

Japanese American Redress: Correspondence, 1944-2003: 1944-1986

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Japanese Latin American Internment, Box JL3, Folder 4

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**JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

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1000 1986 12 AM 9 11

August 5, 1986

The Honorable Daniel Inouye
United States Senator
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Senator Hollings which was a reply to a constituent's letter. This doctor was contacted by Frank Sakamoto of Chicago to write to his Congressional delegation to support the redress bills.

After the Chicago JACL convention, I meant to send you the enclosed testimonies presented at the Aleuts hearing on July 23 by the House Judiciary subcommittee.

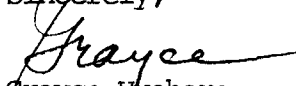
It seems that the Aleuts and Congressman Don Young prefer to have the separate bill from H.R. 442. I have not been able to schedule a meeting to discuss the ramifications of a separate bill with our two Congressmen, Norman Mineta and Bob Matsui. We do have appointments for tomorrow and Thursday to discuss the general progress of H.R. 442. We now have 133 voting co-sponsors. We added two in July and two more this month.

It's been a long, hot summer but we are managing to make steady progress. I did not realize the amount of follow-up which is needed among the Nikkei on political action. Some are becoming very good at meeting with the Members of Congress.

On Thursday, I am meeting with Chr. Peter Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee along with David Brody of ADL and Wade Henderson of ACLU. We hope we can move the bill to mark-up and passage in the Judiciary by the close of this session so that our final push can be made in the 100th Congress. Would't it be most appropriate as our great nation celebrates the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution that we celebrate the passage of the redress bills.

Thank you for your ongoing support and leadership. With warm regards,

Sincerely,


Grayce Uyehara

BY

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
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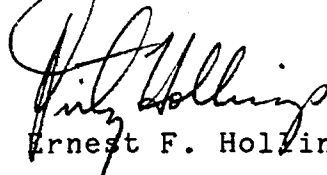
Dear Ned:

Thanks much for your recent letter regarding H.R. 442, a bill dealing with restitution for the internment of U.S. civilians during World War II.

I agree with you about this matter and hope it will come to a resolution as soon as possible. I have not reviewed the Commission's report, but I intend to do so in the near future. I appreciate hearing from you about this. Your thoughts are most helpful to me.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


Ernest F. Hollings

EFH:bsa



National Council for Japanese American Redress

925 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago, IL 60614

9 June 1986

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Dr. Tom D. Crouch
Office of the Director
National Museum of American History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Dear Dr. Crouch:

You may recall our telephone conversation of two months ago, April 9th to be exact, when I expressed my dismay to you that as a member of the Advisory Committee of the bicentennial exhibition on the Japanese Americans I was embarrassed to be unable to respond to many questions concerning the script which had been quite widely publicized in the vernacular press. I was, therefore, relieved to finally receive a copy last month.

When you mentioned during the phone conversation that you had spoken to certain Japanese Americans concerning various aspects of the script and I suggested you talk to those with differing perspectives, you said that "the other side is hard to reach." Enclosed are comments on the script from some of those on "the other side." They are persons deeply concerned about the depiction of Japanese American history through this exhibit and they are very knowledgeable as well, as you can readily see from their remarks. It will be most appreciated if you will reproduce these comments and make them available to the Advisory Committee at the June 13th meeting.

Other enclosures which I think will be of interest to you and members of the Committee include:

- An ode, "For an American Hero Dying Young," by Ian A. Millar.
- News article, "Recognition 40 Years Later," by Ian A. Millar. Hokubei Mainichi (San Francisco), April 26, 1986.
- News article, "Bicentennial of the Constitution," by Raymond Okamura, Hokubei Mainichi, May 8, 1986.

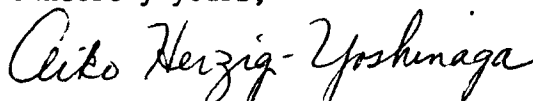
(continued)

An Issue for All Americans

- Essay, "The American Concentration Camps: A Cover-up through Euphemistic Terminology," Journal of Ethnic Studies, 10:3 Fall 1982. [Mrs. Weglyn refers to this work at the top of page 3 of her comments on the exhibit.]
- News column, "Racism in the Armed Forces," by Bill Marutani, Pacific Citizen, November 9, 1984.
- News story, "Exhibit of Hibi Paintings of Tanforan & Topaz," Hokubei Mainichi, May 15, 1986.

Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting of the Advisory Committee this coming Friday, June 13th, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga
NCJAR Washington Representative

3713 S. George Mason Dr., #310-W
Falls Church, VA 22041

Encl.

COMMENTS ON JAE.....MICHI NISHIURA WEGLYN

I must reluctantly report that the draft unit script on the "JAPANESE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION" comes close to a backsliding into a disturbingly benign view of our story, especially as it pertains to the "heart of the exhibition" (the internment years). My immediate personal reaction, moreover, is that parts of the exhibition risk being a throwback to the self-congratulatory era of "democracy always corrects its own mistakes," unless changes are made.

The section on the Nisei in uniform is a worthy but an all too familiar exhibit, which takes up a disproportionate share of the exhibit; and I cannot help but share concerns raised by Ray Okamura. Certainly the 442nd and the MIS stories should not be ignored, but these should be made more relevant to the focus of the exhibit. They could touch upon such matters as the denial of the use of Buddhist chaplains, both behind the lines and on the field of battle, where only Christians were permitted to administer last rites; and on matters such as the denial of other than Christian crosses on the graves of fallen Japanese Americans.

Nor should there be a glossing over of the fact that MIS men, who served with various Army and Marine Corps units in the Pacific Theater as translators and interpreters, were at times accompanied on their missions by Caucasians who held bayonets pointed at their backs because GI "buddies" not always trust them. These are the realities which deserve the kind of exposure, which will serve as an awesome history lesson on how proclaimed constitutional promises can be desecrated to the point of worthlessness.

On the other hand, what an opportunity is missed here to memorialize the extraordinary and unforgettable Mr. Finch, who cared for and looked after the 442nd men at Camp Shelby almost as dearly as though they were his own sons; a man who once bought an entire hotel, when one hotel after another refused lodging to his "Jap boys" when he once took them on a pleasure trip to New Orleans! This is the same remarkable Southern gentleman who traveled from concentration camp to concentration camp to deliver to interned parents the sad news of their sons' supreme sacrifice. Indeed, here was a man who symbolized the best of democracy in action.

In the same spirit of showing how the exemplary efforts of one person CAN make a difference, should not the memory of the lone, steadfast fighter for Nisei and Issei rights, the legendary Wayne Collins, also be properly memorialized, perhaps in section A(JAE 6000) in connection with his support for thousands caught up in the renunciation/deportation trap.

B(JAE 2200) The inclusion here of "prostitutes" comes close to an insult. Was the ratio of prostitutes and cowboys to the entire immigrant population so great as to justify this gratuitous affront to our forbears? Of course not. Do we ever highlight the fact that some of the early Americans from Europe were fugitives and murderers fleeing from the law?

B(JAE 3200) "The Origins of Exclusion. Photos illustrating anti-Japanese sentiment on the West Coast, 1941-42." Why limit all this to the West Coast? Racist vitriol held sway in the South, in the East, in the Midwest, as well, not to mention the White House, State Department, War Department, U.S. Congress, etc. In light of all we have learned in recent years, West Coast-bashing would be unfair, inaccurate and misleading.

D(JAE 3400) "Photos of the key decision makers" Col. Karl Bendetsen's volunteered list (letter of June 11, 1976 which includes Roosevelt, Stimson, McCloy, Chief of Staff Gen. Marshall, Biddle, Tom C. Clark, Gen. Dewitt, Attorney General (then) of California Earl Warren) is as good and comprehensive a list as one can find, except that Bendetsen's own name and that of his immediate superior in the War Department, Provost Marshal General Gullion, are missing.

In his autobiography, Attorney General Francis Biddle blames Roosevelt, Stimson, John J. McCloy, Gen. Dewitt, Bendetsen. ("In Brief Authority")

In "Concentration Camps, USA," Prof. Roger Daniels points to those who come under the war criminal category: "By the stern standards of the Nuerenberg Tribunal... Eisenhower, who acquiesced ~~KXXXX~~ in an atrocity and who helped to execute it, was as guilty as Gullion...Bendetsen, Dewitt, McCloy, Stimson, Roosevelt and all the other prime architects of policy."

F(JAE 3600) "The Reaction" 1) "JACL and Cooperation" Here is a title which can easily be misunderstood, misinterpreted and become controversial. Cooperation with whom?

F(JAE 3600) 2) "The Court Cases" Should not the earliest of the court challenges be listed here, beginning with that of Kinzo Wakayama, the World War I veteran, whose U.S. citizenship was eventually revoked at the point of a gun in the Tule Lake Segregation Center, making him instantly an alien and deportable? (Years of Infamy" p. 243) Unconstitutional acts such as these need to be addressed--and redressed--if we are to continue chastising other nations of human rights depredations.

The ~~KXXX~~ outcome of the three key wartime cases should be left for one of the final exhibition units, it would seem to me. The Coram Nobis challenges would serve as a real learning experience for the public. Perhaps these could occupy a place adjacent to a unit dramatizing the current Japanese American drive for redress, both in Congress and in the courts (Hohri vs. U.S.)

A(JAE 4100) "The Life They Left Behind" "...soft insinuating tones, excerpts from the Japanese hate mail received by Earl Warren in 1942". It should be remembered that California's Attorney General had no sweeping power to order mass expulsions. It would thus be more appropriate that selections from hate mail be those received by the President. There are plenty of them.

Nowhere in the exhibit is there any mention made of the Issei leaders of the community, including some of their wives, who were caught up in the post-Pearl sweep of suspects; no mention is there of the "kidnapees" brought up from Latin American nations--most of them Peruvians of Japanese origin, some of whom ended up becoming American citizens in 1954. The State Department's admission that they were indeed hostages, trading bait for the return of Americans held in Japanese concentration camps, was significant and a credit to the Department's forthrightness. It should be made clear that non-citizens in America have rights under the Constitution, even in wartime, however selective the process might be in actual practice. Note that German nationals were not willy-nilly thrown into camps during World War I or World War II.

B.(JAE 4200) ~~XMXCMXX~~ "Moving Out" Would it not be appropriate to include here a couple of "forced sale" signs? Possibly a Federal Reserve notice to store evacuee possessions "at your own risk"?

C. (JAE 4300) "The Camps" Descriptive text here tends again to be a throwback to earlier era when concentration camps were called "cities" and dissenters were labeled

"bad boys." Ray Okamura's excellent essay on government use of euphemism should be de riguer reading for everyone working on the exhibit.

Are the camps to be limited to those operated by the WCCA and WRA? If so, certainly such satellite camps, ~~such~~ as Moab and Leupp, should be included.

D. (JAE 4400) "The Barracks" Audio-visual presentation involving elderly Issei and grandchild appears to have scant relation to the constitutional issues; it serves little to interpret the inner anguish of internees. Do we run the risk of being left with a benign "summer camp" impression of these internment camps, especially among the public who adore the desert and the sun? Unless 130 degree heat and whipping sand storms can also be recreated, I believe we do. Eliminating or abbreviating this section would then allow needed space for the all important "Negative Responses to Internment."

E. (JAE 4500) "Life in Camp" In reference to the arts and craft case, I strongly recall that craft items were not allowed to be sold within the camps. A technicality which calls for research.

F. (JAE 4600) "Negative Responses to Internment" This is an area in which the expertise of Ms. Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga is all important. The resistance, the riots, the strikes, beginning with the imposition of martial law in Santa Anita, were numerous, and it should include all instances of resistance to the military, even resistance within the military to protest arbitrary treatment.

The script falls short in emphasizing the virulent anti-Nikkei sentiment which wholloped returning veterans, which was as bad as what many returning ex-internees were subjected to, especially in West Coast rural areas.

Another shortcoming, it seems to me, is in not emphasizing the extreme difficulty for many in the camps to obtain work releases, especially work release in war work. The Japanese American Joint Board made it a near-impossibility. Security clearances were required from the FBI, WRA, PMG, WDC, ONI and Military Intelligence.

The ending can certainly be improved upon. The apologies we have obtained from two Republican administrations might be highlighted, which includes President Ford's rescinding of Executive Order 9066. There are the unresolved problems of renunciants whose U.S. citizenships should be rightly restored. Ms. Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga has a copy of my letter in which I elaborate on my deeply held concerns.

P. 4. I. Introduction

1. The problem--How to protect the rights of a minority while preserving the safety of the majority.

(I am offended by the implication that the safety of "the majority" was jeopardized by the presence among them of "a minority.")

p. 5, IV. E. Life in Camp

1. Photos and art showing community structure--schools, hospitals, mess halls, sanitation, work situations, etc.

(Will the photos show clearly the lack of privacy in toilet and shower facilities as well as in the barracks rooms themselves?)

p. 9. 1. The Issei, who were they? Why did they come, etc.

(Photos of prostitutes?!)

p. 10. 6. Language School.

(This unit should be dropped; too subject to misinterpretation.)

p. 13. F. 2. The Court Cases.

(Will the current status/resolution of these cases be covered?)

pp. 26-34. Go For Broke, etc.

(Totally irrelevant as outlined. Where is the relationship of a display of conventional wartime memorabilia to the subject at hand, "The J.A. Experience and the U.S. Constitution"?)

p. 35. (Why is the MIS given such short shrift?)

pp. 43-45. Objects.

(I feel some ambivalence about the inclusion of the objects described. While they demonstrate the remarkable ingenuity and artistry of some internees, and I cannot deny an interest in seeing them myself, but in an exhibit separate from this one, the descriptions take me back to every school and summer camp handicraft exhibit I've seen. I feel that their inclusion is inappropriate and not a little patronizing. Perhaps I'm being too harsh?)

p. 48. Life in Camp.

(Photos should make clear that an entire family lived in a single room; that the shower room lacked partitions; that toilet stalls had no doors, etc. The "toilets" at the Merced Assembly Center consisted of a long bench with several holes placed over a trough down which a stream of water would be released every few minutes. If you happened to be seated over one of the holes when the water was let go, you got a very unwelcome splash!)

Mrs. Aiko Herzig
Member, Advisory Committee
National Museum of American History
3713 S. George Mason Drive, 310-W
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

Dear Aiko:

The script on the Japanese American Exhibits appears to leave very much to be desired in terms of balance and emphasis. One cannot escape the fact tremendous prominence is given the Nisei soldiers. I have no quarrel with their inclusion or long range benefits of their performance, although one writer disputes their intent. I do believe however that the vast majority of the 33,000 mainland Nisei who entered military service did so as a better choice than penitentiary confinement. In that sense, I am inclined to agree with the writer in his assessment that their fidelity to the Constitution is questionable. History and nations place great stress on military accomplishments and downplay and distort the salient factors involved. It is thus natural to extoll the achievements of the Nisei soldiers in combat as a patriotic expression.

The script is silent on certain important events and skimpy on others. For instance, there is no reference to the 5,000-plus evictees, called voluntary evacuees, who valued their freedom to the extent that they avoided imprisonment in the improperly labeled Relocation Centers. They, like myself, must have been imbued with a deeper sense of constitutional liberties than their counterpart who quietly submitted.

IV F.(JAE 4600) Response ---- offers not even a document and no details are indicated. Presumably, it will describe the civil disobedience of The Fair Play Committee of Heart Mountain and the 283 other resisters to the draft pardoned by President Harry Truman. The picture would not be complete without inclusion of the 21 military resisters who were court-martialed and forty years later reinstated to full status. It is essential that these resisters who demonstrated their unwavering fidelity to our basic doctrine be fully recognized and publicly accepted in order to erase the calumny heaped upon them and driven them into silence and solitude. If it can be claimed that the Nisei soldiers fought to preserve the Constitution, it can surely be said the resisters struggled in a civilian fashion to serve that same end.

B. (JAE 1200) There is no reference to racial response to Executive Order 9066. Collaboration of the JACL was not the only response and should be indicated.

F.(JAE 3600) There were four Supreme Court cases. Besides, what of the government implementing the Lincoln Kanai Public Law 503 case as an object lesson which served no useful purpose?

III. (JAE 3000) or C. (JAE3300) The Reports of Cur-

tis B. Munson, President Roosevelt's personal investigator, and Lt. Commander K.D. Ringle of Naval Intelligence, both of whom found mass evacuation inappropriate but ignored by decision makers should not be left out in a historical appraisal. It is important to show how the Constitution failed and not simply attribute it to the catch-all of racism. It should depict FBR as an under-Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson and his developing concern over Japan in the Pacific; his rather contemptuous attitude of the Constitution as demonstrated in his Court-packing effort; and E.O. 9066. His action was not a simple response to the clamor of hysteria or West Coast racism. Some background material on key decision makers would be appropriate. One must also remember that actual invasion was minimal without Administration knowledge, having cracked the Japanese code Magic.

G. (JAE 3700) Violation of Freedom of the Press is not mentioned. The camp publications were all monitored and subsequently screened and censored in Washington. The opinions expressed did not constitute true views of inmates. Freedom of the Press was stifled in WRA centers.

C. (JAE 4300) To state "Tule Lake is a segregation center for bad boys," require definition and misinforms. The majority who were segregated were not "bad boys". They simply differed with the WRA Administration and government actions that history has already condemned as atrocious. How would responding to a defective Questions 27 and 28, an administrative determination, make one "bad?" No-Nos, renunciantes and non-conformists could better be substituted for "bad boys". Here the sterling and successful work of San Francisco barrister, Wayne M. Collins, Sr., should go a long ways to erase that "bad boy" inference.

Omitted also are the penal colonies maintained by the WRA at first at Moab, Utah, and later at Leupp, Arizona. These were far more stringent than Tule Lake and evacuees were committed to them without hearings or charges. Even the Camp Warden could find no adequate reasons for the presence of some of the charges and recommended their release. This is a sordid chapter little known because of its secrecy but an integral chapter of the Japanese American Experience.

C. (JAE 3300) This section here should indicate that the United States approached the War with Japan on a hemispheric basis under the concept of the Monroe Doctrine. Parallel eviction from Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Peru and Chile were pressed on the Pacific Rim. Canada, Mexico and Peru collaborated but some country, notably Brazil with the largest concentration of Japanese descent, refused. Peruvian Japanese were interned in the United States and upon refusal of Peru after the war to accept them for return, ^{were} marked for deportation to Japan at which point Wayne M. Collins, Sr. entered the picture to present their deportation. This, too, is part of history.

G. (JAE 4700) Statement: "one hard core resister ---- a No-No Boy." The vast majority of No-Nos were administrative resisters to Questions 27 and 28 of the WRA Leave Clearance questionnaire. It would hardly be fair to label them "hard core."

The "hard core", if any there were, might be the No-Nos who subsequently defied the Selective Service physical call-up, the civil disobedients.

Taken as a whole, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes spoke well about the Constitution, but since in later years there has been a tendency to ascribe to this document the demeaning suggestion that it is just "a piece of paper," I view his reference in that context as most unfortunate.

The Constitution is far from simply "a piece of paper". It is embodied with the spirit that reflects this Republic and consecrated by the blood shed by those redoubtable colonists who yearned for freedom and liberty that they were willing to die for it in defiance of the Tory autocracy of King George III. A piece of paper? Absolutely not!

It is a doctrine of governing its subject people which over the centuries has been regarded as the epitome of governance yet devised. Is the Magna Carta a piece of paper; or the tablets of Moses blocks of stone? The Constitution is a sacred compact which creates faith, gives strength and increase the sinew of the people. It is no mere words like the wisdom that pours out of the Bible.

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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June 6, 1986

Mr. Roger G. Kennedy
Director
National Museum of American History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for advising of me of the June 13 meeting of the Advisory Committee of the forthcoming exhibit on Japanese Americans in the U.S. and for enclosing the draft script for the exhibit. I look forward to joining you for this meeting.

Aloha,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:gtm

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Office of the Director

May 6, 1986

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senator from Hawaii
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(K) RD

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1986

Dear Senator Inouye: *Sen*

The Advisory Committee established to assist in the development of the Exhibition "With Liberty and Justice for All: Japanese Americans and the U.S. Constitution," will meet in the West Conference Room, National Museum of American History, at 11 AM on June 13, 1986. Our purpose will be to discuss with you the draft unit script for the exhibition, a copy of which is enclosed. A luncheon will be served following our meeting.

We do hope you will be able to attend. Unfortunately, the exhibition does not have a budget which could pay the cost of travel or accommodation, and, as you can tell from the newspapers, the budget for the museum has been so reduced that we have no general funds for such purposes either. We would very much appreciate receiving any written comments on the script from those of you who will not be able to attend. These comments will be considered at the meeting.

I very much appreciate your efforts on our behalf, and look forward to seeing you on June 13. All of your comments, written or conveyed at the meeting, will receive the most careful consideration. We are counting on your assistance in dealing with the many sensitive issues involved in this exhibition.

Please address any questions or inquiries to Tom D. Crouch, curator of the exhibition, who will be making the arrangements for our meeting. Thank you again for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Roger G. Kennedy
Director

A NOTE TO THE READER:

A museum exhibition script may at first glance appear a bit confusing. In this case, the document contains four basic sections: An introduction; an outline of the exhibition; a narrative treatment of the outline units; and an object list.

The script has been read by a number of individuals. As of yet, their comments have not been incorporated into the text. We wanted you to have an opportunity to see it as is. In this way, all comments can be evaluated at the same time.

April 3, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Roger Kennedy, Mike Carrigan through Arthur Molella

FROM: Tom Crouch *TDC*

SUBJECT: Unit Script

The attached unit script and object list for the Japanese American show should give you a good, solid notion of the content as of this date. We would very much appreciate your comment on the way in which the exhibition is taking shape.

Please bear several things in mind as you are reading the script. As I suggested in our earlier conversations, the objects chosen for the units dealing with immigration, the military, and the post-war years have yet to be typed into the script. These have been chosen, and the required photos and dimensions are on hand. We simply have not had time to type them into the script format. The list will be complete and forwarded to design by May 1. Jennifer Locke has been working with Deborah and Trixi to develop the object book for the designer.

We have now begun work on the final label script, which should be ready for delivery, as per our schedule, on July 1. All other elements of the show seem to be on track and on time.

I look forward to seeing your comments.

"With Liberty and Justice for All:"

The Japanese American Experience and the US Constitution

A Unit Script for an
Exhibition to be Produced
at the National Museum of American History

I. Introduction:

This exhibition will consist of six basic units
which trace the Japanese American experience, 1860-1945.

These units are:

- I. Introduction
- II. East Meets West: Japan and America, 1850-1940
- III. The Crisis, 1941
- IV. Relocation
- V. "Go For Broke"
- VI. Going Home

We intend to tell the story of this one immigrant
group in such a way as to assist our visitors in
understanding the complexity and importance of certain key
Constitutional issues. The essential point of the
exhibition, our one big idea, is summed up in the words of
Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes:

"You may think that the Constitution is your security
- it is nothing but a piece of paper. You may think

that the statutes are your security - they are nothing but words in a book. You may think that the elaborate mechanism of government is your security - it is nothing at all, unless you have a sound and uncorrupted public opinion to give life to your Constitution, to give vitality to your statutes, to make efficient your government machinery."

This central theme binds together the entire exhibition: Our Constitution is not simply a piece of paper passed down to us from the founding fathers containing a clear and unchanging guide to good government. Rather, it is a fluid document capable of change and growth through a process of judicial interpretation and legislative action which reflects evolving social, cultural and political attitudes and conditions.

Our case in point. As the consequence of racial prejudice, first generation Japanese Americans were denied the constitutional guarantees of citizenship. They could not participate in the processes of government nor could they own land in states like California, where land ownership was limited to citizens or to those individuals eligible for citizenship. They were forbidden to enter certain professions, and suffered discrimination in the courts, in the schools and other areas of life.

At the time of American entry into World War II, Japanese Americans were deemed disloyal by reason of race and ordered behind barbed wire. Their lives were disrupted. Their property was forfeited. In spite of this ordeal, many of their young men volunteered to fight and die for their country. They served with great distinction, and helped to open the eyes of the majority of American citizens to the grave injustice of relocation and to a more general need to protect the rights of minorities at any cost. As a result, American definitions of citizenship were substantially altered to reflect a new appreciation for the danger of racial prejudice enshrined in law.

What follows is a detailed outline of the subjects to be treated in the exhibition. Each major exhibition unit has been broken down into constituent elements and those elements into their sub-units. This is followed by second section of the script in which short narrative descriptions are provided for each unit. An object list keyed to the outline is also appended.

The numbering system employed in the outline indicates the relationship of various story elements to one another. This system, or one similar to it, will be employed in the preparation of the final label scripts.

II. An Outline of Exhibit Units

The following outline serves as an index to the individual components of the script. It is intended to illustrate the general flow of the exhibition, and to demonstrate the relationship of constituent cases and units to the basic themes and ideas to be explored.

The outline is to be regarded as a draft, subject to change, comment and correction.

- I. (JAE 1000) Introduction
 - A. (JAE 1100) The Constitution
 - 1. The Problem -- How to protect the rights of a minority while preserving the safety of the majority.
 - 2. Related examples -- Alien Act, the Civil War and Habeas Corpus, Palmer Raids
 - B. (JAE 1200) The Japanese American Experience
 - 1. E.O. 9066 and synopsis of story
- II. (JAE 2000) East Meets West
 - A. (JAE 2100) Two Peoples
 - 1. John Manjiro, Perry
 - B. (JAE 2200) The Issei Arrive
 - 1. The Issei, Who were they? What did they do?
 - 2. Newcomers -- immigration documents, photos, papers, etc.
 - 3. Work clothes and tools
 - 4. Contents of a cane workers house
 - 5. Picture bride case
 - 6. Language school - cultural change.
 - C. (JAE 2300) Prejudice and Exclusion
 - 1. Anti-oriental prejudice
 - 2. A headline and photo time-line of anti-Japanese prejudice expressed in state and federal law
 - D. (JAE 2400) Pacific Rivals
 - 1. The Rise of Japan
 - 2. American Fears

III. (JAE 3000) The Crisis

- A. (JAE 3100) Pearl Harbor -- Anger Fear and Panic
- B. (JAE 3200) The Origins of Exclusion
- C. (JAE 3300) The Debate
- D. (JAE 3400) The Decision
- E. (JAE 3500) The Administration of Relocation
- F. (JAE 3600) The Reaction
 - 1. JAACL
 - 2. The Court Cases
- G. (JAE 3700) Relocation and the Constitution

IV. (JAE 4000) Relocation

- A. (JAE 4100) The Life They Left Behind
- B. (JAE 4200) Moving Out
- C. (JAE 4300) The Camps
 - 1. Map of Assembly and Relocation centers.
 - 2. Entering Camp Poster of E.O. 9066 Regs.; Guard Tower, barbwire
- D. (JAE 4400) The Barracks
 - 1. Barracks AV
- E. (JAE 4500) Life In Camp
 - 1. Photos and art showing community structure-schools, hospitals, mess halls, sanitation, work situations, Boy Scouts, church groups, etc.
 - 2. Life in camp case-newspapers, yearbooks, official family documents, etc.
 - 3. Arts and crafts case
 - 4. Fine furniture case
- F. (JAE 4600) Response
 - 1. Resistance, "No-No", riots
 - 2. Other forms of escape - work release, etc.
- G. (JAE 4700) Decisions AV

V. (JAE 5000) Go For Broke

- A. (JAE 5100) Origins, 100th, 442d, MIS
- B. (JAE 5200) Recruit and Training
- C. (JAE 5300) Combat
 - 1. Map of campaigns
 - 2. Combat photos
 - 3. Diorama of "Lost Battalion"
 - 4. Medals
 - 5. Unit flags
 - 6. Film
 - 7. Radio programs

- D. (JAE 5400) 522nd
 - 1. Gun and crew
 - 2. Photo panel
- E. (JAE 5500) AV - Tools of War
- F. (JAE 5600) War Correspondent case
- G. (JAE 5700) Homefront Case
- H. (JAE 5800) MIS
 - 1. Cave scene
 - 2. Object case
 - 3. Photo panel
- I. (JAE 5900) Soldiers All
- VI. (JAE 6000) Coming Home
 - A. (JAE 6100) The fight for citizenship
 - B. (JAE 6200) Japanese Americans in the national spotlight.
 - C. (JAE 6300) A new generation, a new consciousness

III. A Narrative Outline of the Exhibition

The narrative outline fleshes out the index given above, and offers some notion of the number of images and artifacts to be included in each unit. Comparison of the numbered script elements with the appended object list will enable the reader to gauge the rough size of each constituent element.

I. (JAE 1000) Introduction

A. (JAE 1100) The Constitution

1. The Problem -- How to protect the rights of a minority while preserving the safety of the majority in a time of national crisis.
2. Related examples -- Alien Act, the Civil War and Habeas Corpus, Palmer Raids

B. (JAE 1200) The Japanese American Experience

1. E.O. 9066 and synopsis of story

II. (JAE 2000) East Meets West

A. (JAE 2100) Two Peoples

1. John Manjiro; Perry; The unit explores early contacts between the United States and Japan. It includes a short treatment of John Manjiro (Nakahama Manjiro), who, for the Japanese public, was the man who discovered America. We will employ prints illustrating the view which he offered his countrymen of the American scene. Prints and original material from the Perry expedition and from the visit of the first Japanese diplomatic embassy to the US will also be employed. The unit is intended to set the stage for the story of Japanese immigration to the United States.

B. (JAE 2200) The Issei Arrive

1. The Issei, Who were they? Why

did they come? What did they do to earn a living? Photos of Japanese farmers, shop keepers, cowboys, railroad workers, prostitutes, contract laborers, engineers, etc.

2. Newcomers -- immigration

documents, photos of new arrivals, tickets, papers, etc.

3. Work clothes and tools

One case, material to be borrowed from the Bishop Museum. See attached short artifact list and detailed artifact sheets.

4. Contents of a cane workers

house -- as above.

5. Picture bride case -- fine

clothing, photos of brides, etc., as above.

6. Language school - cultural

change. This unit consists of materials from a Japanese language school in Hawaii. The intent is to illustrate efforts to instill traditional values in immigrant children. See lists and photos, as above, for details. This unit may be dropped.

C. (JAE 2300) Prejudice and Exclusion

1. Anti-oriental prejudice

will be illustrated in a case sized unit containing 2-3 cartoons containing racial slur by artists such as Nast, et al, and a small statuette, for which see photo and object list.

2. A newspaper headline and photo time-line of anti-Japanese prejudice expressed in state and federal law. A series of headlines and photos discussing the Oriental Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, the SF School Board decision, the California Land Law

and similar legal barriers and strictures facing Japanese immigrants. No artifacts.

D. (JAE 2400) Pacific Rivals

1. The Rise of Japan -- A short photo panel illustrating Japan's rise to prominence after 1905.
2. American fears -- Books, maps, and war plans illustrating early US fears of growing Japanese military power in the Pacific. The unit is case-sized. Objects have yet to be acquired and do not appear on the object list.

III. (JAE 3000) The Crisis

- A. (JAE 3100) Pearl Harbor -- Anger, Fear, and Panic
A photo panel

- B. (JAE 3200) The Origins of Exclusion -- Photos illustrating anti-Japanese American sentiment on the West Coast, 1941-1942.
- C. (JAE 3300) The Debate -- Silk screened quotations from well-known US government and California figures on the possibility of exclusion. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, California Governor Earl Warren, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, etc. The quotes illustrate the mixed attitude toward the possibility of excluding the Japanese Americans from the West Coast military zone in the immediate aftermath of Pearl Harbor--ie. we will point out that the decision was neither immediate nor unanimous. No photos or objects, just the large quotes and attributions.

- D. (JAE 3400) The Decision -- Photos of the key decision makers. Under Secretary of the Army John J. McCloy, LTG John L. DeWitt, MAJ Karl Bendetson, Ennis, Stimson, Warren, Roosevelt.
- E. (JAE 3500) The Administration of Relocation
Photos of Milton Eisenhower, and other WRA officials.
- F. (JAE 3600) The Reaction
1. JACL and cooperation -- Numerous moving photos illustrating Japanese American cooperation.
 2. The Court Cases -- photos of each of the three defendants and copy describing their cases and the wartime outcome.
- G. (JAE 3700) Relocation and the Constitution --
We will screen passages from the Constitution and the Bill of Rights on the wall juxtaposed with images illustrating the violation of those passages in this case. Examples of passages to be employed might include:

Article IV: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Article VIII: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Article XIV: "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 privildges 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."

IV. (JAE 4000) Relocation

This large unit, and the one which follows, are the heart of the exhibition. Our goal is to portray, to the fullest extent possible, the experience of daily life in the relocation camps. We will present this material in such a way as to lead visitors to an personal-level understanding of the Constitutional issues involved.

In an effort to draw the visitors into the show and to personalize the experience for them, the design of the remainder of the exhibition will give visitors the feeling that they have been "interned for the duration." They will enter the area through a gate, and remain behind barbed wire until they exit through the 442nd Regimental Combat Team exhibit unit. Labels will, to the extent possible, be written in forceful, declarative fashion -- as in direct orders. Our goals is to force the visitor to ask, "How would I react if this were actually happening to me?" Visitors entering the area will walk past a California street lamp post (c. 1942), with a copy of the E.O. 9066 relocation notice and the printed instructions for persons of Japanese ancestry posted on it.

A. (JAE 4100) The Life They Left Behind

This section is built around a large photo blow-up of a picture-perfect Japanese-owned farm near Florin, California. The proud family is gathered in front of a neat bungalow, surrounded by obviously rich and fertile fields; the family pick-up, tractor and other items of farm equipment are drawn up near by. This is the house, the farm, the life that will be snatched from these people when they are moved into the camps.

As visitors stand facing the photo mural of the farm and the associated exhibitry, they will hear behind them in soft insinuating tones, excerpts from the Japanese hate mail received by Earl Warren in 1942. The excerpts will be read by actors.

B. (JAE 4200) Moving Out

Surrounding photos show packing and moving-day activity. Period suitcases, boxes, and bags stuffed with personal goods will be displayed with identification tags, stickers, printed moving orders and

instructions. Questions posed include:
"What would I take with me? How would I
attempt to safeguard what I left behind?"

C. (JAE 4300) The Camps

1. Map of Assembly and Relocation centers.

A second section of this unit provides an overview discussion of the relocation camps. It features a large map of the western United States with all assembly centers and relocation camps clearly located. A series of photographs will describe what the camps looked like and some salient feature of each camp. Tule Lake is a segregation center for bad boys; Minidoka is cold in winter; Manzanar is a large, dusty and dry instant city, with all of the associated problems, etc. We want the visitors to recognize that the US government literally created a series of brand new cities all over the

west. In sparsely populated regions these became, instantly, major state population centers.

2. Entering Camp (Poster of E.O.

9066 Regs.; Guard Tower, barbwire
The guard tower is real -- from the camp at Tule Lake, California. Again, we intend to give the feeling of entering the camp -- of being behind barbwire.

D. (JAE 4400) The Barracks

A reconstructed portion of a barrack building at a relocation camp housing Japanese Americans will be a central feature of the exhibition. Visitors will see a partial exterior wall and roof section, and have a view into the building.

They will see two rooms. One of these is the portion of a barracks that shows a moving in day scene. The room is empty except for disassembled metal cots, mattress tickings, bundles of clothing,

Visitors will see two living quarters. One of these rooms is the portion of a barracks that shows a moving in day scene. The room is empty except for disassembled metal cots, mattress tickings, bundles of clothing, personal belongings thrown in a pile, suitcases -- all with family numbers, tags, etc., for identification.

The other room represents a family living quarters. It is furnished in the fashion typical of the mid-1942 to mid-1943 period in the camps. Homemade dressers, tables and chairs, constructed of lumber from the camp scrap pile, are positioned in the room. There is an army issue camp stove. A 1943 calender and art drawn by a child at the camp school decorate the walls. A dust pan (built as a school manual arts project) is on the floor. A camp newspaper is on

the table. There are enough personal articles scattered about to suggest that the family has just left the room.

1. Barracks AV

Visitors viewing this second room scene face an open door directly opposite them on the other side of the barracks room. A full-length (68-inch high) video screen fills the doorway. Initially, the visitor sees only a vista from the California desert on the screen. The impression should be that of looking out through an open door.

We hear voices, and an elderly Japanese American walks up to the doorway with a grandchild. They pause to look into the room. The grandparent, unaware of the museum's visitors, addresses the child, describing life as it was lived in the camps. The speaker refers to various objects in the room.

The dresser was built of lumber scrounged from the camp scrap wood pile after lights out. There is a wooden chest decorated with Pennsylvania Dutch designs, recalling a family's stay in Lancaster County in the 1920's. That dust pan was constructed by a ten year old girl in the camp school.

The drawings on the wall spark an inquiry from the child as to school life in the camp. There is no kitchen or bathroom. These facts lead the child to inquire about cooking and bathing. Conversation between the two continues in this fashion for perhaps ten minutes, after which the pair walk off the scene and we see, once more, only the California desert through the doorway. The same presentation repeats itself thirty seconds later.

(This audio-visual presentation will have to be shot in a studio against a blue screen, so that in the finished product the grandparent and child will seem to be standing in the doorway with the computer generated desert being painted in behind them.)

E. (JAE 4500) Life in Camp

1. Photos and art

This material shows community structure: schools, hospitals, mess halls, sanitation, work situations, Boy Scouts, church groups, cemeteries, etc.

2. Life in camp case.

This case will be filled with newspapers, yearbooks, official family documents, etc.

3. Arts and Crafts case

Samples of camp generated handicrafts. Many of these items were sold to generate money for supplementary income.

4. Fine furniture case

Samples of craftsmanship to illustrate the struggle to establish a quality of life behind barbed wire.

F. (JAE 4600) Negative responses to Internment

1. Resistance, No-No, riots
2. Other forms of escape: work release in war work, and other furlough-type programs.

G. (JAE 4700) Decisions AV

This audio-visual element is based on video taped interviews with internees. Our notion is to humanize the experience by providing the visitor with an opportunity to "interview" a number of Japanese American each of whom had a different experience with relocation and internment.

We would present a series of object and photo panels, each detailing the story of a specific internee. In selecting the stories to tell we are choosing at least one of those individuals who took his case against internment through the legal system (perhaps Fred Korematsu). We are selecting at least one "normal" camp family; i.e., one with a husband or son in the Army; one hard core resistor -- a No-No Boy; and one person who was a child in the camps.

Visitors will approach a TV monitor with a graphic matrix panel showing the faces and minimum indentifications of these individuals previously introduced on the graphic exhibit panels. There is a list of questions that had been posed to each of these individuals during video taped interviews. By pressing the appropriate button, the visitor

can ask any question of any individual. In this fashion he or she can move through the entire series of interviews at will. One visitor might wish to ask every question of one interviewee. Another might prefer to ask the same question of every individual. In essence, the visitor would be given complete access to each interview. (About 5 question/answers sequences will be available for each of 4 to 5 people).

V. (JAE 5000) Go For Broke

In presenting the story of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe, and the Japanese American Military Intelligence Specialists in the Pacific, we will focus on their unique and their shared experiences with other American soldiers of World War II.

In essence we will use the experience of Japanese American troops to portray the combat regimen, weapons, food, shelter and the battlefield soldier of WWII.

A. (JAE 5100) Origins, 100th Infantry Battalion,
442d Regimental Combat Team, Military
Intelligence Service.

The unit will open with a treatment of the creation of Nisei military units. Objects displayed will include unit flags, patches, and uniforms. Photos of induction and training activities will be presented.

B. (JAE 5200) Recruit and Training

Photo panels illustrating training, etc.

Discussion of the soldier's preparation for battle.

C. (JAE 5300) Combat

1. Map of campaigns

Visitors will move from this area to large wall-size relief map mural of Italy, Southern France, and Germany. Places of importance to the story of the 442nd RCT are marked on the map and are keyed to a panel carrying photos and copy illustrating actions located on the map.

2. Combat photos - see above
3. Diorama of "Lost Battalion"

The diorama illustrates a squad-size attack on a German tank during the 1st day of the Lost Battalion episode, in which soldiers from the 442d RCT rescued Texans from the 1st Battalion/141st Regiment. PFC Masuichi Yogi knocked out a German tank. Later killed, Yogi received the DSC for this action. After 4 days of intense fighting they rescued the "Lost Battalion". The 442d RCT suffered 800 casualties in rescuing the 211 survivors of the "Lost Battalion". (To be borrowed from Go For Broke Inc.)

4. Medals - The 442d RCT was the most highly decorated US Army unit in World War II -- an example of each type of medal won by its men will be displayed and the number awarded will be recorded: 9,486 Purple Hearts for wounds; 1 Congressional Medal of Honor; 52 Distinguished Service Crosses; 1 Distinguished Service Medal; 560 Silver Stars, with 28 oak leaf clusters in lieu of a second star; 22 Legion of Merit medals; 4,000 Bronze Stars, with 1,200 Oak Leaf Clusters; 15 Soldiers Medals; 12 French Croix de Guerre, with two palms for second awards; 2 Italian Crosses for Military Merit; 2 Italian Crosses for Military Valor.
5. Unit flags - The two original unit flags and guidons - from Go For Broke, Inc.
6. Film - We will run a copy of "Nisei Soldier Newsreel," a WW II documentary on the 442nd continuously in the area.

7. Radio programs

An audio-only unit will be built around a vintage cabinet radio placed in the 442nd RCT area. Visitors will be able to change stations on the radio in order to hear a series of contemporary radio programs dealing with Japanese American combat troops. A "program listing" describing the segments which may be chosen will be posted near the radio. Segments to be presented (all drawn from the National Archives recorded sound collection) include:

"Japanese American Soldiers," March of Time, Aug. 17, 1945

"They Call me Joe," NBC, October 7, 1944

"WOR (New York) Newsreel," Sept. 14, 1944

Two Speeches by Dillon S. Myer, NBC, 1943-1944

"Correspondents Abroad," May 15, 1945

"Wings for Tomorrow: Ben Kuroki," undated

"The Family Nagashi," September 27, 1945

D. (JAE 5400) 552nd

1. Gun and crew 105mm howitzer emplacement.

In Southern France, Fall of 1944.

This workhorse field piece will be displayed in a realistic setting:

A sand-bagged gun emplacement

manned by a Japanese American

artillery crew from the 522d Field

Artillery will be conducting a

fire mission. Empty and loaded

shells will be scattered around.

A Piper L-4 Forward Artillery

Control Aircraft will be suspended

overhead. The gun and crew will

be presented in a grim and

realistic fashion -- sunk to the

ankles and rims in mud. The goal

is to lead the visitor to an

understanding of the fact that war

is hard work, fully analogous to

the day-to-day drudgery of the

assembly line.

2. Photo panel - the 552nd Field Artillery

in combat, including photos of the

liberation of Dachau.

E. (JAE 5500) AV - Tools of War

The fourth and final major AV unit in the gallery will involve a higher level of visitor participation. The show will be directly linked to an assemblage of ten artifacts relating to the life of the combat infantryman of WW II. These will include an M1 steel helmet; .30 caliber M1 rifle; intrenching shovel; mess kit with rations; 2.36-inch bazooka; M1 rifle bayonet; .30 caliber M1918A2 Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR); .45 caliber M1 Thompson submachine gun; rain coat; Jeep 4 x 4 vehicle. These artifacts will be displayed in a grouping -- a combat crossroad scene built around a jeep -- there will be a minimum of labels.

The visitor will be able to request additional information on any of these items. Suppose, for example, that the visitor selects the helmet. He or she

would then see, on a video monitor, a sequence including an interview with a Japanese American veteran discussing that object, intercut with appropriate original film footage showing the object in use. The person being interviewed might explain that the helmet not only offered protection from enemy shell fragments, but served as a sink for washing and shaving, as a cooking pot, and as a latrine when in combat (fox-hole facility).

A request for additional information on the bazooka might result in seeing a description of the use of this weapon during the "Lost Battalion" episode. A call for more information on the mess kit would yield an interview with a veteran who says that, in fact, to reduce their weight burden American soldiers usually kept the eating utensils and tossed the rest of the kit out. Call up more information on a trench shovel and listen to a veteran talk about how to dig and live in a foxhole.

In each case, we will attempt to produce information segments that add a human dimension to the materials of war.

F. (JAE 5600) War Correspondent case

Lynn Crost was a correspondent with the Honolulu Star Bulletin who took a special interest in the men of the 100th and 442nd. This case will include her correspondent's uniform, including shoulder patches obtained from Ernest Hemingway, her typewriter, a scattering of her typed wartime news releases, etc. In addition, the case will describe the work of Ernie Pyle, Bill Mauldin and other newsmen who covered these units in combat.

G. (JAE 5700) Homefront Case

This unit consists of a free-standing case filled with items that are frankly designed to evoke nostalgia. These are small personal items from the period -- the kinds of things which fill our pockets and wallets: both civilians at home and soldiers at war. There are pictures of the girl next door and the folks at home; passes; railroad tickets; ration coupons; photos of buddies; dog tags; a Gold Star; advertisements; cigarette packs; gum wrappers; leaflets announcing a Bob Hope show; photos of a Japanese American soldier

with an Italian family; and pin-ups. There are no labels, only the case identification and the collage of memories.

H. (JAE 5800) MIS

1. Cave scene

Our treatment of Japanese American Military Intelligence Specialists (MIS) in the Pacific will be built around another reconstructed setting in which a language specialist is shown shouting into an island cave. This MIS soldier is attempting to convince a group of Japanese soldiers to surrender. The visitor views the scene from behind the Japanese Army soldiers who are crouched in the cave. Associated graphics and objects will describe the language and MI schools and the work of these specialists.

- ##### 2. Object case -- translated documents, captured maps and other intelligence items related to MIS work

3. Photo panel -- selection of photos of
MIS men at work in the
field--interrogation, Yenon
Conference, etc.

I. (JAE 5900) Soldiers All:

The closing section of this unit will provide individual treatments of the combat experience of four - five Japanese American soldiers. Included in this group will be a Medal of Honor winner, a soldier who went on to post-war success in politics, and a man who was missing in action. Personal items and uniforms of the men being considered will be employed.

VI. (JAE 6000) Coming Home

A. (JAE 6100) The fight for citizenship.

The overthrow of discriminatory laws and statutes, on the mainland and Hawaii.
Statehood for Hawaii.

B. (JAE 6200) Japanese Americans in the
national spotlight.
Senators Inouye, Matsunaga;
Congressman Mineta; Governor
George Arioshi; Astronaut Onizuka;
and others to be determined.

C. (JAE 6300) A new generation, a new
consciousness

IV. OBJECT LIST

The following artifacts are to be used in the exhibition and are listed as to their location in the thematic outline. The detailed information on each object, photos, etc. is to be found in the artifact book now being created by Armed Forces and Design. This list is simply intended to describe the distribution of artifacts through the show. The list is basically complete, but it will continue to grow for some time.

I. (JAE 1000) Introduction

A. (JAE 1100) The Constitution

1. The Problem -- How to protect the rights of a minority while preserving the safety of the majority in a time of national crisis.

2. Related examples -- Alien Act, the Civil War and Habeas Corpus, Palmer Raids

B. (JAE 1200) The Japanese American Experience

1. E.O. 9066 and synopsis of story

II. (JAE 2000) East Meets West

A. (JAE 2100) Two Peoples

1. First contacts; John Manjiro, Perry

Object: Paul Revere trade token, 1789-shows Lady Washington and Columbia, both ships linked to early attempts to trade with Japan.

Description: brass

Size: approx. 3"

Donor: Houchins to arrange

Object: Manhattan Scroll

Description: Japanese scroll illustrating early US contact, japanese vision of American sailors, ships, etc.

Size: unrolled as in exhibition, approx. 16" h x 16" w

Donor: Houchins

Object: "Ship's Portrait," second
Japanese image of US trade ship
Description:
Size: to come
Donor: Houchins

Object: Japanese soldiers hat
Description: Obtained by Manhattan
seaman; illustrates early US
vision of Japan
Size: to come
Donor:

Object: Lacquer Ware returned by
Manhattan, early example of trade
goods available in Japan
Description: to come
Size: to come
Donor:

Object: John Manjiro Passport from
US Consul, Honolulu: "John
Manjiro, American
Description:
Size: to come
Donor:

Object: Two Japanese-made brooms
presented to Perry
Description:
Size: to come
Donor: NMNH

Object: Lacquer ware, 4-5 pieces,
Perry collection
Description:
Size: to come
Donor: NMNH

B. (JAE 2200) The Issei Arrive

1. The Issei, who were they? What
did they do?
Photos of Japanese farmers, shop
keepers, cowboys, railroad
workers, prostitutes, contract
laborers, engineers, etc.
2. Newcomers -- immigration
documents, photos of new arrivals,
tickets, papers, etc.

Objects: Alien Registration Card
- Shikako Kayano. (4) LOAN
Description:
Size:
Donor: Isamu San Kayano
752 N. Robinson St.
Los Angeles, CA
213-662-3618

Objects: 1 Japanese passport -
 paper
 2 Japanese passports, in books.
 1 certificate of naturalization -
 1959. #7990560
 Tsuneo Katsuki
 1 travel paper from Rohwer to
 Gardenia, CA.
 2 notices of assignment.
Description:
Size:
Donor: Sam S. Katsuka. (15)
 GIFT to GFB
 18003 Fonthill Ave
 Torrance, CA 90504
 -323-1900

Objects: Japanese passport with
 picture (Picture bride?) LOAN
Description:
Size:
Donor: Kazuko Matsumoto. (17)
 2032 Baltic Arenus
 Long Beach, CA 90810
 213-595-3205
 Home - 213-432-7289

3. Work Clothes and tools
 4. Contents of a cane workers
house.
 5. Picture bride case
 6. Language school - cultural
change.
- C. (JAE 2300) Prejudice and Exclusion
1. Anti-oriental prejudice
 2. A headline and photo time-line
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 - E. (JAE 3500) The Administration of Relocation
 - F. (JAE 3600) The Reaction
 1. JAACL
 2. The Court Cases
 - G. (JAE 3700) Relocation and the Constitution

IV. (JAE 4000) Relocation

A. (JAE 4100) The Life They Left Behind

Objects: PHOTOGRAPH

Description: July 2, 1924, Sacramento, F.H. Kuroko (on green backing)
 Size: 7.5" high x 30" wide
 Donor: Mary Tsukamoto

Objects: PHOTOGRAPH

Description: Florin Methodist Church, Dec. 2, 1934 (on blue backing)
 Size: 7" high x 29" wide
 Donor: Mary Tsukamoto

Objects: PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Farm
 Size: 7" high x 35" wide
 Donor: Mary Tsukamoto

Objects: PHOTOGRAPH

Description: All Florin Picnic, 1935
 Size: 6.5" high x 41" wide
 Donor: Mary Tsukamoto

Objects: Photograph

Description: Picture of Mary Tsukamoto's mother using strawberry basket and tray.
 Size:
 Donor: M. Tsukamoto

Objects: Berry Cart with wheel

Description: Post war use. Near the end of the strawberry growing history in Florin, after the devastation of Executive Order 9066 when other communities where climate, soil and financial backing boosted a more productive strawberry farming, innovative ideas were tried. Sam Tsukamoto heard about it and immediately applied these ideas. Thus a carrier with one wheel was made to the surprise, ease and delight of those who had to labor long hours in the berry patch. These were made and used by Sam Tsukamoto and his wife Arlene, who were the very last of the Niseis to grow strawberries in Florin, where once Florin had more than 500 growers in an area nearly 10 mile radius of Florin town, the shipping center and the Strawberry capital of the country around 1920 to 1942.
 Size: 30" long x 12" wide x 12" high
 Donor: Sam Tsukamoto

Objects: Berry Picking bonnets - 2.
 Description: made and used by Mrs. Masao
 Taniguchi
 Size:
 Donor:

B. (JAE 4200) Moving Out

Objects: Suitcase
 Description:
 Size: 24" across x 14" high x 7" deep
 Donor: Mary Tsukamoto

C. (JAE 4300) The Camps

1. Map of Assembly and Relocation
 centers.

Objects: Pictures, sketches, Tanforan,
 Topaz. (11) GIFT to GFB except Horse Stall
 Sketch, which is a LOAN
 Description: Pencil sketches.
 a. "Horse Stable Apartments" 11"
 x 14" (Tanforan) LOAN
 b. "East Gate - Armed Guard" 11"
 x 14" (Tanforan)
 c. "Block #5 Mess Hall" 16" x
 12" (Topaz)
 d. "Tanforan Race Track - infield
 barracks" 12" x 16" (Tanforan)
 e. "Bridge Built by Japanese
 Internees" 12" x 16" (Tanforan)

Size:

Donor: Tadao Takiuchi
 5414 Centinela Ave.
 Los Angeles, CA 90066
 213-827-3767

Objects: Sue Embrey - panoramic view of
 Manzanar by Toyo Miyatake.

Description:

Size:

Donor: Sue Embrey

Objects: Painting

Description: Painting on canvas, Rhower -
 Jerome, AK, by Frank Furuhashi

Size: 15.75" wide x 12" high

Donor: Mrs. June Sakata Scoggins
 1017 Woodshire Way
 Sacramento, CA 98822
 (916) 422-2426

2. Entering Camp - Poster of E.O.
 9066 Regs.; Guard Tower, barbwire
 D. (JAE 4400) The Barracks
 1. Furnished Room

Objects: "Serio" Mochi rice
 cooker - made in camp.
 GIFT to GFB.

Description:

Size: 15" wide x 16" high. (2)

Donor: Yoshio Oyama
 5692 Vinevale Circle
 La Palma, CA 90623
 714-527-1887

Objects: Rectangular Japanese
 Lantern

Description: Made by Ben Junkichi
 Yamamoto - Manzanar. LOAN to GFB

Size: 53" high x 11" wide x 11"
 deep. (6)

Donor: Ben Junkichi Yamamoto
 6513 Lakeridge Rd.
 Hollywood, CA 90068
 213-851-1228

Objects: Wash board 23.5" long
 x 12.5" wide

Description:

Size:

Donor: K. Kaita. (13) GIFT to GFB
 5511 Harker
 Temple City, CA 91780
 -481-5273

Objects: Chest of drawers

Description: 5 drawer dresser,
 Tule lake, 1943

Size: 18.25" deep x 50" high x
 36" across

Donor: Kumato and Teruko Yamashita
 2711 Tulare Ave.
 El Cerrito, CA 94530

Objects: Ironing Board. (15)

Description: made in camp

Size: 53" long x max width 13" x
 33" high

Donor: Mrs. Himeko Fukuhara
 1449 E. Las Palmas
 Patterson, CA
 209-892-6828

Objects: Camp Stool

Description:

Size: 13.5" wide x 17" high x
14.5" deep; folded: 21" high

Donor: Jim Susumo?

Objects: Waste basket

Description: Masonite scraps found
in camp.

Size: 9" wide x 9" deep x 10"
high

Donor: Made by Mrs. Iku Tsuchiya

Objects: End Table. (15)

Description: Pine, table with full
bottom shelf; Topaz relocation ctr.

Size: 16" wide x 23.5" long x 24"
tall

Donor: Mrs. Himeko Fukuhara
1449 East Las Palmas Ave.
Patterson, CA 95363
(209) 892-6828

Objects: Desk with drop front

Description: 3 drawer, lamp
inside. This desk was built by
Jimmy Susumu Taniguchi, who liked
carpentry as a hobby. He made it
while he was interned in Jerome,
Arkansas. It is made of hard wood
native to Arkansas.

Size: 17" deep x 32" wide x 41"
tall; w/front open: 29" deep.

Donor: Jim Susumu. [#8 on Mary's
list.]

9391 Florin Rd.
Sacramento, CA 95829

Objects: Wash basin, 1 plate, 1
soup bowl, 4 cups, small frying
pan.

Description: Wash Basin, purchased
in Delta, Utah

Size:

Donor: Mareyo Tsuchiya family,
Topaz

Objects: Large pot with lid

Description:

Size:

Donor: Mrs. Himeko Fukuhara
Patterson, CA

Objects: Enamel Bowl - with black rim/Small
Description: used in mess hall, AK
Size:
Donor:

Objects: Chintz curtains - blue and white stripe
Description: used in Topaz, Utah by Mareyo Tsuchiya family, fabric ordered from Wards.
Size:
Donor:

Objects: Drapery fabric, flowered with watercolor sketch of window with curtains in use.
Description: Topaz, Utah
Size:
Donor: Mareyo Tsuchiya family

Objects: Croched rug
Description: by Iku Tsuchiya, Topaz. Yarn purchased at camp canteen. Purple and white.
Size:
Donor: Iku Tsuchiya

Objects: Dustpan, metal with wood handle. (1)
Description:
Size: 22" long x 10" wide
Donor: Eugene Omi
 1124 Truman St.
 Redwood City, CA 94061
 415-364-4836

Objects: Book Rack
Description: Topaz, made in shop class
Size: 15.5" x 7" x 7"
Donor: Takenori Tsuchiya

Objects: Artwork, Watercolor drawings. (10) LOAN
Description: 1943 Calendar made by 6 year old. Others made by 5 year old from Tanforan, and Topaz
Size:
Donor: Hisako Hibi
 1615 Sutter St. #903
 San Francisco, CA
 (415) 931-6633

Objects: Muslin bag to carry plate, cup, bowl to Mess Hall.
Description: 4 flat pieces used for silverware. Used by Mareyo Tsuchiya, Topaz, Utah.
Size:
Donor:

Objects: Suitcase full of Japanese clothes; obis, kimomos, pre-war clothes.
Description:
Size:
Donor: Mr. Taniguchi
 10460 Tula Lane
 Cupertino, CA 95014

Objects: Pea coat, stenciled camp name and number
Description:
Size:
Donor:

Objects: blanket, GI issue
Description:
Size:

2. Move-in day room

Objects: Large suitcase with photos inside (blue trunk). GIFT to GFB
Description: family name and number: Donald K. Sasaki 440571
Size: 19" high with handle x 29" wide x 10" deep. (3)
Donor: Hieko Sasaki
 222 So. Central #239
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Objects: Duffel Bag - beige
Description: Tanforan Assembly center to Topaz
Size:
Donor: Mareyo Tsuchiya family

Objects: Zippered Duffel, white
Description: Gila Camp
Size:
Donor: Kinji Imada (12)
 111 New Montgomery #403
 San Francisco, CA 94105
 415-982-4575

Objects: Packing Basket
Description: with canvas covering all of basket.
Size: 30" long x 16" wide x 12" high
Donor: Wally Nonotani

Objects: Wooden Trunk - Masako Tahata (12). GIFT to GFB
Description: Wood - Handmade in Manzanar - to Japan and Returned via Tule Lake, by Toichi Ishihara, Returned in 1959
Size: 12" high x 19" wide x 7.5" deep.
Donor: Masako Tahata
397 Granada Way
Costa Mesa, CA

Objects: Suitcase - Family # 23562 (6)
Description: Belonged to Tsuta Inui Takahashi, born in Japan 1902. Contributed by granddaughter.
Size: 24" wide x 13" high x 8" deep
Donor: Ann Hota
7204 Blake St.
El Cerrito, CA 94530
(415) 233-4165

Objects: Suitcase
Description: black overall, with stripes. Went from Tanforan to Topaz
Size: 25" wide x 13.5" high x 8" deep
Donor: Iku Tsuchiya

Objects: 1 Grip bag - with family name and number
Description:
Size: 20" across x 10" high x 13" wide
Donor: Mr. Taniguichi
10460 Tula Lane
Cupertino, Ca 95014

1. Barracks AV
 E. (JAE 4500) Life In Camp
 1. Photos and art showing
 community structure - schools,
 hospitals, mess halls, sanitation,
 work situations, boy scouts,
 church groups, etc.

Objects: "War Relocation
 Authority Application for Leave
 Clearance"
 Description: WRA form 126, Rev.
 Size:
 Donor: K. Kaita. (13) GIFT to GFB
 5511 Harker
 Temple City, CA 91780
 -481-5273

Objects: Photograph of sketch -
 barracks interior
 Description: by artist Mrs. Ella
 Honderich. Scene: JS Aoki family
 barracks in Topaz, Utah, 1944.
 Size:
 Donor: T. Endo, San Leandro, CA

2. Life in camp case - newspapers,
 yearbooks, official family
 documents, etc.

Objects: yearbook "Resume" -
 1944 Rohwer Center (4) LOAN
 Description:
 Size: 10.5" x 9"
 Donor: Isamu San Kayano
 752 N. Robinson St.
 Los Angeles, CA
 213-662-3618

Objects: Rohwer Yearbook, 1943
 Description: "Delta Roundup"
 Size: 9" x 10"
 Donor: Fumiye Hara

Objects: Newspaper
 Description: "The Bulletin"
 Headline - Proposed Law to Exclude
 Japanese. Dec. 5, 1905
 Size:
 Donor: Ron Wakabayashi (JACL)

Objects: Internee Mail - Censored
Description: 4 Pieces = envelope,
 telegram, return air mail,
 internee letter

Size:

Donor: Yoshiko Uchida
 1685 Solano Ave, No. 102
 Berkley, CA 94707.
 415-524-1152.

Objects: Childrens Camp Art. (10)
Description: Topaz, Utah, 7 pieces
 of Children's Art, on manila
 construction paper.

Size: 12.5" x 18"

Donor: Hisako Hibi
 c/o JACL
 1765 Sutter St., SF 94115
 415-931-6633

Objects: Internee Leave Card (WRA
 Pass) (8)

Description:

Size:

Donor: Teiji Okuda
 783 N. Bayshore West
 San Jose, CA 95112
 408-295-6252

Objects: Yale University Letter.
 (12)

Description: rejecting student
 because of ancestry

Size:

Donor: K. Imada
 111 New Montgomery #403
 San Francisco, CA 94105
 415-982-4575

Objects: X-Mas card. (7)
Description: Mountain background,
 rows of barracks, coyote in
 foreground. Made in Topaz camp.
 Block print scene.

Size: 9" wide x 6.5" high

Donor: Ms. Fusaye Shinoda
 1333 Clement St.
 San Francisco, CA 94118
 (415) 752-3951

Objects: 442nd X-Mas card
Description: Sent to resident in Topax, Utah by Ken Nikei during WWII from Italy.
Size: 6" x 3.5"
Donor:

Objects: Wallet with ID cards inside, Topaz
Description:
Size:
Donor: Takenori Tsuchiya

3. Arts and Crafts case

Objects: Woven basket - full of shells from Tule Lake.
Description: Basket made of tule, a plant that grew in the camp.
Size: 16.5" across x 7.25" high x 8" wide.
Donor: Adeline Manzo
1745 Adams Way
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Objects: 3 carved animals, 2 birds, 1 turtle.
Description:
Size: Birds: 2.25" long.
Turtle: 4" long x 3" wide x 1.5" high.
Donor: Adeline Manzo
1745 Adams Way
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Objects: Carved mask/ Picture of Uno carving the mask in camp.
Description:
Size:
Donor: Mr. Uno

Objects: Shell pin, red(pink)
rose.

Description:

Size: 2.5" wide.

Donor: Adeline Manzo
1745 Adams Way
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Objects: Shogi game board and
tiles (from the Library

Description: 13" x 12" x 2" high
made of ironwood. Piece box,
ironwood -- 4" wide x 4.75" long x
2.25 " high. 42 tiles inside.

Size:

Donor:

Objects: Carved Wooden Plaque,
light wood.

Description: Dragons and leaves.
GFB.

Size: 10" wide x 33" high.

Donor: Edward Yoshimoto
3943 Virginia Road
Los Angeles, CA 90008
213-293-2150

Objects: Wooden Platter

Description:

Size: 11.5" diameter

Donor: Himeko Fukuhara
1449 E. Las Plamas
Patterson, CA

Objects: Tin can with paper mache
covering

Description:

Size: 2.5" high x 3.5" diameter

Donor:

Objects: Scrap box, for camp art,
with pipe cleaners, wire,
artificial flower components.

Description: made of scrap lumber
Size: 10.5" long x 5" deep x 4"
high

Donor: George Iwao, #6210
2739 Balboa St.
San Francisco, CA

Objects: Carved Camp scene, Ht.
Mt. Wyoming. Work Relief. (10)
GIFT to GFB

Description:

Size: 12.5" wide x 7.5" high x 1"
deep.

Donor: Lucy Yasuhiro
421 S. LaFayette Park
Place, #528
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(h) 382-5514
(w) 687-4527 x313

Objects: Silk flowers

Description:

Size:

Donor: Mrs. Kame Machida, Poston

Objects: Box of Shell Jewelry

Description:

Size:

Donor: Mrs. Kane Kishaba

Objects: Box of carvings

Description: 9 birds, 2 shell
ornaments

Size:

Donor: Himeko Fukuhara

Objects: Crepe and wire basket,
Topaz

Description: brown and green

Size: 10" x 5"

Donor: Iko Tsuchiya

Objects: String and wire basket,
Topaz. (9)

Description:

Size: 7" x 12"

Donor: Emily Ishiba
1855 Laguna St.
San Francisco, CA 94115
415-921-5225 (am)
415-921-5596 (pm)

Objects: Cane, wooden. (16)

Description: Carved in Japanese,
Gila, Arizona by Mr. Suguyama

Size: 34" high

Donor: Takai/(Sakae) Kawashiri
1009 Margaret Court
Novato, CA 94947

Objects: Vase, birds and flowers
on it, Manzanar. (2)

Description:

Size: 11" high

Donor: Dr. Ytohasaki
1154 Oak Hill Rd.
Lafayette, CA 94549
415-283-3717
415-563-6191

Objects: Vase, Jerome

Description: Hardwood

Size: 14" high with triangular
base.

Donor: M. Tsukamoto (J. Nitta,
deceased)

Objects: 1 Wooden cane. (14)

Description: polished, knot wood

Size: 34" long

Donor: Rosalind Uno
515 Ninth Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94118
415-752-8765

Objects: Cane. (14)

Description: Cactus wood, varnished

Size: 37" long

Donor: Rosalind Uno
515 Ninth Ave
San Francisco, CA 94118
415-752-8765

Objects: Cane. (20) GIFT

Description: Carved with figures

Size: 37" long

Donor: George Kondo
c/o JACL
1765 Sutter St.
SF, CA 94115
415-921-5225

Objects: Cane. (20) GIFT

Description: Pierced, lattice work
at handle, with Japanese carvings.

Size: 39" long

Donor: George Kondo
c/o JACL
1765 Sutter St.
SF, CA 94115
415-921-5225

Objects: Leather, handcrafted
wallet and key case
Description:
Size:
Donor: Shig Doi

Objects: Ironwood carvings
Description: Hand carved ironwood
statue of Buddhist priest - Poston.
Size: 8" high x 3.5" wide x 2"
deep
Donor: M/M Walter Tanaka
248 N. 17th St.
San Jose, CA 95112.
Father Mr. Tsunejiro Tanaka hand
carved the ironwood.

Objects: Hand carved self bust of
Mr. Tsunejiro Tanaka. Poston.
Description:
Size: 5.5" high x 6.5" wide x
4.5" deep
Donor: M/M Walter Tanaka
248 N. 17th St.
San Jose, CA 95112.

Objects: Hand carved ironwood
back scratcher. Poston.
Description:
Size: 16" long x 1.5" wide x 1.5"
deep
Donor: M/M Walter Tanaka
248 N. 17th St.
San Jose, CA 95112.

Objects: Statue
Description: Hand carved ironwood
statue of samurai wearing
"Kamishimo" Formal attire
equivalent to tuxedo or coat and
tails in kneeling position.
Poston, AZ
Size: 6.5" high x 4.25" wide x 3"
deep.
Donor: M/M Walter Tanaka
248 N. 17th St.
San Jose, CA 95112.
Father Mr. Tsunejiro Tanaka hand
carved the ironwood.

Objects:

Description: Pencil box with sliding cover made from scrap wood. Contains pen and pencils used at Poston Relocation Center, Poston, AZ.

Size:

Donor: M/M Tanaka
248 N. 17th St.
San Jose, CA 95112.

Father Mr. Tsunejiro Tanaka hand carved the ironwood.

Objects: Knife

Description: made by Matao Ogo, Topaz. scrap metal and wood found in camp. This knife was made by Matao Ogo, and Issei, who was interned at Topaz relocation center in Utah. He was Head Chef of Block 30 mess hall. It was made in 1943 or 44 using scrap metal and wood found in camp. The blade was made by pounding metal over hot flame and shaping and sharpening with rock. The handle and case was craftily shaped, glued and tied together with string. He used this knife extensively in his occupation.

Size: 20" long x 1.5" wide.

Donor: Midori Yoshu

Objects: 2 Canes

Description: tapered and carved with pierced handles. Black tips

Size: 34" long (both)

Donor: Mr. Taniguichi
10460 Tula Lane
Cupertino, Ca 95014

Objects: Birds

Description: all Kubo collection

Size:

Donor: Richard H. Kubo

Objects: Carvings: birds, fish, acorns.

Description: Finished and incomplete carvings, raw materials to finished product.

Size:

Donor: Mr. Taniguchi
10460 Tula Lane
Cupertino, CA 95014

4. Fine furniture case

Objects: Roofed Japanese Lantern with plug. Made by Mr. Ben Junkichi Yamamoto while interned at Manzanar. Composition has explanation attached.

Description:

Size: 50" high x 10" x 10" deep.

LOAN. (6)

Donor: Jun Yamamoto
6513 Lakeridge Road
Hollywood, CA 90068
213-851-1228

Objects: Little chest with Blue linolium top. (21)

Description: 3 drawer, carved pannel.

Size: 21" wide x 12.5" deep x 17" high.

Donor: Christine Morioka
Vasconcellos, CA
86 Via Barranca
Greenbrae, CA
415-558-4097 (am)
415-461-0332 (pm)

Objects: Chest. (21)

Description: front door opening, small lower drawer, 3 shelves inside.

Size:

Donor: Christine Morioka
86 Via Barranca
Greenbrae, CA
415-558-4097 (am)
415-461-0332 (pm)

Objects: Tool box, scrap lumber
with tools
Description: Camp markings on top,
Heart Mountain
Size: 24" wide x 12.5" deep x
9.5" high
Donor: George Iwao #6210
2739 Balboa St.
San Francisco, CA

Objects: Marking gauge, Mallet;
inside of tool box
Description: made of scrap lumber
Size:
Donor: George Iwao, #6210
2739 Balboa St.
San Francisco, CA

Objects: End Table. (15)
Description: redwood stained
Size: 11" wide x 16" long x 16.5"
tall
Donor: Mrs. Himeko Fukuhara
1449 East Las Palmas Ave.
Patterson, CA 95363
(209) 892-6828

Objects: Magazine End Table Rack
Description: Bill Tsukamoto was
about 19 years old or 20 when he
made these pieces in Jerome,
Arkansas, which delighted his
sisters and brothers who made good
use of the furniture he built.
The young builder responded to the
sense of loyalty and pride in
being American. He painted it in
patriotic colors. Red, White and
Blue.
Size: 14" deep x 26" wide x 25"
tall
Donor: Bill Tsukamoto, Florin.
[#3 on Mary's list.]

Objects: Desk
Description: Pine, nice quality.
Sugiyama coll
Size: 4' x 2.5' x 3'
Donor:

Objects: Camp built chest, pine,
light, good quality
Description: both built in shop
class
Size:
Donor:

- F. (JAE 4600) Response
 - 1. Resistance, No-No, riots,
 - 2. Other forms of escape-work
release, etc.
- G. (JAE 4700) Decisions AV
- V. (JAE 5000) Go For Broke
 - A. (JAE 5100) Origins, 100th
 - B. (JAE 5200) Recruit and Training
 - C. (JAE 5300) Combat
 - 1. Map of campaigns
 - 2. Combat photos
 - 3. Diorama of lost
battalion
 - 4. Medals
 - 5. Unit flags
 - 6. Film
 - 7. Radio programs
 - D. (JAE 5400) 552nd
 - 1. Gun and crew
 - 2. Photo panel
 - E. (JAE 5500) AV - Tools of War
 - F. (JAE 5600) War Correspondent case
 - G. (JAE 5700) Homefront Case
 - H. (JAE 5800) MIS
 - 1. Cave scene
 - 2. Object case
 - 3. Photo panel
 - I. (JAE 5900) Soldiers All
- VI. (JAE 6000) Coming Home
 - A. (JAE 6100) The fight for citizenship
 - B. (JAE 6200) Japanese Americans in the
national spotlight.
 - C. (JAE 6300) A new generation, a new consciousness

F47

WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.
DELAWARE

14 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 202-224-2441

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS (CHAIRMAN)
FINANCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

1986 FEB 28 AM 9:58

January 28, 1986

Mrs. Josie K. Ikeda
2611 Whittier Place
Heritage Park
Wilmington, Delaware 19808


Dear Mrs. Ikeda:

Thank you for writing me about your experiences in an internment camp in California during World War II. Your story is a moving one, and I share your outrage that Americans had to undergo such blatant violations of their rights as citizens of this country. Our constitution says that we all stand equally before the law, regardless of our race, creed, color or religion. Certainly, the internment of Americans in these camps was a disgraceful chapter in our country's history.

I commend you for your decision to help your son overcome his bitterness and to share with him the good things about our country, too. This was not an easy task for you, I am sure, but your son will profit immeasurably from your wisdom.

I appreciate knowing of your views on S. 1053. As I'm sure you're well aware, the bill's financial provisions encounter one insuperable problem -- the federal deficit. The very serious financial condition of the federal government may well preclude payment at the level envisioned in the bill. Many domestic programs to assist the needy already are being reduced and will probably be cut further in line with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reducing formula.

I appreciate your taking the time to share your story, and your expression of love for your country, with me.

Sincerely,

William V. Roth, Jr.
U. S. Senate

July 24, 1971

1971 JUL 30 11 25

Dear Dan,

I caught an ABC report on redress the other night. I listened with pride and then with dismay as you spoke first against evacuation and then, unbelievably, against monetary compensation.

I listened with pride because, like you, I too lost the use of my arm fighting next to you near Bruyeres. You may remember I brought up my squad (from F Company) to support your platoon the night Hideo Yasui, also of Seattle, was killed, shot through the heart, a few yards in front of me. I also listened with pride when you spoke at the Go for Broke Exhibit banquet in San Francisco. You promised that night to do everything in your power to right the wrongs due to evacuation suffered by your buddies (some killed in action) and their families. I believed you.

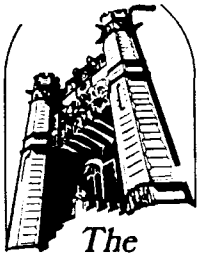
Now, before a national television audience, you say that you do not support individual monetary redress because it would cheapen the situation. Dan, I felt no pride in that comment. It was a cheap shot that could seriously hurt our fight for redress. You're saying, in effect, solely on the basis of race, take away a man's property, his rights, his freedom, his physical and mental health, his dignity. Tell him it was all a mistake and you are sorry, but you don't think you should pay him for his losses because it would cheapen the situation.

I want my money, Dan. Disability compensation doesn't cut it. The Issei, those that are still with us, need and deserve it even more. Hideo Yasui's parents are gone. Haruo Kato is gone, but his wife, mother and sisters share my feelings. We were wronged and we should be monetarily compensated. To me an apology without compensation is not only meaningless but an insult to one's intelligence.

In the future, and I'm sure I speak for most of the Nikkei, please refrain from commenting on monetary compensation issues. If you can't help us please don't hurt us.

Sincerely yours,

Kenji Ota
Ex Co. F, 442



The
University of Oklahoma at Norman

Department of Anthropology

July 22, 1981

1981 JUL 27 PM 3:01

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

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am writing with regard to the current hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. I realize that you have no direct connection with this Commission, but I do not know their correct mailing address and respectfully request that you forward this letter for their attention.

I am concerned that any restitution which eventuates from the deliberations of this Commission should be extended not only to Japanese-American inmates of relocation camps and their heirs, but also to survivors and descendents of the 1771 Japanese-Peruvians who were rounded up in 1942 by the government of Peru in collaboration with the American F.B.I. and placed in the camps. If anything, the injustices perpetrated upon these Japanese-Peruvians and their families were even greater than those inflicted on the tens of thousands of loyal Japanese-Americans who were similarly incarcerated. At least the camp inmates were assured of housing and food, inadequate as these may have been; in the majority of the Japanese-Peruvian cases, only male heads of families were shipped to the United States. Wives and children were left to fend for themselves in Peru, but all Japanese owned businesses had been either directly expropriated or subject to forced sale at greatly reduced prices, and Japanese accounts in Peruvian banks were frozen by government decree. The hardships suffered by these solitary women and children were severe in the extreme.

Some of the Japanese-Peruvian internees remained in the United States after the war, and brought their families to join them; a few may have returned to Japan. Most, however, eventually rejoined their dependents in Peru. It seems likely that these may be inadvertently lost in the shuffle if any remuneration is made to former camp inmates, since they have no one here to plead their case. If documentation is desirable, the standard scholarly source is an article by Edward N. Barnhart, "Japanese Internees from Peru", which appeared in the Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 31.(1962), Pp. 169-178. Prof. Barnhart was at that time a member of the Department of Speech at the University of California, Berkeley; I am not sure whether he is still there, or, indeed, whether he is still alive. I enclose an article of my own which also deals with this issue.

I would greatly appreciate anything that can be done on behalf of these largely forgotten victims of war time hysteria.

Sincerely yours,

455 West Lindsey, Room 521, Norman, Oklahoma 73019 (405) 325-3261

Place: _____
For: Sena _____
Previous _____
Regrets b _____
Date Repr _____

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS



726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. □ SUITE 2020 □ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506 □ 202/395-7390

June 30, 1981



The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, pursuant to Public Law 96-317, will hold its first public hearing on July 14 and 16, 1981 in the Russell Senate Caucus Room.

The Commission cordially extends its invitation to you, as a sponsor of PL 96-317, to appear at the formal opening ceremonies at 9:30 a.m. on July 14. If you are unable to attend, we would be pleased to include a written statement in the hearing record.

OK

If you would like to discuss your participation in the hearing with us, please call Dr. Tom Taketa of our staff at (202) 395-7390.

I hope you will be able to appear personally. It will, I believe, help us set a tone of importance and dignity for the Commission's future work.

Respectfully,

Joan Z. Bernstein

Joan Z. Bernstein, Esq.
Chairperson

JZB/tmm



Telegram

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PMS SENATOR DANIEL INOUE, HAWAII
US SENATE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON DC 20515

I WAS DISTRESSED TO READ IN TONIGHTS DETROIT NEWS YOUR STAND AGAINST
PAYMENT OF REPATRIATION TO JAPANESE AMERICANS WHO WERE FORCED FROM
THEIR HOMES IN 1942 TO DETENTION CAMPS.

MY FATHER, THE LATE COLONEL VIRGIL R MILLER, WAS COMMANDER OF THE
CELEBRATED 442 REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, A UNIT OF JAPANESE AMERICAN
NIESI, WHO COMPILED ONE OF THE MOST DECORATED MILITARY UNITS IN
AMERICAN HISTORY, WOULD HAVE BEEN DEVASTED BY YOUR REMARKS.

I IMPLORE YOU TO REEXAMINE YOUR POSTURE IN THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE.

SF-1201 (R5-69)

1979 MAR 3 11 04 AM '79



Telegram

JULIA M VOKAC

NNNN

address ?

*5.15 credit card
draft - return/copy*

*pot Reyle 44822 3-4
Levin 46221*

*Wash. Family (313)
District office - 226-3188*

SF-1201 (R5-69)

March 25, 1976

Ms. Darlene Noriko 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.

Ms. Darlene Noriko Yamauchi
Page Two
March 25, 1976

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.

Additional available information on this topic. It is important I hope I have been of assistance to you. Please accept our best wishes for your research project. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Aloha,

Respectfully yours,

Darlene Noriko Yamauchi

RICHARD SIA
Press Assistant

ENCLOSURE
B&I:mp1

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Tom C. Clark, Attorney General

FROM: Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

DATE: July 11, 1946
TLC:FES:IJP

SUBJECT: Detention of Communists in the event of sudden difficulty with Russia.

You have asked for my views concerning what legislation would be required, and what steps should be taken, in order properly to protect the internal security of the United States, in the event of sudden hostilities with Russia, by detaining members of the Communist Party. This matter should probably be divided into two main topics, first, the needed legislation, and second, suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

I. Legislation Enabling the
United States to Detain
Communists

This question is probably not too difficult. In the event of a sudden outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Russia existing legislation, I believe, would serve at least as a stopgap until Congress enacted more stringent laws, which it would do quickly if necessary.

Undoubtedly the next war, if there is one, will dwarf all previous conflicts and justify resort to any type of measure which might be needed for the security of the United States. A statute such as the British Defense of the Realm Acts, which were passed by Parliament in both World Wars,^{1/} might be justified. The British statute in force during World War II went so far as to authorize the Secretary of State to detain "persons whose detention appears to the Secretary* * * to be in the interests of the public safety or the defense of the realm" and the British courts have expressed the view that such drastic action, under the stress of the emergency of modern war, is not out of accord with the traditional liberty of the British subject.^{2/} A third world war

1/ Defense of the Realm Act, 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 29 (1914); Defense of the Realm Consolidation Act, 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 8 (1914); Emergency Powers (Defense) Act, 2 & 3 Geo. VI, c. 62, Sec. 1 (1939).

2/ Liversidge v. Sir John Anderson (1942), A.C. 206. The World War I legislation was also upheld by the courts. Ronnfeldt v. Phillips, 35 TLR 46(KB 1918); Rex v. Halliday (1917), A.C. 260.

involving atomic bombs, robot planes and bombs, long-range bombing planes, parachute troops, etc., is likely to change our concepts of what the government should and should not do respecting individual rights. However, such type of legislation obviously could not be obtained in advance of actual hostilities, or as a precautionary measure.

The Act of March 21, 1942, c. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (18 U.S.C. Sec. 97a), the statute under which the program of relocating persons of Japanese ancestry was conducted, could and should be utilized immediately in the event of serious trouble with Russia. This statute makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to enter, remain in, leave or commit any act in any military area or military zone prescribed, under the authority of an Executive Order of the President, by the Secretary of War or any military commander designated by him, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such military commander. Under it the President issued E.O. No. 9066 on February 19, 1942 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407), authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas. This was done on the West Coast by the general designated by the Secretary of War, and provision was made by a series of orders for the relocation of Japanese and for their detention-whether or not United States citizens-in relocation centers for periods depending upon the determination of their loyalty. The detention, of course, was effected by orders declaring relocation centers to be military areas or zones under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 97a, and by other orders prohibiting persons in those areas from leaving them except pursuant to regulations. As you know, much of the actual relocation program was carried out by the War Relocation Authority set up by the President under E.O. 9102 dated March 18, 1942 (7 Fed. Reg. 2165), but it is unnecessary here to go into the details of its functions.

Three cases were decided by the Supreme Court involving this statute. The government won two of them and lost the third, but these decisions nevertheless indicate that this statute could be used to detain all Russians and Communists, whether or not American citizens, during the initial period when speed is of the essence and to detain those shown to be disloyal to the United States as long as necessary.

The first of these cases, Hirabayashi v. United States, 320 U.S. 81 (1943), upheld the validity of curfew regulations imposed upon Japanese residing on the West Coast. The defendant's conviction under Sec. 97a of Title 18 was affirmed without dissent, three justices writing concurring opinions. The majority held that E.O. 9066 and the statute were each an exercise of the power to wage war conferred upon Congress and the President by Articles I and II of the Constitution; that the actions taken must be appraised in the light of the conditions with which the President and Congress were confronted in the early part of 1942; and that the orders were defense measures made for the purpose of safeguarding the military

areas in question, at a time of threatened air raids and invasion by the Japanese forces, from the danger of sabotage and espionage. As to the attack on the curfew because it applied to citizens of the United States who were of Japanese ancestry and not to other American citizens, the Court pointed out the reasons why a distinction could be made, in time of war with Japan, between citizens of Japanese ancestry and other citizens. It went on to say that the circumstances justified the military in believing that restrictive measures respecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry were urgent, and that the "fact alone that attack on our shores was threatened by Japan rather than another enemy power set those citizens apart from others who had no particular association with Japan.^{3/} (p. 101).

The second case, Korematsu v. United States, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), involving the power to exclude United States citizens of Japanese ancestry from areas designated under the statute and Executive Order, was decided in favor of the government with one justice writing a concurring opinion and three justices dissenting. The defendant was convicted of remaining in such an area contrary to the exclusion order of the commanding military authority. The majority opinion begins with a statement that all legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect, but that that does not mean that they are all unconstitutional since pressing public necessity may sometimes justify their existence. Exclusion from a threatened area in war time was held to have a definite and close relationship to the prevention of espionage and sabotage, like the curfew regulation involved in the Hirabayashi case. The Court was not unmindful of the hardships imposed by the exclusion order upon a large group of American citizens but felt that hardships are a part of war which leaves its impact upon all citizens alike; while compulsory exclusion of groups of citizens from their homes is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, nevertheless when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger.

The third case is Ex parte Endo, 323 U.S. 283 (1944), which was unanimously decided against the government, two justices separately concurring. This was a habeas corpus case where the petitioner, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, challenged her detention in a relocation center. The government conceded that petitioner was a law-abiding and loyal citizen of the United States; she was not being held pending a determination of her loyalty. The Court said that Miss Endo must be given her liberty since the War Relocation Authority had no authority to detain citizens who were concedingly loyal. However, the Court went no further than that; it specifically said that (p. 301) "we do not mean to imply that

^{3/} The Court made clear (p. 102) that it was deciding only that the curfew order as applied in this case, and at the time of its application, was within the boundaries of the war power.

detention in connection with no phase of the evacuation program would be lawful"; that it would assume that "some such power might indeed be necessary to the successful operation of the evacuation program"; and that for the purposes of this case "initial detention in Relocation Centers was authorized." Hence this case very clearly recognizes that under Sec. 97a Japanese citizens could be detained if they were disloyal or while the government was determining that question.

In the event of war with Russia Sec. 97a should be immediately utilized to set up a relocation procedure under which Communists would be detained until such time as it might be ascertained that the particular individual is not dangerous to the government. E.O. No. 9066, supra, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas, would require little change,^{4/} although new proclamations of the military would have to be made. They could follow the old ones, referring (1) to all citizens and nationals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and (2) to all persons who are now or have at any time in the past been members of the Communist Party, or of any party, organization, faction or group which advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or adherence to the policies and programs of its enemies.

The necessity for (1) is self-evident. Regarding (2), it obviously cannot be limited to members of the Communist Party since if a number of known Communists were detained it would undoubtedly turn out that most of them were not actually members of the Party at the time of the detention.

As said above, Sec. 97a could be utilized in an emergency as it now stands. Whether we should ask an amendment at the present time, when peace is supposedly almost here, is a question of policy. In any event, the 79th Congress is about to adjourn and, unless a special session is called, nothing could be done looking toward new legislation until 1947. The important thing at present is that, if sudden trouble develops during the adjournment, Sec. 97a can be utilized until a special session of Congress can be convened.

I should point out that Sec. 97a is not war time legislation in effect only for the "duration and six months." By its language

4/ E.O. 9102, providing for the War Relocation Authority, is obsolete and a new relocation program would have to be commenced.

it is a permanent statute. However, its penal provisions become operative only upon the designation of a military area or zone and the issuance of restrictions, etc., by the military. Current designations and restrictions were based upon the war power; they will fall with the official termination of the present war. I recommended in my memorandum of June 21, 1946, to the Assistant Solicitor General, regarding the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee for legislation dealing with the national security, that legislation might be desirable in order to supplement Sec. 97a with a law better designed for peace time use. However, that is beside the point here, for the use in question is not a peace time use. If the statute is ever invoked against Communists it would be either before the present war is officially over or during a new war (or at least a period of national emergency proclaimed by the President) which would give life to the regulations necessary to complement the section. I suggest, for possible future use, certain amendments to Sec. 97a, and am attaching a draft of the revised section. The Supreme Court dealt at some length in the Endo case, supra, on the fact that the legislative history of the statute is silent upon whether Congress intended to authorize detention. While the Court made it plain enough that the statute will support detention under proper circumstances, no harm would result from using clearer language. The section might also specify military or relocation areas, zones and centers instead of merely military areas and zones. Further, it could be specifically made an offense to fail to report to any relocation area, etc., after having been ordered to do so by the appropriate authority. In the Endo case the Court left open the question whether that would violate the statute in its present form. I also suggest making violation of the statute a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

II. Suspension of Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus

A consideration of this problem would hardly be complete without some mention of the possible suspension of habeas corpus. While that has been done very rarely in our history, and undoubtedly should not except in case of direst emergency, it may well be that in another war conditions would be so different from anything in the past that the most stringent steps should immediately be taken. Such a suspension would empower the government to detain anyone whom it desired, and would make any new legislation unnecessary.

The Constitution, Article I, Sec. 9, clause 2, states that "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The Constitution does not say that the privilege^{5/}

^{5/} It is only the privilege of the writ that is suspended, not the writ itself. Ex parte Milligen, 4 Wall. 2, Ex parte Zimmerman, 132 F.(2d) 442 (C.C.A. 9), cert. den. 319 U.S. 744; Smith, "Martial Law and the Writ of Habeas Corpus", 30 Georgetown L.Jour. 697 (1942). The court might perhaps entertain the petition and might even grant

may be suspended in time of war, it says "rebellion" or "invasion". It would thus have been impossible to suspend habeas corpus in the continental United States during World War II. That would not be true in a future war, however. The United States would be subject to attack by atomic and robot bombs, etc.; and while there is dictum in Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall. 2, that the invasion must be actual, under modern conditions bombing attacks or the like would certainly be considered a case of invasion within the meaning of the Constitutional provision.^{6/} Suspension of habeas corpus could not be used as a precautionary measure before a break with Russia, but if we should break with that nation we should not hesitate to stretch the word "invasion" to include imminent danger of atomic warfare.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been extensively suspended only twice in our history, except that General Andrew Jackson refused to honor the writ immediately after the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.^{7/} The important occasions when the privilege was suspended were during the Civil War in the United States and during World War II in Hawaii.

During the Civil War President Abraham Lincoln suspended the writ as early as April 1861, when he ordered the commanding general of the Union Army to do so if necessary for the public safety. Thereafter Lincoln issued at least two suspension

5/ (cont'd.) the writ, as actually happened during the Civil War (see Ex parte Merryman, 17 Fed. Cas. No. 9,487 (C.C. Md.)). However, for all practical purposes suspension of the privilege would withdraw from the courts the duty and power of inquiring into the legality of a petitioner's detention by habeas corpus. Cf. In re Yamashita, 66 S.Ct. 340.

6/ See Ex parte Zimmerman, 132 F.(2d) 442 (C.C.A. 9), cert. den. 319 U.S. 744; and Ex parte Duncan, 146 F.(2d) 576 (C.C.A. 9), reversed Duncan v. Kahanamoku, 66 S.Ct. 606. In both these cases the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit observed that the bombing of Pearl Harbor constituted an invasion of Hawaii within the meaning of the provision of the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U.S.C. 532) which deals with suspension of habeas corpus. The Organic Act, however, goes beyond the Constitution in permitting suspension in imminent danger of rebellion or invasion. See also Charles Fairman, "The Law of Martial Rule and the National Emergency", 55 Harvard L.Rev. 1253 (1942).

7/ General Jackson not only paid no attention to a writ issued by the federal court but imprisoned the judge who issued it. Subsequently the judge fined Jackson \$1,000 for contempt of court. Jackson paid the fine and was reimbursed by act of Congress years later, after a long political fight. See e.g., Smith, "Martial Law and the Writ of Habeas Corpus", cited in footnote 5.

proclamations on May 10, 1861 (12 Stat. 1260), and September 24, 1862 (13 Stat. 730). Many arrests were made by the military, without warrants, upon suspicion of treasonable activities and designs against the Union. Finally in March 1863, Congress by statute authorized suspension of habeas corpus, ^{8/} and pursuant to it Lincoln issued his last proclamation, specifically relying upon the statute, on September 15, 1863 (13 Stat. 734). But by that time he had suspended habeas corpus for two years of his own accord and without authority from anyone; for two years he had made arrests without warrants and held men in prison as long as he pleased; both of these being in flat disregard of Chief Justice Taney's decision in 1861 in the Merryman case (17 Fed. Cas. No. 9,487, C.C. Md.). A good history of Lincoln's treatment of the question will be found in Sydney G. Fisher's "The Suspension of Habeas Corpus during the War of the Rebellion", 3 Pol. Sc. Q. 454 (1888).

During World War II the privilege was suspended in Hawaii from December 7, 1941, to October 24, 1944, under the section of the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U.S.C. 532) which empowers the Governor to do so "in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety demands it." ^{9/} The principal agitation during the Civil War centered on whether the President himself could suspend the privilege or whether only Congress could do so. There is dictum in Ex parte Bollman, 4 Cranch. 75 (1807), and Story said in his Commentaries on the Constitution (Vol. 3, Sec. 1336) that only Congress may suspend the privilege. However, Lincoln did not hesitate to take this step himself, doubtless feeling that the necessity of the occasion justified his action regardless of the views of legal authorities. His Attorney General, Edward Bates, gave Lincoln an opinion in 1861 that the President might suspend the privilege ^{10/} and in several Civil War cases the courts generally held that the privilege must be suspended by Congress ^{11/} although one court held to the contrary. ^{12/}

^{8/} Act of March 3, 1863, c. 81, 12 Stat. 755.

^{9/} The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held this suspension proper in the Zimmerman and Duncan cases, supra. When the Supreme Court reversed the Duncan case (66 S.Ct. 606), however, it was not required to consider this question as by that time the privilege of the writ had been restored. See footnote 5 of the Duncan opinion.

^{10/} 10 Op. A.G. 74 (1861).

^{11/} Ex parte Merryman, supra; Ex parte Benedict, 3 Fed. Cas. No. 1,292 (N.D. N.Y. 1862); McCall v. McDowell, 15 Fed. Cas. No. 8,673 (C.C. Cal. 1867).

^{12/} Ex parte Field, 9 Fed. Cas. No. 4,761 (C.C. Vt., 1862); see also Horace Binney, "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus under the Constitution" (1962).

The weight of authority holds that the President cannot suspend the privilege of habeas corpus, but this is not unduly important. Should the emergency be grave enough there is enough authority to warrant a Presidential suspension, particularly if Congress was not in session. However, a statute should be sought as soon as the special session which would be called could convene; or if Congress was in session when the President acted it should be asked to ratify this action.

III. Conclusion

I have not attempted to cover in this memorandum the possibility of martial law being declared. In the event of hostilities with Russia martial law might be declared in some areas, if we were subjected to bombing and similar attacks. There would then be no problem of detaining Communists or anyone else, since, of course, the civil courts would be closed and civil law would be suspended by military law.

In conclusion, my view on this general subject matter is that, if relations with Russia become sufficiently bad between now and the convening of the next session of Congress, the President may immediately invoke 18 U.S.C. Sec. 97a and, through appropriate orders of the War Department, can put into effect a relocation--which would really be a detention--program for all Communists, whether or not American citizens.

Further, although suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is a grave matter, conditions will now be different than ever before. The atomic bomb alone makes a world of difference. If we break with Russia we should forget past concepts of habeas corpus and traditional ideas regarding it and suspend the privilege forthwith. Conditions will undoubtedly justify such action. The suspension should be made by act of Congress, but if the emergency arises during adjournment the President will be justified in suspending the privilege by Executive Order. His action can be ratified by the special session which would be immediately called.

It is doubtless too late to submit any amendments to Sec. 97a to this session of Congress. That is not serious, however, it is safe to say that existing legislation is sufficient to protect the United States during the interim if relations with Russia come to the point where immediate action is essential.

Suggested Amendment to Act of
March 21, 1942, c. 191, 56 Stat. 173, 18 USC Sec. 97a

(Additions to present law are underscored deletions
therefrom in brackets.)

Whoever shall enter, remain in, leave, depart or
escape from, fail to remain in, or commit any act in any
military or relocation area, [or military] zone or center
prescribed, under the authority of an Executive Order of
the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any military
commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to
the restrictions or regulations applicable to any such
area, [or] zone or center, or contrary to the order of the
Secretary of War or any such military commander, or whoever
shall fail to report to any such military or relocation area,
zone or center so prescribed after having been ordered to
report thereto by the Secretary of War or any such military
commander designated by the Secretary of War, shall, if it
appears that he knew or should have known of the existence
and extent of the restrictions, regulations or order and
that his act was in violation thereof, [be guilty of a mis-
demeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not
to exceed \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one
year, or both, for each offense,] be punished by imprisonment
for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000,
or by both such fine and imprisonment.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

JUN 2 1944

My dear Mr. President:

I again call your attention to the urgent necessity of arriving at a determination with respect to revocation of the orders excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast. It is my understanding that Secretary Stinson believes that there is no longer any military necessity for excluding these persons from the State of California and portions of the States of Washington, Oregon and Arizona. Accordingly, there is no basis in law or in equity for the perpetuation of the ban.

The reasons for revoking the exclusion orders may be briefly stated as follows:

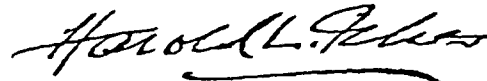
1. I have been informally advised by officials of the War Department who are in charge of this problem that there is no substantial justification for continuation of the ban from the standpoint of military security.
2. The continued exclusion of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the affected areas is clearly unconstitutional in the present circumstances. I expect that a case squarely raising this issue will reach the Supreme Court at its next term. I understand that the Department of Justice agrees that there is little doubt as to the decision which the Supreme Court will reach in a case squarely presenting the issue.
3. The continuation of the exclusion orders in the West Coast areas is adversely affecting our efforts to relocate Japanese Americans elsewhere in the country. State and local officials are saying, with some justification, that if these people are too dangerous for the West Coast, they do not want them to resettle in their localities.
4. The psychology of the Japanese Americans in the relocation centers becomes progressively worse. The difficulty which will confront these people in readjusting to ordinary life becomes greater as they spend more time in the centers.
5. The children in the centers are exposed solely to the influence of persons of Japanese ancestry. They are becoming a hopelessly maladjusted generation, apprehensive of the outside world and divorced from the possibility of associating—or even seeing to any considerable extent—Americans of other races.
6. The retention of Japanese Americans in the relocation centers impairs the efforts which are being made to secure better treatment for American

prisoners-of-war and civilians who are held by the Japanese. In many localities American nationals were not interned by the Japanese government until after the West Coast evacuation; and the Japanese government has recently responded to the State Department complaints concerning treatment of American nationals by citing, among other things, the circumstances of the evacuation and detention of the West Coast Japanese Americans.

I will not comment at this time on the justification or lack thereof for the original evacuation order. But I do say that the continued retention of these innocent people in the relocation centers would be a blot upon the history of this country.

I hope that you will decide that the exclusion orders should be revoked. This, of course, would not apply to the Japanese Americans in Tule Lake. In any event, I urge that you make a decision one way or another so that we can arrange our program accordingly.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary of the Interior.

The President,

The White House.

4849

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 22, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE

APR 24 8 26 AM '43

RECEIVED

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

It may be that you intended sending the enclosed letter to Mr. Dillon S. Myer, the Director of the War Relocation Authority, for the preparation of a reply. Although I have had no official connection with the Japanese relocation program since last June, I have prepared the attached reply for your signature to Secretary Ickes. I would like, however, to offer a few comments on the Secretary's letter.

My friends in the War Relocation Authority, like Secretary Ickes, are deeply distressed over the effects of the entire evacuation and relocation program upon the Japanese-Americans, particularly upon the young citizen group. Persons in this group find themselves living in an atmosphere for which their public school and democratic teachings have not prepared them. It is hard for them to escape a conviction that their plight is due more to racial discrimination, economic motivations, and wartime prejudices than to any real necessity from the military point of view for evacuation from the West Coast.

Life in a relocation center cannot possibly be pleasant. The evacuees are surrounded by barbed wire fences under the eyes of armed military police. They have suffered heavily in property losses; they have lost their businesses and their means of support. The State Legislatures, Members of the Congress, and local groups, by their actions and statements bring home to them almost constantly that as a people they are not really welcome anywhere. States in which they are now located have enacted restrictive legislation forbidding permanent settlement, for example. The American Legion, many local groups, and city councils have approved discriminatory resolutions, going so far in some instances as to advocate confiscation of their property. Bills have been introduced which would deprive them of citizenship. In this atmosphere, the Japanese-Americans cannot but know that when they are invited to a community



it is usually due to an extreme labor shortage and does not necessarily represent a permanent opportunity. They also know that some of the military leaders responsible for evacuation were motivated by a conviction that all persons of Japanese blood in this country cannot be trusted. Public statements to this effect have appeared in the press only recently.

Furthermore, in the opinion of the evacuees the Government may not be excused for not having attempted to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal in carrying out the evacuation.

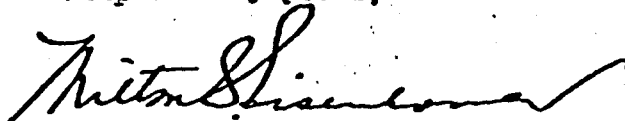
Under such circumstances it would be amazing if extreme bitterness did not develop.

The War Relocation Authority in developing its program must choose, as I see it, between emphasizing one of two plans. One is to build permanent relocation centers in which all evacuees may live and work for a small wage during the war. (The present wage is \$16.00 a month.) The second alternative is to strike out vigorously in helping the loyal become reabsorbed in normal American communities during the war period.

The War Relocation Authority has chosen to place major emphasis on the second alternative, in the hope that when the war is over only those people will be living in centers whose loyalty may be in doubt or who because of age or other reasons are unable to reestablish themselves. It is felt that, particularly for the citizen group, their place in America must be earned during this war period, that it will be unsafe to wait until the war is over to attempt to reestablish them because acceptance by the American public cannot be expected after the war if they are denied the privilege of serving their country now. The director of the Authority is striving to avoid, if possible, creation of a racial minority problem after the war which might result in something akin to Indian reservations. It is for these reasons primarily, I think, that he advocates the maximum individual relocation as against the maintenance of all ten relocation centers.

Dillon Myer has now been Director of the War Relocation Authority for nearly a year. He would benefit enormously from consultation with you. May I express the hope that you will have an opportunity to see him in the near future?

Respectfully yours,



M. S. Eisenhower
Associate Director

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Re: Exclusion Orders - JULIA KRAUS and SYLVESTER ANDRIANO.

I have your memorandum of April 7th, suggesting that I talk to the Secretary of War about these cases. I shall, of course, be glad to do so, and so informed him sometime ago. Conferences have already been going on for several months; and I have talked personally to McCloy (and others) for several hours.

The Secretary's letter misses the points at issue, which are:

1. Whatever the military do, as Attorney General I should decide what criminal cases to bring and what not to bring. I shall not institute criminal proceedings on exclusion orders which seem to me unconstitutional.

2. You signed the original Executive Order permitting the exclusions so the Army could handle the Japs. It was never intended to apply to Italians and Germans. Your order was based on "protection against espionage and against sabotage." There is absolutely no evidence in the case of ANDRIANO, who has been a leading citizen of San Francisco for thirty years, that he ever had anything to do either with espionage or sabotage. He was merely pro-Mussolini before the war. He is harmless, and I understand is now living in the country outside of San Francisco.

3. KRAUS was connected before Pearl Harbor with German propaganda in this country. She turned state's evidence. The order of exclusion is so broad that I am of the opinion the courts would not sustain it. As I have said before to you, such a decision might well throw doubt on your powers as Commander in Chief.

April 17, 1943

4. We have not approved the Army procedure, which does not permit the persons excluded - American citizens - to confront witnesses before the Military Tribunal. This is against a fundamental conception of constitutional rights.

5. Prosecution would have little practical effect. Bail would be granted and the individuals would go on living where they chose until the cases were ultimately decided by the Supreme Court. If the Army believes that they are dangerous they have express power to exclude them under the Executive Order and do not need your approval as requested by the Secretary of War.

6. Obviously the exclusion procedure has nothing to do with black-out or any similar powers exercised by the Army.

7. A question involving power to exclude the Japanese has been certified to the Supreme Court and will be determined very soon by the Court. No action should be taken until this decision. The Andriano exclusion order was issued by General DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense Command. The quality of his judgment may be gauged by his recent statement: "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not . . ." I call your attention to the attached editorial in the Washington Post for April 15th, on the General's remarks. These are particularly unfortunate in view of the case pending in the Supreme Court.

8. Exclusion is based on military danger. This element is entirely lacking from these cases.

Respectfully yours,

Sgd. Francis Biddle
Francis Biddle
Attorney General

Encl.

4805-

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1942

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*A.T.G.
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me for my
copy of the
Sunday*

PERSONAL

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing you a memorandum in connection with the Executive Order which you signed yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas. I thought that you might have questions asked you with reference to the Order at a press conference and that this memorandum would, therefore, be convenient.

x36

Respectfully yours,

Francis Biddle

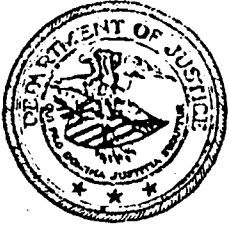
Francis Biddle

x10

x25

The President

The White House



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

February 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM RE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF FEBRUARY 19, 1942, authorizing the Secretary of War and Military Commanders to prescribe military areas.

This authority gives very broad powers to the Secretary of War and the Military Commanders. These powers are broad enough to permit them to exclude any particular individual from military areas. They could also evacuate groups of persons based on a reasonable classification. The order is not limited to aliens but includes citizens so that it can be exercised with respect to Japanese, irrespective of their citizenship.

The decision of safety of the nation in time of war is necessarily for the Military authorities. Authority over the movement of persons, whether citizens or non-citizens, may be exercised in time of war. For instance, during the last war President Wilson, by Executive Order, forbade any person to fly anywhere over the Continental United States without a license. By section 44 of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 96) the Congress, even before the war, expressly authorized the President to establish such defensive areas as he might deem necessary for national defense. This authority is no more than declaratory of the power of the President, in time of war, with reference to all areas, sea or land.

The President is authorized in acting under his general war powers without further legislation. The exercise of the power can meet the specific situation and, of course, cannot be considered as any punitive measure against any particular nationalities. It is rather a precautionary measure to protect the national safety. It is not based on any legal theory

Memorandum re Executive Order of February 19, 1942

but on the facts that the unrestricted movement of certain racial classes, whether American citizens or aliens, in specified defense areas may lead to serious disturbances. These disturbances cannot be controlled by police protection and have the threat of injury to our war effort. A condition and not a theory confronts the nation.