before the Alien Land Law was passed that would have prevented him from buying it, Kawata said.

"Others in his father's generation were unable to start over after the war because their physical health was broken and they could never quite get themselves together again," he said.

"I'm willing to accept the fact that I don't need $25,000, and I'm not asking for it," Kawata said on the reparations question.

But the U.S. government is "legally and morally obligated to make some kind of reparation in some form," he added.

Kawata said he would like to see a trust fund set up to help World War II internees who are poor and to help provide education for their descendants. He said he also would like to see a legal defense fund established to help preserve civil rights, he said.

Iwao Kosaka, one of three former internees who took part in a panel discussion, said he hopes the historical documentation of the internment experience will be "recorded in Congress."

EIGO KUDO, who was born in Peru and later interned in the United States along with other Japanese-Peruvians, said, "I think it should remain in the history so it will never, never happen again."

Dr. Unoji Goto, Kona-born and interned while a dental student at the University of Southern California, said he hopes such incarceration will "never happen again" — that no one "be incarcerated purely because of his ancestry."

The slide show and speakers described the internment camps in great detail.

Kawata said the mass incarceration of 120,000 Japanese-Americans was done because of bigotry and prejudice and not because of military necessity while the United States was at war with Japan.
The Distorted Image

Wartime Relocation of Japanese Suffers Dearth of Fair Information

The writer of this article lived in the U.S. from 1941 to 1948, spending nine months in the War Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, following the outbreak of the war. He recently published a memoir on his seven-year sojourn in America. Because of the spirit in which the hearings are being held — that of indictment — however, it is inevitable that the American experience is portrayed as an instance of gross injustice, for which there ought to be no redress. Thus, the purpose of this article is to portray fairly and emotionally rather than objectively and factually the reason why the testimony by U.S. Senator S.i. Hayakawa before the commission earlier this month was "shocking" to most other Japanese-Americans.

The senator is quoted to have testified: "I am proud to be a Japanese American, and when a small but vocal group of Japanese-Americans demanded a cash indemnity of $25,000 for each of those who were 'concentration camps dur- ing World War II, my flesh cringed and my emotions re- sisted." Any discourse on the subject must begin with simple semantic caution to the interest of the truth and objectivity. Even the very name of the commission operation falls short of accuracy because the term "internment" is far more descriptive of the basic issue involved.

The Evacuation

What actually took place between March and November 1942 was the removal of more than 100,000 alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast states of Washington, Oregon and California as well as a western segment of Arizona. The essential purpose of the program was removal, not confinement. And the removal itself was referred to as "evacuation," that is, "to leave empty" an area or, in this case, making the particular area void of a certain category of persons.

But such a program necessarily meant the accomplishment elsewhere, if only for a temporary period, of the persons affected. This is where "confinement" comes in — to prevent the evacuated person from re-entering the areas from which they were forced out. But if these same persons were to resettle elsewhere, there was no objection on the part of the authorities that affected the evacuation.

The temporary living facilities for these persons were officially known as "relocation centers," which were administered by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), a wartime Federal agency. Those who re-settled from a relocation center were known as "relos.

Critis of this forced migration, even during the war, referred to the relocation centers as "concentration camps" in a cynical allusion to the Nazi version. Given the context of the war in which it was carried out, a misunderstanding of the true nature of the eastern exodus of ethnic Japanese was, to some extent, unavoidable.

During the postwar decades, some of the books written about the wartime episode — mostly by its "victims" — were translated in Japan, and they did not help to give an objective picture of the extraordinary event. And the recent developments involving the internment commission have reignited popular interest in the subject, often further distorting its image.

An eloquent testimony is the sub-editorial column of a reputable Japanese daily which commented on the subject on Aug. 5:

"... in America across the oceans. American-Japanese ancestry are now forcefully pursuing the subject of wartime discrimination against American-Japanese during the outbreak of the war, Americans of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast ordered to leave their homes within 24 hours, and $20,000 were immediately placed in detention. Only those who worked, largely to maintain camp life as mess workers, teachers, doctors and administrators, were permitted to have their household goods shipped; U.S. citizens, for instance, made a child born here of Japanese ancestry subject regardless of where. A Japanese, the U.S. law, on the other hand, is corporated just like the rule of locality as just as just sanguine, which made any person born within U.S. territory an American citizen. The American-Japanese were translated in Japan, and those classified as "Japanese-Americans technical- ly born here" by the WRA, were translated in the West Coast states void of a certain category of persons. Because of the spirit in which the hearings are being held, the intention is that the hearings are being held, a misunderstanding of the very name of the commission on question falls short of accuracy.

The hearings now being held in the West Coast states of Washington and Oregon, as "concentration camps" in a cynical allusion to the Nazi version, are far more close to the total number of ethnic Japanese in the U.S. But the fact is that those living in other states were not affected by the relocation program.

A week to 10 days, not 24 hours, was the usual time allowed for the persons to prepare for relocation — first to assembly centers and then to relocation centers. The 130,000 persons comprising about 19,000 Japanese-American citizens and about 40,000 alien Japanese who were Japanese-Americans, the Japanese-American citizens, and the Japanese-Americans, were translated in Japan, and those classified as "Japanese-Americans technical- ly born here" by the WRA, were translated in the West Coast states void of a certain category of persons. Because of the spirit in which the hearings are being held, the intention is that the hearings are being held, a misunderstanding of the very name of the commission on question falls short of accuracy.

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Reparations for Interned AJAs

By Carl Zimmerman
Assistant Editor, Editorial Page

THE RECENT HEARINGS on the internment and relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II have produced wide agreement that an injustice was committed, but a variety of suggestions as to what remedy is appropriate at this late date.

The major issue facing the congressionally created Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is whether financial compensation should be given. The National Coalition for Redress and Reparations wants each of the 120,000 victims to be awarded $25,000. One witness proposed payments of $50,000 each.

But the Japanese-American Citizens League, which lobbied for the hearings, has not advocated a specific amount of compensation. JAACL officials said they hoped the public airing of the episode would prevent similar injustices in the future.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., said the demands for reparations “make my flesh crawl with shame and embarrassment.”

Of Hawaii’s four members of Congress, only Rep. Daniel Akaka advocated sizeable financial compensa-

HOW TO REMEDY INJUSTICES DONE TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II.

tion. He proposed establishment of a scholarship program, with a descendant of each victim to be given a one-year college scholarship for each year the victim was interned.

Sen. DANIEL K. INOUYE noted he had resisted pressure to award reparations and instead sponsored the investigatory commission. He said it would be premature to suggest remedies before all the evidence is in and the commission has submitted its report. He told the commission to “make your report one that will awaken this experience enough to haunt the conscience of this nation.”

Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga recommended only a “token” form of compensation “to prove that this great nation of ours is so strong and so steeped in righteousness that it is unafraid to admit its mistakes of the past.”

Rep. Cecil Heftel said the question of compensation should be left to the commission, adding that it is customary to compensate citizens who have been wrongly imprisoned.

Hawaii state Rep. Barbara Marumoto, who experienced the internment as a child, recommended establishment of a national day of observance on the anniversary of the executive order under which the relocation was carried out.

FRANK F. CHUMAN, a California attorney and authority on the internment, proposed that the commission declare the evacuation order and subsequent implementing orders racially motivated and therefore unconstitutional. He also suggested that the U.S. Supreme Court be asked to reverse its decisions in favor of the government in three cases involving actions taken against Japanese-Americans.

One of the most interesting ideas — although not presented to the commission — comes from Everett Kleinjans, the former president of the East-West Center. He proposes a giant monument, a counterpart of the Statue of Liberty, to be built on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, its arms beckoning to Asia. Kleinjans says he was once offered Alcatraz as a site for the East-West Center. He said he replied that the center would be interested only if Congress would authorize such a monument there.

* * *

MASAJI MARUMOTO, the retired Hawaii Supreme Court Justice, says the internment of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii was less objectionable than the West Coast action because it was confined mainly to persons who had some connection with the Japanese Consulate or who were community leaders.

Marumoto points out that it is customary in time of war to intern suspected persons. In the case of most of the Hawaii internees, he believes the government had reason to act.

This was not true, in his opinion, of the mass relocation of West Coast Japanese-Americans. Nor was it true of Japanese fishermen in Hawaii. Marumoto recalls that about 20 of them — several of them had been his clients — were arrested months after the Dec. 7 attack although they were not prominent people or linked with the consulate.

Marumoto thinks the fishermen may have been interned merely to pad the number of persons taken in. These people, the retired jurist said, probably deserved compensation if anyone did.

But he is skeptical about awarding reparations to anyone because of the problems caused by the passage of so many years.
Recalls Wounds of Internment

Marumoto Testifies at AJA Hearings

By Gregg K. Kakesako
Star-Bulletin Writer

Republican state Rep. Barbara Marumoto said the subject of wartime internment in a western relocation camp was so emotionally upsetting for her parents that they have tried to wipe the harrowing experience from their memory.

Marumoto, who was first elected to the state House from the 8th District (Diamond Head-Aina Haina) in 1978, testified earlier this week before the congressionally created Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

"The distress and deep psychological wounds have affected our lives for years," said Marumoto, who was nearly three years old when she was carted off with her parents and grandparents and housed in a horse stall at a racetrack.

In her written testimony, Marumoto recommended that the commission establish a national day of observance on the anniversary of Executive Order 9066 — the presidential order that enabled military authorities to move 120,000 Americans of Japanese Ancestry in Hawaii and the West Coast into relocation camps during World War II.

"Before I went to the West Coast hearing, Marumoto said in an interview yesterday, "I sat down with my parents and it was the first time we had discussed the subject because it is so upsetting for them."

MARUMOTO SAID her parents would rather "forget it and place it behind them."

But Marumoto said there is "the need for all Americans to remember what happened and not to allow it to occur again — to the Japanese-American community or to any other ethnic group.

"If we Americans pride ourselves on the supremacy of civilian control over the military and on our constitutional rights, then a national day of observance on the anniversary of Executive Order 9066 is called for.

"A national holiday would insure that we would remember, in perpetuity, that our civil rights are precious to every American. Justice demands no less."

Marumoto apparently was the only person from Hawaii to testify at the hearings which were held in Los Angeles this week.

The committee, which began hearings last month in Washington, met in Los Angeles until yesterday, and will conduct further hearings in San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Anchorage, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

During the emotional Los Angeles hearing, Japanese-Americans told the federal commission of severe economic losses, emotional distress and death in relocation camps.

THE PANEL IS to make its findings and recommendations to Congress within a year on what, if any, action should be taken to redress injuries to 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry who were uprooted from their homes in California and portions of Washington, Oregon and Arizona and sent to 10 relocation camps around the country between 1942 and 1946.

Businesses, property, homes, farmlands and personal goods were sold for a pittance or left behind, and little remained when the evacuees returned.

Marumoto said her father, Takeo Okamoto — had to spend the war years interned in a relocation camp in the Utah desert at Topaz.

"I remember visiting them. I remember the desolation of the flat desert, the rows upon rows of barbed wire, the machine gun towers and the machine gun towers and the barbed wire.

"It was something I had never seen before and that was why I remember it so vividly. Driving through the gates, I remember looking up and seeing a soldier looking down at me with a rifle.

"Something like that is something you remember."
LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jeered by young Japanese-Americans, Sen. S.I. Hayakawa today defended the internment of some 120,000 people of Japanese origin during World War II and said demands for at least $400 million in reparations “make my flesh crawl with shame and embarrassment.”

Hayakawa, R-Calif., was in Canada during the war and not among those interned, but he was the lead-off witness at a federal hearing considering reparations to Japanese-Americans who suffered losses during the war.

“The wartime relocation of Japanese-Americans can only be understood in the context of California history,” Hayakawa said. “Against a background of almost 100 years of anti-oriental agitation throughout California, it is easy to understand that the attack on Pearl Harbor aroused in the people of California, as well as elsewhere, all the superstitious, racist fears that had been generated over the years, as well as the normal insanities of wartime.”

“WAR BREEDS fear of spies and saboteurs,” he said. “Such rumors were the beginning of the internment.”

Hayakawa said the $400 million estimate was arrived at a number of years ago by Japanese-American community leaders in Los Angeles.

The committee began its hearings last month in Washington and will hold future hearings in San Francisco, Anchorage, Chicago and the Aleutian Islands.

Beginning in early 1942, an estimated 120,000 people of Japanese descent — both resident aliens and American citizens in California and portions of Washington, Oregon and Arizona — were ordered to leave their homes, taking with them only what they could carry in two suitcases.
The scenario is surprising, but it seems to go like this: President Reagan's military plan, plan gets in trouble with the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, even though it is dominated by members of his own Republican Party.

Who rides up to the rescue, but a liberal Democrat from Hawaii, Spark Matsunaga. The Senate committee, it seems, hacked up the administration’s plan to raise military recruit pay by shifting the money over to higher pay raises for skilled personnel the services want to retain.

The recruit pay raise was dropped from the 143 percent favored by the administration and the House Armed Services Committee to 7 and 8 percent. On the other hand, the pay raises for middle and upper rank enlisted personnel would go as high as 241 percent.

"We'll save you," Sen. Matsunaga, according to the president, and promised a floor fight to get back the 143 percent that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recommends.

The motive for the improbable alliance lies elsewhere. Matsunaga, like President Reagan, opposes a return to the draft. He sees the lowered recruit pay as a disguised maneuver by pro-draft senators on the Armed Services committee to make a draft more necessary.

When the U.S. Was Wrong

This is in response to the July 22 letter from A.L. Goultier concerning reparations to Japanese Americans relocated during World War II.

First of all, Goultier states great injustice by confusing the issue. At no time is saying that the attack on Pearl Harbor or the Bataan Death March justified by either history or reparations being presented to Japanese Americans today.

The issue is that the United States committed serious violations of human rights against our own citizens. The only criterion Japanese Americans were guilty of during the war was their race.

The issue never has and never will be forgotten (nor should it be forgotten). At most it can be tested through this comparatively meager redressing of grievances. The issue is not charity, but justice.

And the people wronged are Americans, innocent of any wrongdoing by their fellow Americans with little regard for the redress of the rights of the innocent people jilied.

A number of these imprisoned Americans were not sent to fight for the United States in the war, and they fought heroically. Until these veterans and their fellow internees or their families receive suitable reparations, our future will always be haunted by this part of our past.

Mark Perkins

This is an answer to the letter written by A.L. Goultier.

Why do some unthinking people blame the death of Americans of Japanese ancestry for the bombing of Pearl Harbor and other atrocities committed by Japan?

Remember, it was the Japanese from China who committed those despicable acts against Americans. Of German ancestry for it. Then why should we AJs always get blamed for something we had nothing to do with?

Lillian Y. Yamasaki

"K. Yokoyama

HILO — Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJAs) here and in Los Angeles are taller and heavier than their distant Hiroshima cousins.

But they are much more prone to heart attacks, tend to be overweight and have less muscle development.

Every two or three years since 1970, some 800 to 700 Hilo and Kona residents get free medical examinations from a team of doctors from Hawaii Hilo University’s School of Medicine.

The program is a continuing study of lifestyle and environmental health effects on persons of Japanese ancestry from Hiroshima who have settled on the Big Island and in Los Angeles.

Dr. Yukio Nishimoto, chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at Hiroshima University, started the program in 1970 with the assistance of the Hiroshima Kenji in Hawaii.

This month, he led a team of seven doctors from Japan to Hilo for the fifth in a series of examinations. The United States was chosen over Honolulu, he explains, because the population base here is more similar to that of Hiroshima.

Results of Nishimoto’s studies are published in world health journals. He has reached several conclusions about the relative health of the offspring of Japanese emigrants, much of it the result of eating.

Nishimoto said in an interview last week that the leading causes of death in Japan are stroke, cancer and heart attack. In Hawaii, Kona and Los Angeles, the top killers are heart attacks, cancer and strokes.

One reason for the high stroke incidence in Japan is the nationwide diet, which is more stable. In Hawaii, the population base here has diversified, much of it the result of immigration.

The reason for more heart attacks in Hawaii, according to the diets of AJs.

There are more — in fact, too much — fats and sugars in the meals of those examined here and on the Mainland. "Diuretic differences may be the most important," Nishimoto said in leaning toward the lifestyle theory of diseases as opposed to genetic weaknesses.

Although cancer strikes ethnic Japanese in both Hiroshima and Hilo, the kind of cancer they experience are different.

Rates of stomach cancer, for instance, are high in Japan but about average in Hawaii. Lung cancer in California and Big Island AJAs is higher — about the same as other ethnic groups — than in Japan, despite the high incidence of heavy cigarette smoking in Japan.

Cancer of the colon is quite low in Japan compared to the United States, where descendents of the sentries from Hiroshima have developed colon cancer.
When the U.S. Was Wrong

This is in response to the July 22 letter from A.L. Goulart concerning reparations to Japanese Americans relocated during World War II. I simply cannot agree with the line of argument presented.

First of all, Goulart does great injustice by confusing the issue. No one is saying that the attack on Pearl Harbor or the Bataan Death March are justified by either history or reparations being presented to Japanese Americans.

The issue is that the United States committed serious violations of human rights against its own citizens. The only crime Japanese Americans were guilty of during the war was their race.

Now this poses a major contradiction in the annals of American democracy. The matter is germane to domestic American policy during the war, and should not be confused and confused with the war between nations. That would be the issue of the war itself.

Secondly, reparations in the amounts sought cannot begin to compensate for the loss of land and livelihood, or the damage done to the human spirit. It cannot erase the memory of being prisoners in their own country.

Further, Goulart’s argument smacks of cheap but dangerous sophistry under the guise of presenting an “honest argument” with the same butchers of reparations to Japanese Americans with any other ethnic group seeking reparations for wrongs committed against them in the past. Remember, they are taxpayers too.

Yes, it all happened over 36 years ago, but it doesn’t follow that raising it now means dwelling on it. History has many unpleasant lessons. We learn from them to build better futures. You don’t touch them away because they are world. You confront them and you own up.

Lillian Y. Yamasaki

who were victims of the relocation camps of World War II. He also refers to these victims as heirs of the Japanese who committed these atrocities and says that these victims “lived in luxury” compared to American POWs in Japanese camps. Goulart also proclaims “charity begins at home!”

I would like to inform Goulart that the victims of the relocation camps are not heirs to the perpetrators of atrocities against Americans. The victims were themselves Americans. The victims were Americans long before Pearl Harbor, having nothing to do with atrocities against Americans.

As for the victims living in luxury compared to American POWs in Japanese camps, I must stress that the victims were American citizens, not unlike American citizens of other minorities victimized by ignorance and hatred.

As to Goulart’s proclamation “charity begins at home,” I must inform him that all this happened at “home” to fellow Americans. The comparison should not be between Japanese and American aspects of World War II but between the citizens of America during the war. It is sad that those Americans of Japanese ancestry loyally served the United States Army Cadets in Europe during the war and now be faced with the same ignorance that they faced during the war. It is sad that they fought and gave their lives and still some people still cannot see them as Americans.

I personally see no purpose in monetary compensation to relocation camp victims. My relatives who were victims of these camps are too proud to accept it and claim they do not need or want it. The best compensation is education of what really happened to combat ignorance like that portrayed by Goulart, the kind of ignorance that put Americans of Japanese ancestry in the camps in the first place. My people who fought and died fighting for America during World War II, who remained loyal and hardworking, want only to be known as Americans. They do not want to be blamed for things they were not responsible for and many people still do not comprehend what was done to the Japanese during World War II so much as what was done to honest and loyal American citizens.

Wayne Yukio Okamura
The impact of Executive Order 9066 issued by President Roosevelt on Feb. 19, 1942, had very little humor in its execution. Moving 120,000 Japanese Americans out of their West Coast homes into concentration camps is not a laughing matter.

One of the original collecting camps was at Pinedale, Calif. During the early stages of this camp operation, it was necessary to use walking guards to patrol the area as guard towers had not yet been installed.

One night as officer of the day, I received a frantic call by walkie-talkie from one of the patrolling guards. He pleaded that he be relieved immediately. Arriving at the scene, I found the soldier dutifully walking his post along the lighted fence. Inside the fence and walking along with him were two very attractive teen-age Japanese-American girls dressed in long tight fitting gowns.

They were chiding the soldier, informing him that they held no grudge against him, they understood the situation, but why not come on over to their side of the fence when he got off duty and they would have a party.

The soldier was about 19, and his frustrations were evident.

I was using this incident in a high school many years later as part of a course in sociology. After class, one of the students, a Japanese-American girl came up to my desk. She said, “I don’t want to seem rude but I have heard your story before.”

I was startled, as I could not recall having told this incident before. When I asked how it was possible that she had heard the story, she replied, “One of those girls was my mother.”

H.G. “Bud” Stromberger
1. **SITREP 1 of Monday, July 29, 1981 PREPARED BY JINNY OKANO**

1. **BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1981**
   a. Youth Held in St. Louis Classmate’s Death—Front Pg—An argument about a girlfriend apparently triggered fatal stabbing of Aguim Hiu, 17, yesterday morning by another student at St. Louis Hi on the last day of summer school. Alleged assailant, male student, 17, turned himself in to assistant principal following the 8:10 AM stabbing.

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   b. Fund-Raiser to Honor Hawaiian Politicians—A-3—See TelArt.

   c. Hilo Nursing Chief Dismissed—A-3—See TelArt.

   d. An Excellent Choice for the HVB—A-6—See TelArt.

   e. Inouye Warns Poverty an Explosive Problem—A-8—See TelArt.

   f. Mililani’s Gym Must Wait, Ariyoshi Tells Delegation—A-8—About 50 Mililani residents called on Gov. yesterday to ask that he release money for a gym for their high school. But Gov. told gp. that he intends to abide by a priority list that doesn’t call for the gym to be built for several years. Gov. said approximately the first 30 projects on list are built each year, and according to DOE’s priority list (which Gov. said he will abide by) Mililani ranks 60.

2. **ADV/BULLETIN, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1981**
   a. Strict Fireworks Bill Drafted by Pacarro; He Expects Approval—A-3—Some items in the proposal includes requirement that permit be used; fireworks be set off in an approved wire-mesh cage attached to pole or tripod resting on ground; create penalties of $1000 and/or 30 days in jail for buying or using fireworks w/out permit.

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   b. Pratt Re-elected by Libertarians—A-4—See TelArt.


   d. Democrat Problems Hawaii—G-1—See TelArt.

3. **ADVERTISER, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1981**
   a. Aloha Tower Gives Rise to Dreams—and to Controversy—Front Pg—First phase of 3 development phases of hotel-office-retail complex will be entirely financed w/$33 million revenue bond issue approved by lawmakers this year. In initial phase, architectural and engineering planning will get under way in earnest, and selected portions of existing structures on state-owned land from Pier 6 to 11 will be demolished.

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   b. Lessons—A-7—Ltr. to Edtr.—See TelArt.

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**Lessons**

A truly great nation cannot ignore the memory of an injustice perpetrated upon its own people — this is what Dick Adair’s cartoon (11/17) tells us in regards to the AIA issue.

Even more essential than repayment is continued emphasis on awareness about the WW II period and the AIA internment. What is really shocking is the number of Americans, young and old, who do not even know of the internment of the Japanese-American at Manzanar, etc. Despite all the rhetoric, there was suppression of this event in much of the post-WW II literature. Certainly none of the whitewashed, jingoistic social studies texts mentioned the internment when I attended school in the Midwest during the 1950s and 1960s. (I first learned of the AIA camps in 1965 from an old Sgt. Fury comic.)

All of us must learn of and from this development in our country’s past — to feel shame, and most importantly to resolve that the forced internment of any ethnic group will never occur again.

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**Pratt re-elected by Libertarians**

**Fund-Raiser to Honor Hawaiian Policitians**

**Hilo** — Elected officials of Hawaiian ancestry who represent Big Island residents will be honored at an Aug. 10 fund-raiser sponsored by the Hawaii Council Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs.

The event will be held at the Seven Seas Luau House in Hilo at 8 p.m. Tickets at $5 apiece may be obtained from any Hawaiian Civic Club member. Akik Like, Hawaii Visitors Bureau and Kal Store in Hilo.

In March 1942, three months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, one month after the surrender of the British at Singapore and right around the flight of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from beleaguered Bataan, Gen. John L. DeWitt, chief of the U.S. Army's Western Command, ordered the expulsion of all people of Japanese ancestry from West Coast military areas. The order led to the roundup and internment in relocation camps of some 120,000 Japanese-Americans, two-thirds of whom were U.S. citizens.

A congressional commission is once again second-guessing this decision, which has been reviewed in numerous forums and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court as a lawful exercise of wartime powers. The impetus for the current hearings is a proposal for a compensation fund—the kind of thing that would pay $500 to each of the heirs of the internees and make millionaires of half-a-dozen lawyers. But there seems little chance that these proposals will pass, not least because the family income of Japanese-Americans is more than 30% above the national average. So the commission's hearings have become mostly symbolic, addressing the question, how guilty should we feel?

The congressional hearings are cataloging all the miseries faced by Japanese-Americans during the war, accompanied by news magazine articles describing America's "day of infamy." Loyal citizens were expelled from their homes for almost three years—merely on the basis of their national origin. Many felt forced to sell their farms and other properties at distress prices. There was no similar roundup of the 150,000 people of Japanese origin on Hawaii and no substantial evidence that they were guilty of sabotage or espionage during the course of the war.

However, Congress did pass an Evacuation Claims Act in 1948. Even though the restitution was small it reflected a genuine effort to make amends. It's worth remembering that things looked very bleak for the United States in early 1942 after the loss of most of its Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. Military authorities were not wholly without justification in fearing that some of the Japanese-Americans might be tempted to aid a Japanese attack on the West Coast. The 1944 Supreme Court opinion, written by one of the staunchest civil libertarians in the court's history, Justice Hugo Black, noted that "approximately 5,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the Japanese emperor and several thousand evacuees requested repatriation to Japan."

It's also important to remember that World War II was a period of unspeakable atrocities, destruction and slaughter and that Japanese-Americans were not the only U.S. citizens to suffer. Unpleasant as the relocation camps were, the inhabitants were far safer and healthier than GIs in the jungles of New Guinea or on the beach at Iwo Jima. What's more, thousands of Japanese-Americans were allowed to leave the camps for education or jobs outside military areas. Some 33,000 joined the armed forces and as a group compiled a distinguished military record.

Indeed, it is sometimes argued that relocation ironically helped to speed the postwar assimilation of Japanese-Americans into the American mainstream. They now are disproportionately represented in such respected professions as medicine and engineering.

In short, it is not necessary to deny the injustices of 1942 to say that, at this point, nearly 40 years later, it serves very little useful purpose to take this issue around the track once more. It may never be resolved to everyone's satisfaction but then very few things ever are. We can instead be thankful that in those 40 years we have largely buried the hatreds and suspicions that were an understandable complement to total war.
"Why don't you keep the money and buy yourself a human rights memory course?"

REPARATIONS TO AJAs

PRO

CON

Recently in a Star-Bulletin article it was mentioned that the Japanese-Americans who were relocated during World War II might be getting compensation for their property and material losses.

However this is far too late and too little. It seems that Congress and the past presidents just wanted to forget about the episode and the people affected. This is obviously wrong.

Americans were uprooted from their homes and businesses and jalled in prison camps because they were of Japanese ancestry. This violated all we had fought for during the Civil War and what had been accomplished through the Emancipation Proclamation; the fact that all men were created equal and that a person should not be discriminated against because of his or her race.

Material compensation is in order but this is not enough. I think a personal apology should accompany the money made by the president or by Congress. Even this won't negate the wrongdoings perpetrated by the government at that time. However, this is all that can be done since we can't turn back the sands of time.

All the money in the world can't erase the memories and the nightmares of the camps. Nothing is worse than to go through for they were caged just because they were of Japanese background.

I hide my face in shame knowing what was done to the Japanese during World War II. It is one of the saddest and darkest chapters in the history of the United States.

Marc Moroye

It was with mixed emotions that I read of the hearing by the Commission on Wartime Relocation of Civilians, regarding the relocating of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II. I think everyone will agree that it was most unfair as well as one of the most stupid moves.

However, there are two sides to the coin; as let's look at the other side.

On that fateful day of Dec. 7 when the Japanese perpetrated their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor leaving 2,300 dead and 19 ships sunk or damaged, we were officially at peace. Later, as some of our forward bastions fell to the Japanese, the prisoners were treated more like animals than humans; the provisions of the Geneva Conference being totally disregarded. How about the Bataan Death March where only a handful of prisoners survived from the original 35,000? And how about the survivors from sunken ships that were machine gunned or run down by Japanese ships; or even worse, left to die a horrible and lingering death on the ocean?

If we are going to pay $50,000 to each of the victims or their heirs as recommended by Professor Gordon Hirabayashi of the University of Washington, then, in my opinion, the Japanese government would pay twice that amount to the Pearl Harbor survivors or their heirs, and also the POWs who died or were murdered by the Japanese.

All that happened over 35 years ago and I see no purpose in rekindling the fires of World War II. Some things are best forgotten and we should look to the future rather than dwell on the past, so why not close the book of World War II and think of the future? and no payments!

A. L. Goulart
1. BULLETIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1981

a. Low Eruptive Period Forecast for Kilauea-A-3--According to scientists at Volcano Observatory, Kilauea is probably headed into long period of low eruptive activity. Decreased probability of eruptions is due to massive changes in Kilauea mountain which occurred in 2 Thanksgiving weekend earthquakes in 1975. Since pressure is relaxed there is less force pushing new magma up to surface to form an eruption.

b. 3,000 Methodists 'Gathered Into One'-A-3--SeeTelArt.

c. Columbia Inn's Host 'Toshi' Kaneshiro Dies--SeeTelArt.(ATTN: GREGG)

d. Ariyoshi, Four County Mayors (a)unch New Political Harmony-A-3--SeeTelArt.

e. Hawaiian Homes Executives Discuss Problems, Projects-A-13--Georgiana Fadeken, and her division chiefs discussed some of their projects for the coming year in recent interview--among activities under way are program to stimulate native Hawaiian business enterprises, a 220-home development on Oahu, and expanded help for Neighbor Island homestead farmers.

f. Arrest of Albertini Ordered by Magistrate-A-14--Bench warrant was issued yesterday for arrest of catholic Action of Hawaii activist James Albertini after Albertini failed to show up in US District Court for an arraignment on criminal trespassing (Hickam AFB) on May 16th. Circumstances for 5/16 arrest were not disclosed in court documents.

g. Planners Reject Application for Molokai Condo-A-15--Maui Planning Commission yesterday rejected application to rezone 4.9 acres of land at Kamiloloa, Molokai where developer wants to build 77-unit condo--request was submitted by attorney Martin Luna on behalf of Molokai Plantation Inc.

*** Reparations to AJAs :Pro and Con-Ltr. to Edtr. p.A-17--SeeTelArt.
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These rights were obviously forgotten when the Japanese-Americans were jailed illegally against their will.

Material compensation is in order but this is not enough. I think a personal apology should accompany the money made by the president or by Congress. Even this won't negate the wrongdoings perpetrated by the government at that time. However, this is all that can be done since we can't turn back the sands of time.

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After all, the relocated persons lived in luxury compared to the POWs; many dying from starvation and abuse as well as lack of medical treatment. Remember the old saying, "Charity begins at home!" It is time that we stop being so generous with the taxpayers' money. If our government insists on giving it away, let's start with our own veterans.

All that happened over 35 years ago and I see no purpose in reliving the horrors of World War II. Some things are best forgotten and we should look to the future rather than dwell on the past, so why not close the book of World War II and think of the future; and no payments!
America's Day of Infamy

As a young American patriot working the docks of San Francisco in 1941, Karl Yoneda refused to load ships bound for his native Japan. When war broke out he volunteered to do whatever he could for the American cause and was assigned to help build Manzanar, a camp in the California desert. One week later President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the detention of all Japanese-Americans—and overnight Karl Yoneda, his Caucasian wife and his son, Tommy, 3, became prisoners at the very camp he was to help build. Yoneda was lucky: eight months into his stay in a squalid 20-by-25-foot tar-paper shack, he was released as a translator for U.S. military intelligence. But his wife and son had to stay behind: Tommy, by then nearly 4 years old, was still regarded by the U.S. Government as a possible threat to national security.

For the Yonedas, now both retired. Manzanar is a reminder of the unjust mass incarceration suffered by 120,000 Japanese-Americans, a flagrant case of a group being stripped of its civil rights solely for reasons of race and national ancestry. Last week, nearly 40 years after the fact, a Federal commission began hearings in Washington to determine how the internment camps could have happened—and whether the U.S. Government should offer financial compensation to those who suffered. "It was a terrible thing that happened," says San Francisco dentist Donald Nakahara, who was sent to Topaz Camp in Utah at the age of 12. "I have a grievance and simply saying I'm sorry won't do."

In its first week of hearings, the nine-member Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concentrated on the period leading up to the internment. James Rowe, a Justice Department official at the time, testified that post-Pearl Harbor hysteria fanned fears of a Japanese invasion and subversion. Signs of the times, for example, included one that read: "Jap Hunting Licenses Issued Here." "We were scared," says Rowe, "and I think it got to everybody"—including President Roosevelt. FDR followed the advice of military leaders like Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt ("A Jap is a Jap. It makes no difference whether the Jap is a citizen or not.") and signed Executive Order 9066 in February 1942 authorizing the roundup. In 1944, even as Japanese-Americans were being up for what would become the much-decorated 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the Supreme Court backed up Roosevelt's order.

"Token": Although the Emergency Detention Act, which gave FDR the power to intern, was repealed in 1971 and Executive Order 9066 was rescinded in 1973, the Supreme Court ruling still stands. But while many of the Japanese in the camps adopted the attitude of shikata ga nai—"so it goes"—many second- and third-generation Japanese-Americans no longer are willing to accept their imprisonment with such fatalism. So in 1979 activists began lobbying Congress, and in 1980 the commission to study the internment episode was created. "We are getting old," says Mike Masaoka, who served with the 442nd. "Maybe the last worthwhile token which we can give is to make it so this won't happen again."

The most troublesome issue facing the commission is the question of compensation. The 1948 Japanese American Claims Act returned only about 8 cents on every dollar of the estimated $400 million in lost homes, businesses, farms and possessions. Proposals have been made to grant each displaced family $25,000—but to provide that amount to all those ordered to the camps would cost more than $3 billion. Arguments about the expense do not impress some of the victims. "Restitution must be made," insists Denver attorney Minoru Yasui.

Even if the commission recommends restitution, it's unlikely a budget-conscious Congress would go along. Some Japanese-American legislators oppose such plans, agreeing with California Sen. S. I. Hayakawa that the mass relocations were "perfectly understandable"—and that no compensation is in order. Others would be satisfied with symbolic gestures: one idea is to erect a memorial to the 442nd. The important thing, says Hawaii. Sen. Daniel Inouye, who lost an arm fighting for the 442nd in Italy, is to "awaken this experience enough to haunt the conscience of this nation"—and to show that America has not always been the land of the free.
1. ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1981—"Alien Internment Defended"—Ltr. to Edtr.—SeeTelArt.


3. ADVERTISER, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1981

   a. Native Culture Called the Catalyst—A-2—SeeTelArt.
   b. Energy Company May Move to Isle—A-4—Barnwell Industries, Inc. of Georgia, the parent company of the geothermal drilling company out in Puna intends to move parent company from Tennessee to Hawaii.
   c. 4.0 Quake Jolts Big Island—A-5—Biggest earthquake in 4 months at the Kilauea caldera rocked many residents at 6:13 AM yesterday.
   d. Ariyoshi to Meet with 4 Mayors—A-7—Gov and mayors from all 4 counties are expected to lunch today at Washington Place in first mtg. of the state's chief executives since Mayor Anderson has taken office. No specific items are on agenda, but Ariyoshi said one of topics is how state and counties can cooperate in view of expected federal cutbacks.
   e. Organizing White-Collar Workers Here—B-8—Jacquelyn Ruff of Service Employees Intl. Union based in D.C., is in Hawaii this week to help in efforts to organize thousands of isle white-collar employees in financial, insurance and related industries. Hawaii Employers Council estimated there are about 85,000 who are not represented by unions in Hawaii.

4. OTHER ITEMS

   a. At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Pacific Fleet Submarine Memorial Association on 17 August, I shall turn over the Presidency to Bob Tanner, head of the IBM Corporation in Hawaii and a director of the Honolulu Council of the Navy League. I declined to run and campaigned for Bob so that the office could return to interlocking with the Navy League where it started and should continue in perpetuity. It is clear now that the BOWFIN project will succeed in Hawaii and that your desire and efforts to keep her here were wise. On behalf of HVB and Visitors to Hawaii, thank you (Alvey).

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Alien internment defended

The internment of any American citizen, regardless of racial extraction, during World War II was wrong under any measure of law. However, the internment of alien Japanese, under the threat of imminent invasion, was a prudent move.

Revisionists, years away from the fears evoked during the first few months of the war, can point to mistakes made, but for those who lived on the coast of California at that time, the threat of invasion was real. Thousands of citizens of Japanese race near the area where some 90 percent of this nation's aircraft industry was then located — Douglas, Northrup, Lockheed, North American, etc.

During that period, I was attending UCLA and working nights at the end of the Santa Monica pier as a lifeguard. One of the duties of the job was to watch for floating mines and signs of enemy invasion, especially of submarines landing troops armed with incendiaries intended to destroy the aircraft industry. The coast of California was literally defended at that time...

Although it seemed highly necessary at the time, it is logical to intern potentially unfriendly aliens, American of Japanese descent should have been kept in temporary detention for those who were, are definitely...

WILLY KIRCHARD
Recognizing a Tragic Mistake

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has completed two days of hearings in Washington on the internment of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. The hearings are to resume later in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Witnesses have predictably condemned the internment decision, which in retrospect was clearly a tragic one. Fortunately for Hawaii, relatively few members of the Japanese community here were interned.

As witnesses asserted, the internment was spurred by racist sentiments. It should be recalled, however, that it was ordered at a time of mass hysteria in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attack, when fears of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast were widespread. Hawaii was placed under martial law.

It was a period of crisis, when decisions had to be made under great stress. Regrettably, the internment decision was one of them.

The commission is trying to determine what happened and why, and to recommend what, if anything, should be done to redress the grievances of the victims.

Although the internment was upheld by the Supreme Court, there is now almost universal agreement that a great wrong was committed. But as yet there seems to be no consensus on the appropriate response.

Proposals of sizable cash reparations to the victims have been received with little enthusiasm. One reason is that the Japanese today are among the wealthiest of the nation's ethnic groups. Despite the suffering of the internees, the community in general has since prospered.

Another consideration is the question of where to draw the line in redressing grievances. Should there be reparations for slavery, as one commission member asked?

This is a problem that requires much more discussion. We hope the commission hearings will provide useful testimony on possible alternatives.

Whatever its recommendation, the commission is performing an important service by bringing this unfortunate chapter in history to public attention. It is a lesson in the need to cherish and defend our liberties in the face of the strongest pressures to abridge them.
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FORUM
the Readers’ Page

Tragic Madness of Internment

I wish to offer my perspective regarding internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II. I was almost 12 years old when my family was tagged. We were inoculated, processed into the Gila River War Relocation Center in Arizona, where some 20,000 to 30,000 others were sent. And there we remained for some three years.

All the horror stories and incidents the hears or reads about have some basis of truth, if not completely true, concerning what occurred prior to, during and after the internment. I recall the exodus of AAs from the coastal areas to the inland "safe" areas.

I watched four families unloading their cramped automobiles and trucks moving into a barn after a long trek from Los Angeles to Fresno. A father, stooped and seemingly emasculated by the humiliating experience, sat dazed behind the steering wheel while his tear-stained and equally tired wife barked frenzied instructions to her two daughters and son to clean out the barn and unload their belongings.

In a matter of a few short months, after conflagratory visits by the FBI (knives, radios, etc.) our "safe" haven was to be evacuated. Uncertainty, rumors, anxiety and fear. Eventually we were placed on a train for Arizona; all windows were shut and shades drawn down to prevent our observing any military facilities.

The heat and foul air were oppressive, and I observed the same stoic lady fanning her husband and children as they tried to sleep, fitfully.

With the same initiative this grand lady organized her new home in Arizona, a military barracks partitioned by families. Although she dutifully followed her husband through the mess hall line, she always insured her brood was immediately behind her. In these trying times, she was a citadel of strength.

As things improved for us, as schools and churches got started, a great deal of the tension subsided. Things became "normal," although nothing ever was comfortable. The terrible dust storms of the Arizona desert would cloud the sun, making breathing a challenge. I recall seeing this mother wiping the faces of her children with a wet towel. A useless exercise, I thought, but the gesture was impressive.

As the war was nearing an end, those who wished to repatriate to Japan were allowed to do so. A Swedish ship, the Gripsholm, carried back to Japan this lady and her family. Following the war, I learned that this family returned to Hiroshima, only to perish with the blast of the atomic bomb. How tragic the experience of those years were to her and her loved ones.

The entire period was a madness. There were enough facts all around. Yes, there was racism. Yes, there were "banzais" to the emperor in Japanese language schools before Dec. 7.

But there was Marian Anderson singing in our camp for freedom, a beautiful black lady I shall never forget. And Eleanor Roosevelt asked me if I could see to read in the camp school as she made measurements with a light meter. The thought was there. Wasn’t this a genuine expression of concern by allowing Marian Anderson into our camps, and being visited by the first lady? I am satisfied it was.

But the whole damned thing was a tragic madness which we can assure ourselves will not happen again.

Katsuji Kobata
Retired Colonel, U.S. Army
Alien internment defended

The internment of any American citizen, regardless of racial extraction, during World War II was wrong under any measure of law. However, the internment of alien Japanese, under the threat of imminent invasion, was a prudent move.

Revisionists, years away from the fears evoked during the first few months of the war, can point to mistakes made, but for those who lived on the coast of California at that time, the threat of invasion was real. Thousands of citizens of Japan lived near the area where some 90 percent of this nation's aircraft industry was then located — Douglas, Northrup, Lockheed, North American, etc.

During that period, I was attending UCLA and working nights at the end of the Santa Monica pier as a lifeguard. One of the duties of the job was to watch for floating mines and signs of any enemy invasion, especially of submarines landing troops armed with incendiaries intended to destroy the aircraft industry. The coast of California was literally defenseless at that time.

Although it seemed highly necessary and logical to intern potentially unfriendly aliens, no American of Japanese descent should have been included. Reparations for those who were, are definitely in order.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD
Calif. Problem Could Cut Isle Fruit Prices

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

Fruit prices in the Islands may drop slightly because of California’s problems with Mediterranean fruit fly infestation in three counties, island suppliers said yesterday.

Five southern states announced yesterday that they are requiring that all California fruit be fumigated before it is shipped to them because of the scare.

California does not have the facilities to fumigate its fruit, agriculture officials said yesterday, as the inspection order amounts to a ban on shipments to Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina. The states already have a quarantine covering fruit from the three infested California counties.

In Honolulu, Reynold J. Tamaye, president of Mannsill Produce, said most California fruit may be sent here as a result, causing some decrease in fruit prices, “but not to the point to ruin the market, as to affect us.”

“California will only do as much you can do in Hawaii. The market price can only absorb so much.”

Rather than ship the surplus California fruit here to go unsold or to be sold cheap, Tamaye said, “It would be cheaper for them to get rid of it out there and stay in the field.”

In a move to avoid any real drastic price dropping, if a “soft” market is desired, said Kansas City, Missouri, the state is already being sent down some probably, Tamaye said.

California will still have a substantial market for its fruit on the mainland, he added.

“If they could go east with it, they still have a market there.”

The states requiring fumigation of all California fruit grow fruit themselves, Tamaye said, but states in California will not be so quick to impose such restrictions.

Bruce Walton, in charge of Safeway Stores in Hawaii, said the fruit which Safeway ships to Hawaii from California is free of fruit flies.

“I do not look for any problem,” he said.

Walton said he did not think that more California fruit would be shipped here or that prices would drop. He said that Safeway is assured of an adequate supply of non-infested fruit.

The Associated Press reported from California that Safeway was not buying any fruit in the three counties victimized by the Medfly.

Kumama Ota, editor-in-chief of Rancho Produce here, said, “Frankly, I don’t think that this will have any effect on our market. It’s just a limited market here. We don’t have that kind of volume.”

The three affected counties in California do not have prime fruit production, he added.

“Nothing really happened,” Ota said.

Hawaii has been victimized by the Medfly, a fruit fly from Mexico to South America. Early attempts at eradication were unsuccessful, and the goal has been a long-time control of the pest here.

Some California officials blame tourists returning from Hawaii for bringing the Medfly to the mainland. But island officials point out that the Medfly also is common in Mexico and South America and fruit from these areas may be responsible for causing California’s current problems.

But this week, U.S. Department of Agriculture inspectors have been stepping up their inspection of baggage of all those leaving the Islands to ensure that Hawaiian fruit is not brought back to California.

I wish to offer my perspective regarding internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II. I was almost 12 years old when my family was tagged, incarcerated, and processed into the Gila River War Relocation Center in Arizona, where 20,000 to 30,000 others were sent.

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The Honolulu Advertiser

The story of the forced relocation during World War II of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, is fairly well-known here and on the West Coast.

In the rest of the country, and perhaps even in areas where there are many Japanese-Americans, awareness of the thorough and tragic violation of American constitutional and human rights may not be so broad.

And it is now 40 years since the start of the war which led to the hysteria which enabled American authorities to put thousands of people into concentration camps simply on the basis of race.

SO THE COMMISSION on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which was approved by Congress, created by President Carter and expanded by President Reagan can serve an important educational purpose.

Its hearings, which began in Washington and will continue in the West (including in the Aleutian Islands where 1,000 natives were forcibly relocated), can remind people that when it comes to massive racial discrimination no one should place false confidence in the notion "it can't happen here."

Beyond that, however, the commission may be in for a difficult and perhaps frustrating time.

Many, especially in the Japanese-American community on the Mainland (relatively few Hawaii residents were relocated, either to a camp here or on the Mainland), feel the current hearings are a delaying tactic by Congress to avoid making some difficult decisions. There is justification in this view.

It is hard to imagine that the commission could decide against some sort of apology and redress. The relocation is already well documented and these hearings will only bring out more heart-rending stories from those who were relocated but had preferred to keep their undeserved stigma secret from family and friends.

BUT WHAT TO DO next? Even Japanese-Americans are divided on this.

Possible alternatives range from a symbolic admission of guilt costing the public treasury nothing, through suggestions for scholarship and community service funds, to individual payments to those relocated and their heirs that could run to billions of dollars.

The commission, first of all, must write a report which, in the words of Senator Dan Inouye, will "haunt the conscience of this nation." Then it must see what further needs to be done.

In any case, an answer must be found and the commission is now the established vehicle on this issue. Action is long overdue. This may be the last opportunity within the lifetimes of many of those who were interned for the nation to make restitution, symbolic and real, for a grievous wrong done to them.
AJAs Continue
Reparations Bid
for Internment

Continued from Page One

motivated by racism against the Japanese.

The most bitter testimony heard by the commission so far was delivered today by William Hohri, a relocation victim who now heads the National Council for Japanese-American Redress.

Hohri, contending that facts of the relocation were not uncovered by the commission, said that it had been a "political expedient" that enabled Congress to avoid acting on the demands of Japanese-Americans for just compensation.

"Further study of this matter would serve only to delay justice long overdue, justice already denied through delay to most of our parents, who have died," he said. "We have been exploited enough."

The commission received briefs supporting the Japanese claims from several Asian-American legal organizations and such national groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Service Committee, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the NAACP Legal Defense Funds.

The panel also heard testimony from several individual victims of the relocation, who told of the hardships they faced at the outbreak of World War II.

Kiyoshi Okura said he was evacuated and asked to resign his job with the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission in 1942, after columnist Drew Pearson charged that Okura, "passing himself as an Irishman named K. Patrick O'Kura, had wormed his way into the Los Angeles city government, had familiarized himself with the city power and water system and had installed a ring of fifty saboteurs within the Bureau of Water and Power who were poised to blow up the entire system when war began." Okura, who now serves as a staff director with the National Institute of Mental Health, said he was denied federal employment for 20 years after the war because of Pearson's charges.

"I am convinced ... that my professional career was set back 10 to 15 years because of ... the incarceration," he said. "At age 60, I was able to attain the level of my professional career that should have happened when I was 45 or 50 years of age under normal conditions."
THE COMMITTEE was created by Congress last year to provide the first official inquiry into the internment program, which we ordered shortly after the outbreak of World War II by President Roosevelt, who was acting under emergency wartime powers that have since been repealed by Congress.

As a result of Roosevelt's order, Japanese groups on the West Coast — many of whom were American citizens — were rounded up, stripped of their possessions and sent to relocation centers that have been described by Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, as "American concentration camps." Roosevelt and his advisors claimed the evacuation, which was upheld by the Supreme Court, was necessary to preserve American security in the war against Japan, and to protect the Japanese against mob action by vigilantes.

But the Japanese groups, noting that German and Italian-Americans were not similarly interned, charged that the government's policy was motivated by racism against the Japanese.

The most bitter testimony heard by the commission so far was delivered today by William Hohri, a relocation victim who now serves as a staff member of the National Council for Japanese-American Redress.

Hohri, testifying that facts of the relocation policy are already on record, criticized the commission as a "political expediency" that enabled Congress to avoid acting on the demands of Japanese-Americans for just compensation.

"Further study of this matter would serve only to delay justice long overdue, justice already denied through delay and death of our parents, who have died," he said. "We have been exploited enough."

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Japanese-Americans in prison — 'a dark interlude'

By Brad Knickerbocker
Washington

They had a week to sell their homes, businesses, and farms, usually at far below a fair price. Packing what they could into trucks and trains, they were forced from their communities into tarpaper barracks in remote desert areas. Surrounded by barbed wire and watch towers, they were guarded by armed military police.

Victims of wartime fear, economic greed, and racism, 120,000 Japanese — two-thirds of them United States citizens — spent World War II in deprivation, frustration, and uncertainty.

Now, more than 35 years later, the United States is making official inquiry into what an Army historian today calls "a dark interlude in American history." How should the Japanese-Americans — not one of whom ever betrayed their country — be compensated for loss of property and opportunity? How did it happen? More important, how can it be prevented from happening again?

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians this week began the difficult and important task of answering these questions. Appointed by Congress and the President, it is hearing from government officials who participated in the internment as well as the victims and their heirs.

Retired senior government officials recall the near-hysteria that swept the country in the months between Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Midway, when much of the Japanese fleet was destroyed. Several American ships were sunk off the West Coast, and there were erroneous reports of impending attacks. Three-quarters of the Japanese in the United States lived in California.

Even though FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, as well as military intelligence officials, counseled against it, President Roosevelt signed an executive order allowing military commanders to designate certain areas from which "any or all" persons could be removed. The legality of suspending certain constitutional rights solely on the basis of ancestry was upheld by the US Supreme Court (including such liberals as William Douglas and Felix Frankfurter).

"It is a sad and nationally humiliating story," says former US Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who held a high post in the Roosevelt administration during the war years. "I cannot escape the conclusion that racial prejudice was its basic ingredient."

Bewildered and fearful, few Japanese-Americans resisted. One who did was Gordon Hirabayashi, who was born in Seattle and now is a professor at the University of Washington. He fought all the way to the US Supreme Court, but lost his case and spent more than two years in prison.

Recalling that episode today, he says: "For me it was a choice of accepting what I believed the Constitution guaranteed for American citizenship ... or to resign myself to becoming a second-class citizen."

Dr. Hirabayashi feels that interned Japanese-Americans should at least be fully compensated for their loss of property, which the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in 1942 estimated to be $400 million. There was some government compensation after the war, but this amounted to no more than 10 cents on the dollar.

Considering inflation, full compensation could amount to $3 billion. No one expects Congress to approve a sum of that magnitude given these cost-conscious times. Rep. Daniel K. Akaka (D) of Hawaii suggests a "restitution for lost opportunity" in the form of scholarships for the children and grandchildren of the internees.

Japanese-Americans played an important military role in World War II. They served in the Pacific (often behind enemy lines) as language and intelligence specialists. A Japanese-American unit that fought in North Africa and Italy was one of the most highly decorated in US military history.

Despite this latter-day recognition and the civil-rights movement that has grown in the intervening years, there is concern that a similar racial incident could occur. When Americans were held hostage in Iran, there were calls to round up all Iranians in the United States.

"We need to examine what protections the law offered, and whether those protections need to be expanded," says commission chairman Joan Bernstein. "Few governments ever acknowledge mistakes, much less authorize serious examinations of them."
A JAPANESE-AMERICAN named Fred Korematsu, after being rejected by the Army because of an ulcer, volunteered after Pearl Harbor to serve his country as a welder in a war plant. Instead, he and 120,000 other Japanese-Americans and Japanese resident aliens on the West Coast were driven from their homes and forced under military supervision into distant "relocation" camps, where the majority lived out the war. The would-be welder sued, but the Supreme Court upheld the military in 1944 in Korematsu v. U.S., although dissenting justice Robert H. Jackson described Korematsu's "crime" as solely the act of "being present in the state whereof he is a citizen, near the place where he was born, and where he lived all his life." Today, we recalled the locations of the major internment camps used—Manzanar, Tule Lake, Minidoka, Topaz, Gila River, Poston, Heart Mountain, Granada, Jerome, and Rohwer—only as desolate monuments to this nation's lingering sense of shame.

Yesterday, a federal commission began its hearings into the Japanese-American internment experience, the worst instance in modern American history of an entire group being stripped overnight of its civil liberties as a result of calculated government policies. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, created by Congress last year, must determine (first) how and why the actions of military and political leaders, both in Washington and on the West Coast, caused the uprooting of the entire Japanese-American community when even the attorney general and the FBI director did not consider most internees a national security threat. Next, the commission has the difficult task of determining what financial compensation, if any, should be recommended for those who suffered internment. But its members recognize also that they must consider what steps might be taken to ensure that—in some future national emergency—another whole group of Americans do not find themselves in collective jeopardy because of their race, ethnic background or national origins.

At the time, the much larger "enemy" communities of German-Americans and Italian-Americans largely escaped harassment, while the Japanese-Americans—clustered on the West Coast—bore the brunt of their fearful neighbors' post-Pearl Harbor mixture of racial antagonism, economic envy and genuine hysteria over a possible Japanese invasion. As for distinguishing between the overwhelming number of loyal citizens and resident aliens and the small handful who might be working for or willing to work for imperial Japan, officials such as Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, West Coast military commander (who urged rounding up and interning the whole community) saw no problem: "A Jap is a Jap. It makes no difference whether the Jap is a citizen or not." In February 1942, President Roosevelt signed the infamous executive order 9066 authorizing internment, and the roundup began.

Of the 120,000 who then lost their homes, farms, businesses and most other worldly possessions, two-thirds led a spartan existence during the war in closely guarded confinement at concentration camps in the western interior. But over 33,000 Japanese-Americans served in the armed forces, including the famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team, reportedly the most highly decorated U.S. fighting unit of the entire war.

The military irrelevance of the detention process soon became obvious. Unlike the wholesale internment that occurred on the mainland, in Hawaii (far closer to the actual theater of war) only about one percent of the Japanese population was detained. In the Aleutian islands, by contrast, about 1,000 Aleut-Americans—whose treatment the commission also intends to study—were placed in squalid camps for the entire war.

Few attempts have been made since World War II to compensate Japanese-Americans financially, and even the most extensive of these—the Japanese Evacuation Claims Act of 1948—led to payments of only 10 cents on the dollar based on 1941 assessments of lost property. Whether Congress should spend billions now in a belated full-scale effort at genuine restitution is considered the most troublesome issue confronting the commission. Some congressmen and Japanese-American spokesmen have argued in favor of "reparations" for all the former internees, with each person receiving a stipend that—in some of the plans—would reach $25,000. This is extravagant and wrong. Even if across-the-board "reparation" funds were available, it is to cheapen the moral issue and to degrade the victims to suppose there is some kind of monetary buyoff for the affront. A proper approach would involve compensating only for the actual property losses suffered. But whatever the settlement, there is merit alone in the 16 days of public hearings planned by the commission to study that dreadful time when most of us incarcerated some of us solely for reasons of race and national ancestry.
1. ADVERTISER, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1981

a. Judge OKs UPK Strike Pay—Front Pg—Some $75,000 in unemployment benefits should be in mail today to school custodians and cafeteria workers who went on strike in 1979 and have been waiting since then for checks. Judge Wakatsuki denied injunction sought by 4 counties and 2 state dept. heads to block payment.

b. FDR Pressured Into Internment, Claims Panel Told—Front Pg—SeeTelArt.

c. Don Chapman’s Column—A-3—SeeTelArt.

d. Rohlfing May Run for Top State Office—A-3—SeeTelArt.

e. HVB To Put Lure of Isles in Mainland Television Ads—A-5—SeeTelArt.

f. $5,000 Reward Offered in Ft. DeRussy Slaying—A-5—Family of New Jersey woman who was fatally shot July 4 while strolling on beach at Ft. DeRussy has offered $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

g. Bodies of Local Couple Found in Hotel Room—A-6—Couple may have died from drug overdose were found yesterday at Honolulu Hotel in Waikiki—no signs of foul play—couple believed to be local residents and husband and wife.

h. State Aid, Disaster Status Asked in Big Isle Drought—A-7—Big Isle officials yesterday asked Gov. Ariyoshi for a drought disaster declaration and state assistance in carrying out a plan to avoid running out of water in Waimea later this month.

2. OTHER ITEMS

a. Clearance of legal obstacles to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant site in the salt mines of New Mexico should begin to relieve pressure for a Pacific island site (Alvey).

b. TV coverage of the first day of hearings by the Commission on Wartime Relocation of Civilians was excellent in Hawaii. You were the only one shown testifying on the national program, with the pungent phrase: "Haunt the conscience of the Nation" on ABC World News. NBC Nightly News on PEARL HARBOR LEGACY laid the foundation with clips of the action on the day of infamy, showed four examples of the 120,000, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, and opined that they were at least due an apology for the tragic error; two executive department administrators were included and even photographs of relocation camps. Locally, Channel 4 split, their coverage over two days. Internment was the lead story on Executive Order 9066. Your photograph was displayed and emphasis was on Honolulu; Dr. Ogawa said that their culture was taken away. I could not stay for the 6 o’clock programs and our betamax was tied up taping a Bastille Day program by the Tahitians in Hawaii, including the Speaker of their Legislature (Alvey).
Probe into AJA Internment Heats Hard Words

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Wartime Relocation of Civilians heard a broad condemnation today of the government's forced relocation of 120,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II.

The commission, which was created by Congress last year to investigate the wartime internment policy, opened two days of hearings with testimony from 13 senators and congressmen, four former military and civilian officials involved in the relocation program and several victims.

Most of the witnesses agreed that the Japanese were victims of a tragic miscarriage of justice, but they disagreed on how the victims should be compensated for their losses of civil rights and property.

Gordon Hirabayashi, a professor of sociology at the University of Washington who was jailed for resisting his internment orders, said platitudes by the commission will not be enough to rectify the damages suffered by the Japanese.

He urged it recommend direct government payments of $50,000 to each of the 120,000 victims — or their heirs, if they are deceased — to compensate for their losses.

BUT WITNESSES from Congress said there is little chance that Congress will approve monetary compensation for the victims, given federal budget restraints and a feeling among many Japanese-Americans that cash payments would be inappropriate.

They said the main value of the commission's work will be to educate the public about the treatment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, which they felt should help assure that other groups of Americans will not become subject to similar injustices in the future.

Joan Bernstein, a former Carter administration attorney who is the commission's chairman, promised only that the panel will provide the first thorough inquiry "into this sad episode in American history."

"We need to understand how it was that the nation's military and civilian leaders decided to evacuate and confine 120,000 people for no reason other than their ancestry," she said.

"The commission will also provide a forum for discussion on the difficult, but crucial, issue of redress. There are no easy answers, but the commission will explore all possible remedies for the wrongs done."

HIRABAYASHI, who was one of three Japanese to lose a Supreme Court challenge of the internment orders, said the government defended its policy by citing the threat of citizen "mob action" against Japanese.

"It didn't occur to these super patriots that in a democracy, one usually detains aggressors and disturbers of the peace, not their victims," he said.

He said cash awards can never fully compensate the victims, but are a necessary start.

The long list of congressional witnesses was headed by Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, who authored the legislation creating the commission.

Inouye, a member of the all-Japanese 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II, recalled fighting side by side with men whose families were "still held behind barbed wire fences in the United States."

Details on Page A-4, Col. 3
States" while they spilled their blood on the battlefield. "It may come to pass that a budget-conscious Congress will find itself unable to provide any significant form of monetary redress or reparations," he said.

"But no Congress, president or Supreme Court can ever unwrite the words of your report. Make them good words — even great words. Make your report one that will awaken this experience enough to haunt the conscience of this nation."

MATSUMAGA said the "American-style concentration camps" were opposed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and were never extended to include Americans of German and Italian ancestry.

"I personally am unable to entertain any doubts in my mind that the internees were subjected to grave injustices, motivated by wartime hysteria and prejudice, and that the internees, as a consequence, suffered property damages and personal injuries."

But he called for only a "token" form of compensation to "prove that this great nation of ours is so strong and so steeped in righteousness that it is unafraid to admit its mistakes of the past."

Rep. Daniel Akaka recommended a scholarship program to compensate the victims, in which a descendant of each victim would be given a one-year college scholarship for each year the victim was interned. He said it is impossible for the victims to reclaim their lost opportunities, but that his program would "give new opportunities to their children and grandchildren."

REP. CECIL Heftel said Americans should not delude themselves that they "no longer make the mistake of judging people by how they look."

"Our society is again being threatened under an umbrella called the Moral Majority," he said. "It would be a mistake to look upon it as something that happened 40 years ago."

James Rowe, a former Justice Department administrator who opposed President Roosevelt's decision to intern the Japanese, said the order was based on "war hysteria" and unfounded rumors of espionage by Japanese-Americans.

He expressed cynicism about the latest round of congressional testimony condemning the policy.

"I can recall 40 years ago when we were skewered by the congressmen and senators from California, Oregon and Washington, who said we weren't doing enough (to persecute the Japanese)," he said.

"They were very hard on us. A handful of good government lawyers opposed it, but we didn't have any allies."

Leland Barrows, former assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, said efforts to ease the relocation burdens on the Japanese were also hindered by the news media, which he said played to public hysteria on the issue.
Hearings into Compensation for Japanese Internment Set

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission is scheduled to begin hearings this week to determine if the 120,000 Japanese-Americans forced into relocation camps during World War II deserve compensation from the federal government.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation, which was created by Congress last year, will open its investigation with hearings here tomorrow and Thursday. Future hearings will be held in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago.

In addition to the internment of Japanese, the commission will look into the government's forced relocation, for unrelated reasons, of more than 1,000 Alaskan Aleuts during World War II.

At issue is the relocation program ordered at the outbreak of World War II by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who claimed Americans of Japanese ancestry represented a threat to American security in the hostilities with Japan.

Japanese-Americans — mostly from California, Oregon and Washington — were rounded up, given little time to dispose of their property and dispatched to dingy relocation camps scattered throughout the Western states.

THE LEGALITY of Roosevelt's internment order, which was issued under emergency wartime powers that have since been repealed by Congress, was later upheld by the Supreme Court.

Japanese-American groups have waged a five-year campaign in Congress for official redress of their grievances, an effort that has been marked from the start by severe disagreements in the Japanese community.

The younger and more militant Japanese, claiming there is already clear evidence that Japanese-Americans were wrongfully imprisoned, denounced the proposed study commission as a "political ploy" designed to obscure the issue.

They urged that Congress act directly on a reparations bill that would compensate relocation victims for losses of civil rights, property, jobs and businesses. One group proposed a payment of $25,000 to each victim or his descendants.

That approach did not win favor with many older Japanese, who found it offensive to appear to be groveling for money. Some in this group indicated they would be satisfied with an official apology or a symbolic form of redress, such as public services projects that would benefit all segments of the population.

THE SPLIT in the Japanese community was also evident among the five Japanese-Americans who serve in Congress.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., a native of Canada who was not affected by the relocation, announced outright opposition to the redress movement, claiming Japanese-Americans were incarcerated not because of racism, but to protect them from mob action by vigilantes.

For this, Hayakawa was tabbed by a coalition of Japanese-American groups as "our Public Enemy No. 1."

Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, both Democrats from Hawaii, expressed support for the redress movement, but refused to commit themselves to seek monetary compensation. Similar vague support was offered by Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, Democrats from California who were both sent to internment camps as children.

The five finally united behind the idea of a presidential study commission that would have power to investigate the treatment of Japanese-Americans during the war, but would not be able to compensate the victims without the further approval of Congress. The treatment of Aleuts was added to the panel's mandate at the request of Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

THE COMMISSION'S hearings will open tomorrow with several voices from the past. Witnesses include James Rowe, a Justice Department attorney during the war; Leland Barrows, an official of the Wartime Relocation Authority in 1942; former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who worked for the Interior Department during the war; and retired Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the all-Japanese 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which was the most decorated unit of World War II.

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Sen. Daniel Inouye and Brock Matsuoka, both Democrats from Hawaii, expressed support for the redress movement, but refused to commit themselves to seek monetary compensation. Similar support was offered by Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, Democrats from California who were both sent to internment camps as children.

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The commission is chaired by Jean Bernstein, former counsel for the Department of Health and Human Services. Other members are Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif.; former Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass.; former Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass.; former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who worked for the Interior Department during the war; and retired Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the all-Japanese 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which was the most decorated unit of World War II.

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DEAR ABBY: I have a rather embarrassing problem. I am a 20-year-old college junior at a large university. For a while I dated what seemed to be a nice guy I'll call Bill. He attends the same "U," and is an art major.

Bill took some photographs of me on the beach in my two-piece bikini bathing suit last summer. After that I sort of broke off with him and started seeing another fellow. I recently learned through friends that Bill is painting a nude portrait of me, using as a model the picture he took of me in the bathing suit! Of course, he's using his imagination, but I don't like the idea. He's planning to use this portrait in an art exhibit. I do have a great body, but I don't want half the world seeing me naked, in addition to which I don't want people to think that I actually posed for that.

What should I do?—NO NUDE MODEL

DEAR NO NUDE: Since it's your "great body" Bill wants to immortalize on canvas, ask him in a letter to use somebody else's face. If he refuses, tell him he's got to lose the suit, or you will see a lawyer about bringing another kind of "lit" into the picture.

DEAR ABBY: The teacher who punishes an entire class for the misbehavior of a few children is teaching that guilt can be collective as well as individual. The idea of collective guilt was the basis of Theodore Roosevelt's order to dishonorably discharge an entire regiment (black) in 1906 when not one soldier would confess to a murder in Brownsville, Texas.

It also served to justify Franklin Roosevelt's imprisonment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans in 1942 solely on the suspicion that some among them might be planning to commit a crime.

Adolf Hitler applied the same principle in killing all the men of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, sending the women to concentration camps and putting the children in German institutions as punishment for the killing of one Nazi leader.

These are only three examples of the principle of collective guilt in action. A teacher who chooses to apply that principle in her disciplinary actions should be aware of the moral lessons she is teaching her children.—JOHN M. STEVENS, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, CALIF. STATE U., HAYWARD, CALIF.

DEAR DR. STEVENS: Thank you.

DEAR ABBY: I am a 20-year-old girl, living alone. I date a guy who is 20 and lives with his parents. He called and said some relatives had come in unexpectedly from out of town and wanted to stay all night, but they were short of room at his house. He told his mother he would sleep at a friend's house. Well, the "friend" happened to be me.

When it became apparent that he thought he was going to share my bed, I said, "Nothing doing."

He said I was "undersexed," and I threw him out of the house. He hasn't called me since.

Do you think I'm undersexed?—MYRA

DEAR MYRA: No, I think he was over-optimistic.

CONFIDENTIAL TO CINDY IN MINNEAPOLIS: If it were my decision, I'd marry the man who was the best provider but didn't know how to kiss. It's easier to teach a man how to kiss than to make $85,000 a year.

Problems? Write to Abby: 2060 Hawthorne Blvd., Suite 5000, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250. For a personal reply, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. I answer ALL my mail.
I. plain that our wartime treatment of
the terrible blot on our history. We are
written about it. We are convinced of
sion: "We have gone into the subject of
on the bill establishing the commis­
was established by law last July, and
end of World War II, their number had
increased to 120,000.

[...]

The Commission on Wartime Relo­
cation and Internment of Civilians,
which will hold the hearings both in
outside of compensation. What can
the commission do?

In the cases of both the Japanese
Americans and the Aleuts, compen-
station is an issue — an issue that would
cost the Government about $3 billion
according to one proposal, by Repre­
sentative Michael E. Lowry, Demo­
crat of Washington, to pay each person
interned in a camp $15,000 plus $15
for every day spent in detention. The Na­
tional Council on Japanese American
Redress has proposed a flat payment
of $25,000 to each individual.

No one supposes that such dollar
amounts are adequate compensation
for three years in detention; for the loss
of life, homes, businesses, farms, and
villages; for the irreparable injury to
self-esteem, personal and group life,
and physical and mental health. Nor is
there agreement, even among Japanese
Americans, that compensation should
be sought. Representative Norman Y.
Mineta, Democrat of California, and
Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of
Hawaii, both among sponsors of the bill
establishing the commission, are known
to feel that $25,000 is not enough and $3
billion is too much.

Those in favor of monetary compen­
sation for Japanese Americans argue
that the commission was set up to di­
rectly circumvent the compensation
issue. William Hohri of the National
Council on Japanese American Redress
told the Judiciary Committee that the
proposal for a study commission was a
"charade." He asked: "What do you
hope to accomplish by asking Japanese
American victims to parade before a
commission? What are we supposed to
say? Are we supposed to prove that we
were mistreated and humiliated? Are
we supposed to prove that our constitu­
tional rights were violated?"

Instead, Mr. Hohri's group has re­
tained a Washington law firm that is
preparing a class-action suit to seek
monetary compensation for all Japa­
nese Americans and permanent-resi­
dent aliens incarcerated in World War
II detention camps.

The commission is mandated to
"recommend appropriate remedies" to
the Congress no later than Jan. 15, 1982.
Recently, in an address to the Japa­
nese American Bar Association, Ar­
thur J. Goldberg, the former Supreme
Court Justice and a commission mem­
ber, acknowledged the difficulty of the
compensation issue. "Perhaps the
hearings the commission is to hold will
provide answers to this and other ques­
tions," he said. But "whatever we
may do will not make our fellow
Americans whole."

The commission's inquiry is, never­
theless, perhaps the last opportunity in
the lifetime of the Americans evacu­
atated and interned to make good the in­
jury done to them.

David Oyama, a Japanese American
who was born in 1943 in the Rohwer,
Ark., internment camp, is a writer and
theater director
No Hawaii hearings, says internment panel

A federal commission on the internment of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II does not plan to hold hearings in Hawaii, according to its associate director.

While Hawaii accounts for a large share of the U.S. Japanese population, only 1,444 local residents were put in relocation camps during the war and more than 60 percent of them were aliens.

By comparison, some 110,000 aliens and citizens were interned on the Mainland.

That is one of the reasons the commission, facing budget and time constraints, limited its scheduled hearings to eight cities, according to Associate Director Tom Takeda.

Takeda said another reason is that no one asked for hearings here.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians will look into wrongs committed in the detention of citizens, permanent resident aliens and others of Japanese ancestry during World War II and will recommend appropriate remedies to Congress.

The incarceration was ordered by President Roosevelt in the midst of post-Pearl Harbor fears of a possible West Coast invasion by Japan.

Takeda said the commission has until January to issue its report, unless it gets an extension of that deadline.

The commission will open its hearings July 14 and 16 in Washington, D.C.
Redress for internment

The story of the forced relocation during World War II of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, is fairly well-known here and on the West Coast.

In the rest of the country, and perhaps even in areas where there are many Japanese-Americans, awareness of the thorough and tragic violation of American constitutional and human rights may not be so broad.

And it is now 40 years since the start of the war which led to the hysteria which enabled American authorities to put thousands of people into concentration camps simply on the basis on race.

SO THE COMMISSION on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians which was approved by Congress, created by President Carter and expanded by President Reagan can serve an important educational purpose.

Its hearings, which began in Washington and will continue in the West (including in the Aleutian Islands where 1,000 natives were forcibly relocated), can remind people that when it comes to massive racial discrimination no one should place false confidence in the notion "it can't happen here."

Beyond that, however, the commission may be in for a difficult and perhaps frustrating time.

Many, especially in the Japanese-American community on the Mainland (relatively few Hawaii residents were relocated, either to a camp here or on the Mainland), feel the current hearings are a delaying tactic by Congress to avoid making some difficult decisions. There is justification in this view.

It is hard to imagine that the commission could decide against some sort of apology and redress. The relocation is already well documented and these hearings will only bring out more heart-rending stories from those who were relocated but had preferred to keep their undeserved stigma secret from family and friends.

BUT WHAT TO DO next? Even Japanese-Americans are divided on this.

Possible alternatives range from a symbolic admission of guilt costing the public treasury nothing, through suggestions for scholarship and community service funds, to individual payments to those relocated and their heirs that could run to billions of dollars.

The commission, first of all, must write a report which, in the words of Senator Dan Inouye, will "haunt the conscience of this nation." Then it must see what further needs to be done.

In any case, an answer must be found and the commission is now the established vehicle on this issue. Action is long overdue. This may be the last opportunity within the lifetimes of many of those who were interned for the nation to make restitution, symbolic and real, for a grievous wrong done to them.
Former Supreme Court Justice airs views on nikkei redress

Editor’s note: The following is an excerpt of a prepared speech written by retired Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Arthur J. Goldberg, a House appointee to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The excerpt specifically expresses his views with respect to Executive Order No. 9066. The speech was written for a May meeting of the Japanese American Bar Association of Los Angeles.

"As you know better than most, President Roosevelt’s Executive Order No. 9066 was upheld as within the constitutional powers of the President and the Congress by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Korematsu vs. United States, 323 U.S. 214, decided December 18, 1944.

"The majority opinion of the Supreme Court so holding was written by the late Mr. Justice Hugo Black. Mr. Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion. Mr. Justice Roberts, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Jackson wrote dissenting opinions.

"The basis for the Court’s decision was that evacuation and internment of the Japanese-Americans was constitutionally justified by military orders authorized by an Act of Congress and by Executive Order No. 9066 based on these war powers and the President’s authority as Commander-in-Chief.

"In the Court’s opinion, Justice Black explicitly acknowledged that 'no question was raised as to petitioner’s loyalty to the United States.' Korematsu was a native born citizen of the United States. Further, Justice Black said, 'Like curfew, exclusion of those of Japanese origin was determined necessary because of the presence of an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group, most of whom we have no doubt were loyal to this country.' In fact, no native born Japanese-American was ever proved to be disloyal.

"It has long been my view that Korematsu is one of the worst decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, perhaps second only to Dred Scott vs. Sanford which, in large measure, precipitated the Civil War.

"For me, the applicable constitutional principle was stated by the Supreme court in the great case of Ex parte Milligan, 2 Wall 2. In that case, which declared invalid the action of President Lincoln, in denying habeus corpus to persons charged with disloyalty to the Union while the regular courts were functioning in the District of Columbia, the Court said,'The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances.

"If Ex parte Milligan is right, as I believe it to be, then it necessarily follows that Korematsu is wrong—very wrong.

"True, Chief Justice Warren, as the Governor of California, supported President Roosevelt’s Executive Order. True, that Robert W. Kenney, then Attorney General of California and later President of the National Lawyers Guild, argued in support of the Executive Order on behalf of California. True also, that Charles Fahy, one of the most liberal and distinguished judges of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and then as Solicitor General argued the case for the government in support of the Executive Order.

"What does this prove? It proves that great cases like hard cases make bad law. It proves that almost no one in authority is immune from war hysteria. It proves, as Justice Murphy warned us in Korematsu how necessary it is to guard against falling 'into the ugly abyss of racism.'

"The basic question, before our Commission, is what we can appropriately recommend to redress a constitutional violation of such magnitude.

"I am aware that the Japanese-American community is divided on this subject. A good friend of mine, who I believe, is a member of this distinguished association, told me the other day that he personally did not favor monetary restitution beyond what has already been paid. He said that the real question is how to restore to Japanese-Americans the 15 years of life they lost due to five years of internment and the ten following years of rehabilitation. He did not know the answer and at the present time neither do I. But perhaps the hearings the Commission is to hold will provide answers to this and other questions which are necessarily involved when an unforgivable action affecting so many people occurs.

"This is not to say that I am of the view that the monetary compensation paid to those who were interned and their families was adequate or that additional reparations to them, or, in some other way, is not justified. At this juncture it would be inappropriate for me to express my views in this regard until the Commission completes its hearings.

"I conclude, however, with an indisputable conviction. The evacuation and internment of Japanese-American during World War II is utterly abhorrent to a free people who are dedicated to the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Whatever we may do will not make our fellow Americans whole." (Rafu Shimpo)
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The House Judiciary Committee today unanimously approved legislation authored by Senator Daniel K. Inouye which would establish a commission to investigate the internment of Japanese Americans and Alaskan Aleuts during World War II.

The House Judiciary Committee made only technical amendments to the bill before voting 14-0 to send it to the House floor.

"This favorable and speedy action by the House Judiciary Committee greatly enhances the prospects for enactment this session. I am optimistic that, with the unanimous support expressed by the committee, the House will approve this important measure," Senator Inouye said.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations held a hearing on the proposal on June 2, 1980 at which House Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Texas) and other House members and citizen groups testified in its support.

The legislation would establish a seven-member commission to study official records, hold hearings, and report its recommendations to Congress in one year. In addition to investigating the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans, the commission would also study the wartime internment of about 1,000 Alaskan Aleuts.

One of the minor amendments made by the Judiciary Committee was to require that the commission continue its operations for 90 days after the submission of its report, to enable it to testify before Congress.

The Senate unanimously passed the Inouye bill on May 22, 1980.
Dear Colleague:

On August 2, 1979, we introduced S. 1647, a bill to establish a commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens interned and/or relocated by Executive Order 9066 and other associated acts of the Federal government.

This 15-member presidential commission will conduct hearings in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Fresno, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; New York City, New York; Washington, D.C., and any other city deemed proper.

The commission will gather facts and submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress within 18 months of its formation.

Executive Order 9066 caused the relocation and internment of approximately 120,000 American citizens and permanent resident aliens during World War II. Since no inquiry into this matter has been made, we have introduced this bill to provide for full consideration of the relocation and internment.

Your careful consideration of this legislation is requested. If you have any questions, or wish to cosponsor this bill, please contact Carolyn Sugiyama on extension 43934.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
United States Senator

S. I. (SAM) HAYAKAWA
United States Senator

ALAN CRANSTON
United States Senator

JAMES A. MCCLURE
United States Senator

FRANK CHURCH
United States Senator
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Senators Daniel K. Inouye, S. I. Hayakawa and Spark Matsunaga today jointly introduced a measure to establish a commission to study the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

"It would be up to this presidentially-appointed commission to determine whether a wrong was committed by the Federal government when it ordered 120,000 persons into internment camps for an average of two and a half to three years," Inouye said.

"The Japanese American Citizens League has worked closely with members of the Senate in developing this legislation, which, I think, has a good chance of Senate passage this session.

"I expect that there are three major questions that this commission may contend with during its work: whether Executive Order 9066 and other related actions can be justified as necessary for the security of our nation; whether relocation and internment were required to protect internees against wartime hysteria; and whether the loss and pain experienced by the internees merits remedy by the government at this time," Inouye said.

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