

Japanese Latin American Commission Bill: Correspondence, Reference: Targeted Dear Colleagues

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Japanese Latin American Internment, Box JL9, Folder 3

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HAWAII

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(202) 224-3934
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FAX (808) 541-2549

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December 21, 2005

The Honorable Carl Levin
Suite 269, Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1102

Dear Carl:

Largely due in thanks to your co-sponsor

S.1047

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prisoner exchange. I have attached to this letter an example of documents that
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government and the governments of Brazil, Panama, and Peru.

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During its investigations, the 1980 Commission discovered an extraordinary effort by the United States government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons living in Latin American countries. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully review the facts, but found them significant enough to include in the appendix of its published Report.

The Commission in 1982 reported to Congress that during World War II, the United States government worked with Latin American governments to take into custody and intern approximately 2,300 Latin American civilians of Japanese descent. Men, women, and children were uprooted from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, and held in American internment camps. Many civilians were then deported to Japan in exchange for American prisoners of war. Despite their personal tragedies, Japanese Latin Americans were not included under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, because this program appears to have been executed outside of Executive Order 9066.

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Aloha



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl

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**The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Suite 433, Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1102**

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December 21, 2005

**The Honorable Ted Stevens
Suite 522, Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1102**

Dear Ted:

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Aloha



**DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator**

DKI:vl

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December 21, 2005

**The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Suite 104, Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1102**

Dear Orrin:

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Aloha

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan', written in a cursive style.

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl

DANIEL K. INOUYE
HAWAII

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March 6, 2006

Dear Colleague:

On February 16, 2006, I introduced S.2296, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act to commemorate President Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order 9066, a document that authorized the internment of about 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. The story about U.S. citizens taken from their homes on the west coast and confined in camps is a story that was made known after a fact-finding study by a Commission authorized by Congress in 1980. The Commission uncovered critical facts that enabled Congress to support, and President Ronald Regan to sign, the historic Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383) which provided redress for Japanese Americans. A story far less known and, indeed, one unknown to me initially, is the story of Latin Americans of Japanese descent taken from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passport, brought to the United States, and interned in American camps.

During its investigations, the 1980 Commission discovered an extraordinary effort by the United States government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons living in Latin American countries. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully review the facts, but found them significant enough to include in the appendix of its published Report.

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Alpha



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl
Enclosure

Authority UND 20140 (D) or (E)
By R. NARA Date 12-9-01 1/27/74

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial R163-42
(Start new series each year, I. e. 1-40, 2-40)

Monograph Index Guide No. 103-200
(To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From J. S. Naval Attaché, Brazil at Rio de Janeiro Date March 11, 1942
(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)

Reference (R) Alusna Rio, Serial No. R151-42, 3/7/42
(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)

Source Telegram fr. Am. Cons. São Paulo, 3/7/42 Evaluation Reliable
(As official, personal observation, publications, press, conversation with—Identify when practicable, etc.) (As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject BRAZIL Political Forces Relations with other Nations
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)
QUIET PROVALS IN SÃO PAULO. SEARCHES YIELD CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND ARMS. PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE NATIONALS FROM STRATEGIC AREAS AND CANCELLATION OF NATIONALITY OF BRAZILIAN BORN JAPANESE FISHERMEN. FRICTION BETWEEN POLITICAL POLICE AND REGIONAL COMMAND DIMINISHING.

The following paraphrase is submitted of the report made by the above source to the Embassy:

The state of São Paulo continues to be peaceful. An energetic application of preventative measures is continued by the political police. Several clandestine radio transmitters and substantial quantities of arms have been seized at widely separated points: A raid was made into the State of Paraná late last night on the basis of information that they would find the missing Japanese military Attaché. No information of the results of this search has been received due to lack of direct communication. The local prisons are bulging with Axis nationals and persons suspected of Axis connections as a result of frequent arrests. A career employee of the German Consul in Santos is also under arrest because of implication in the escape of the WINDHEUK sailors (See Ref. (a)). Substantial information leading to the belief in the existence of Japanese organizations for other than economic or social purposes has been gained by numerous raids on Japanese residences. A brother of an imperial counselor and a Japanese nobleman holding a military commission are among those held. Because of a shortage of interpreters, investigations in the Japanese sector are proceeding slowly.

Plans are being developed for the large scale movement of Japanese nationals from strategic and vulnerable areas to the interior of the State and the cancellation of Brazilian nationality of those Japanese by birth engaged in the fishing industry. A firmer attitude on the part of the Federal Government will be necessary for the adoption of these projects.

The elimination of doubtful personnel and replacing reliable personnel and competent delegados at all important points continues in the reorganization of the political police although financial difficulties are hampering this program.

With the adoption by the regional command of a more energetic and cooperative attitude, friction between political police and regional command has been reduced.

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Op.-16		Op.-16-1		A-B-C-D-E-F-X							Monograph	Archives	Budget	Gen'l. Board	Sec. Nav. Off. Invt.
				F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, F-10, F-11, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7, B-8											
War College	M. I. D.	H. O.	Nav.	Ord.	T. & D.	Ships	S. & A.	M. & S.	Aero.	U. S. M. C.	C. in C. U. S.	C. in C. Land.	C. in C. Pac.	C. in C. A. F.	
Attaché at			Op.-10/11	Op.-12	Op.-13	Op.-14	Op.-20	Op.-21	Op.-22	Op.-23	Op.-30	Op.-35	Com. Bat. Far.	Com. Sca. Far.	
F. A. T. U.	State	Com-merce	Maritime Com.	Civil Aero Auth.	F. B. I.	N. R. L.	Name of Reproduction of this material in any form is not authorized except by specific approval of the Secretary of the Navy								

Use this form for original and copies of page 1, and standard 5 by 11 inches plain white paper for additional pages. Forward original and six copies. Officers preparing and those forwarding reports sign the last page of original and retained file copy of reports only. Submit copies of clippings, sketches, etc., when practical. If practicable, prepare sketches suitable for blueprinting or photostating.

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Authority *WMD 7/2/40*
Ex *R*/NARA Date *12-9-01*

LC3-42, March 11, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
14774 Page Two

Major Franca is exercising the function of secretary due to the serious illness of Mogueira.

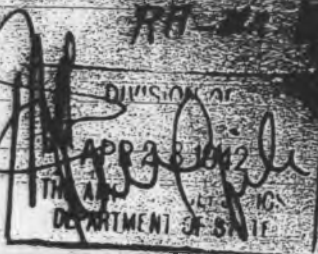
T. L. Ridge
T. L. RIDGE
1st. Lieut., U.S.N.C.
Asst. Naval Attaché

Forwarded:

W. L. Kilcoin
W. L. Kilcoin,
By direction.

Original via air.
Copies via sea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



April 9, 1942

RA - Mr. C. W. Malinowski
Mr. Bonsal
PA/ED - Mr. Duggan



MEASURES WHICH PERU MIGHT TAKE TO IMPROVE ITS COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES

With reference to the measures of cooperation which this Government is prepared to extend to Peru, the following are points of assistance which Peru might make in return:

1. Settlement of foreign debts owned in the United States. No serious attempt has been made to make any payments on the debt owed to American nationals. While it is asserted that the financial position of Peru would not allow any such payments, it is, at the same time, true that regular payments are made on the sterling debt. The American loans were, for the most part, put to productive use and the Peruvian people are still enjoying the benefits therefrom. It would seem that the United States should receive first consideration in any debt settlement.

2. There are several claims outstanding on behalf of American citizens some of which are old. No interest has ever been shown by the Peruvian Government in doing anything about these claims. On the contrary, the Government

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paid off Japanese claims recently with amazing rapidity and almost no complaint about the sums involved. Another example of chary treatment of United States interests was the settlement with United Aircraft after a ten-year argument and at a fraction of the original claim. Caproni interests were paid off in full and expeditiously.

3. Economic controls. To-date the control of Axis funds has been very slipshod. The same has been true on other economic measures against the Axis. Mr. Dasso asserts that he has a good control measure prepared. If so, that should relieve that situation.

4. Subversive activities. While Peruvian cooperation in this respect has been better than in some other countries, it still leaves a good deal to be desired. The Government has been most unwilling to cooperate in the expulsion of dangerous Axis non-officials and while it apparently has finally agreed to expel some, there will be a good many who will be left at liberty.

Censorship has been most inadequate. Some months ago the definitely pro-American postal censor was fired and he was replaced by a friend of a Foreign Office official who has strong Nazi sympathies. Under the tutelage of this individual censorship operates principally in favor of the Axis. Much the same type of lax censorship control exists with relation to telephone and telegrams.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) by (F)

Authority

IND 73002

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NARS, Date

services. The same type of censorship prevails with regard to propaganda where the control is mildly unsatisfactory.

One serious leak which may be irremediable is through the Falange. A strong conservative Catholic bloc is very friendly with the Franco partisans, and there seems to be no doubt that this channel is being used by the Axis not only for espionage purposes but also for propaganda. The difficulty here is that Franco sympathizers are found in the most important positions in the government. Their elimination would require a rather drastic check-up.

The most serious situation concerns the Japanese. There are perhaps 30,000 of them in Peru well-placed and concentrated. Perhaps 5 to 10,000 of them are under military discipline and are armed. The Peruvian Government is seriously concerned over this situation and Peruvians in general bear no love for the Japanese, but so far as I know action has never passed the querulous stage. It seems to me that above all else some very definite assurances should be obtained that drastic and restrictive measures will be taken in the immediate future to control the very dangerous potentialities of this concentration.

5. Military

5. Military cooperation. The Peruvian Government has expressed so far willingness to cooperate in the defense of its coast within the limits of its ability. A few reports are seen around here about the effectiveness of this control, but there are reports which indicate that supervision, particularly in the Talara oil fields area, leaves a good deal to be desired.

6. One of the most dangerous situations in Peru exists in the Foreign Office where a definitely pro-Axis hierarchy has itself well entrenched. The Foreign Minister himself is not above suspicion, but regardless of his real sentiments, his dilatory tactics have played into the hands of the Axis. Report after report from Lima mentions the slowing down of cooperation on the part of Peru due to the quibbling and back-tracking of Foreign Office officials. This condition is too general to be mere coincidence or bureaucratic inefficiency. Mr. Norweb himself has stated that he never knows what the Foreign Minister's last word will be.

RA:Melby:EJS

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ESTRICTAMENTE CONFIDENCIAL

July 9, 1940

file

WHEREAS: At the eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in December 1938, the Governments of the American States reaffirmed in the Declaration of Lima their continental solidarity, and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which this solidarity is based, and to defend their absolute sovereignty against all foreign intervention or activity;

WHEREAS; The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which was held at Habana in July 1940, in accordance with agreements approved at previous Inter-American Conferences, including the Declaration of Lima, adopted a Resolution known as Resolution XV, which declares:

"That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

"In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take.

"All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration.";

WHEREAS: The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, reaffirming their faith in the foregoing principles, recognize the necessity of reaching an agreement, regarding cooperative measures for Hemisphere defense in their respective territories and territorial waters agree upon the following:

ARTICLE I

711.23/67B

PS/LIC

Confidential File

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru agree that either country may undertake, in accordance with such plans as may be agreed upon between their appropriate military and naval authorities, operations on or over the lands and in or over the territorial waters of the other country for the purpose of Hemisphere defense, and to that end may do with the cooperation of the other Government any and all things necessary to carry out and to maintain such operations.

They furthermore agree that if for purposes of Hemisphere defense either Government should request the cooperation of the other Government for defense against non-American aggression, the Government whose assistance has been requested will come to the aid of the other Government in every practicable way.

ARTICLE II

Any defense installations which may be made by either Government under Article I shall be for the joint use of the contracting parties on a fully cooperative basis.

ARTICLE III

Articles of every description imported into the United States of America or the Republic of Peru for use for the purposes described under Article I will not be subject to the payment of customs duties or any other fees or charges.

ARTICLE IV

The Government establishing or constructing any defense installations under this Agreement shall bear the cost of any indemnification or damages occasioned by the establishment or construction of such defense installations.

ARTICLE V

A Commission composed of Military, Naval and Air representatives of the two Governments will meet in Lima as soon as practicable, for the purpose of making Combined Plans for military cooperation.

ARTICLE VI

A permanent commission composed of Military, Naval and Air representatives of the two Governments will be organized in Lima for the purpose of collaboration in the planning and execution of such operations as may be necessary to make effective the Combined Plans agreed upon. The United States representatives of this Commission may be the Chiefs of the Military, Naval or Air Missions serving in Peru, or special representatives designated for this purpose. This Commission will be assisted by the personnel composing Military, Naval or Air missions serving in Peru without prejudice to existing contracts.

ARTICLE VII

-- This Agreement, which shall be in force from the day of signature, shall continue in effect for the period of the present emergency and may continue thereafter, if, in the opinion of the two Governments, there still exists danger of aggression by a non-American power against an American power.

ARTICLE VIII

The two Governments will maintain this Agreement confidential until such time as they agreed that it shall be made public.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed and sealed this Agreement in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, at Washington,

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT Speech delivered by Haya de la Torre:

Transmits a translation of -, head of the Apra Party
in Peru, to a secret session of the directors of
the Party in Lima on July 23, 1942.

7-11-23/66

bjh

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See letter
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated Sept. 29, 1942 From Justice Dept. (Hoover)
Ad///

File No. 800.20223/107

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
November 25, 1942

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1942 NOV 27 5 PM 2 51

740.00115 P.W.

Special Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
DIVISION
NOV 30 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Sirs:

The Provost Marshal General has directed me to reply further to your communication dated October 12, 1942, SD 740.00115, Pacific War/1004, inclosing a copy of memorandum No. 438 dated October 1, 1942, from the Spanish Embassy concerning a protest made by the Japanese Government about treatment reputedly received by Japanese Nationals apprehended in the Republic of Panama and transferred to the United States.

740.00115 P.W.

Attached hereto for your information is a copy of an indorsement dated November 18, 1942, by the Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, Canal Zone, concerning the matters contained in the memorandum of the Spanish Embassy.

Yours very truly,

B. M. Bryan
B. M. Bryan,
Colonel, F. A.,
Director, Aliens Division.

Incl. ✓
Cy. Ind., 11-18-42

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
FEB 2 - 1943
Dept. of State
#3

FEB 26 1943



140.00115 PACIFIC WAR/1150

P&FV FZ

~~BASIC:~~ Ltr fr WD Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washn., October 16, 1942, subject: Treatment of Japanese Nationals Transferred to the United States.

AG 383.7-1

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, Quarry Heights, C. Z., 18 November 1942.
TO: Provost Marshal General, Aliens Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.
THRU: Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

1. The following information is submitted regarding the treatment received by Japanese Nationals from the Republic of Panama during the time they were in the custody of the United States Government:

On December 8, 1941, Japanese Nationals were placed in the Canal Zone Internment Camp which was located in the Quarantine Area of Balboa, Canal Zone. The compound in which the internees were detained was inclosed by a wire fence some eight (8) feet in height and was topped by an eighteen (18) inch barbed wire apron. The Internees were quartered in the standard United States Army pyramidal type tent which was provided with a wooden flooring. Army Engineers constructed the section of flooring for the tents. These Engineers performed the greatest part of the work with the Japanese assisting by carrying lumber and other materials used in the construction. The work performed by the Japanese was not compulsory and was done in a cheerful and cooperative manner.

At no time was any sort of punishment meted out to the Japanese Nationals as no occasion arose to warrant any disciplinary action.

The sanitary conditions were subject to rigid daily inspection by the Camp Commander, the Department Provost Marshal, the Department Health Officer, and the Department Surgeon.

Latrine facilities were provided of the standard Army type pit latrines. At the time that Japanese internees were placed in the Camp, pit latrines and temporary shower bath facilities for males were available. The latter consisted of duck board platforms, overhead shower heads, all inclosed by a latrine screen. By December 16, 1941, temporary wooden buildings with sewerage facilities were provided for both latrines and showers.

Every care was taken to prevent spread of disease and inconveniences of the internees and there were no cases of sickness resulting from unsanitary conditions.

In the Japanese compound there was set up a standard United

BASIC: Ltr fr WD Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washn., October 16, 1942, subject: Treatment of Japanese Nationals Transferred to the United States.

AG 383.7-1

1st Ind. (Cont'd)

When internees were admitted to the internment camp they were each given a physical examination comparable to that given to applicants for enlistment in the United States Army. From the first day the camp was in operation there was a daily sick call held for each nationality so that any person could attend merely by coming to the Office of the Camp Surgeon at the specified hours. No permanent record was kept of the sick call.

From the records in this office and from interviews with officers in charge of the Canal Zone Internment Camp it can definitely be stated that there were no "serious deed" as alleged by the Japanese Imperial Government, and that treatment accorded their nationals during their period of internment in the Canal Zone Internment Camp was strictly according to the Rules of Land Warfare, and the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

2. In conclusion it has definitely been determined that all enemy aliens interned at the Canal Zone Internment Camp were treated with great care and kindness, and at no time was any suffering or hardship endured by any internee.

For the Commanding General:

/s/ HUGH J. DEENEY,
Lieut. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State refers to memorandum no. 429 dated October 1, 1942, from the Spanish Embassy in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States, and to the Department's acknowledgment of October 12, 1942, transmitting a protest made by the Japanese Government regarding treatment alleged to have been received by Japanese nationals apprehended in the Republic of Panama and transferred to the United States.

The Embassy is informed that this matter has been investigated and in substance the following facts have been obtained:

On December 8, 1941, Japanese nationals were placed in the Canal Zone Internment Camp which was located in the Quarantine Area of Balboa, Canal Zone. The compound in which the internees were detained was enclosed by a wire fence approximately eight feet in height and was topped by an eighteen inch barbed wire apron. The internees were

740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/1150

PS/DLB

were quartered in the standard United States Army pyramidal type tent which was provided with a wooden flooring. Army engineers constructed the section of flooring for the tents. These engineers performed the greatest part of the work. The Japanese, however, were of assistance in carrying lumber and other materials which were used in the construction. The work performed by the Japanese was not compulsory and was done in a unselfish and cooperative manner. At no time was any sort of punishment meted out to the Japanese nationals since no occasion arose to warrant any disciplinary action.

The sanitary conditions were subject to rigid daily inspections by the Camp Commander, the Department Provost Marshal General, the Department of Health Officer, and the Department Surgeon.

Latrine facilities were provided of the standard Army type pit latrines. At the time the Japanese internees were placed in the Camp, pit latrines and temporary shower bath facilities for males were available. The latter consisted of duck board platforms, overhead shower heads, all

of which

of which were inclosed by a latrine screen. On or before December 16, 1941 temporary wooden buildings with sewerage facilities were provided for both latrines and showers.

Since every care was taken to prevent the spread of disease and the inconveniences of the internees, there were no cases of sickness resulting from unsanitary conditions.

In the Japanese compound there was set up a standard United States Army field kitchen which was operated by personnel from the United States Army under the rigid supervision of an officer of the Army. So far as sanitary conditions were concerned the field kitchen conformed to the standards of the United States Army. After the mess was completely organized and in operation, the Army cooks were displaced by Japanese nationals who had volunteered for this work. This action was taken in order that food, which was prepared under the supervision of an Army cook, would be prepared as far as practicable in accordance with Japanese tastes and standards.

The investigation has further revealed that the responsibility for the property of enemy aliens in the Republic of Panama was solely a function of the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for the Republic of Panama who is reported to have performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Funds that were confiscated by the authorities of the United States Army from the Japanese were carefully handled. As each internee was processed, his monies were taken from him and placed in an envelop bearing his name, nationality, serial number and the amount and kind of monies taken. From these envelopes separate accounts were set up for each individual and the total amount deposited to the credit of the Canal Zone Internment Camp Fund in the Chase National Bank, Balboa Branch, Balboa, Canal Zone. Later, upon the transfer of the Japanese nationals to the United States, these funds were transferred on February 25, 1948 by the military Custodian to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for the Republic of Panama.

With regard to the Japanese internee named "Alejandro" concerning whom it is stated in the protest from the Japanese

Government as set forth in the Legation's memorandum under reference that "neither the American nor Panamanian authorities gave him medical attention until the second of May when he was placed in a hospital and where he died the same day" the investigation has disclosed that one Alejandro Ouchi, ISN-PY(J)-229-GI, was interned at the Camp. He, however, departed for the United States on April 9, 1942. Prior to the departure of the Japanese nationals for the United States the Camp Surgeon submitted a report to the Camp Commander outlining all serious cases of illnesses. In this report there is no record of the sickness of any person named "Alejandro".

Each internee, when admitted to the Internment Camp, was given a physical examination comparable to that given to an applicant for enlistment in the United States Army. From the first day the camp was in operation there was a daily sick call held for each nationality. Any person could attend the sick call by reporting to the Office of the Camp Surgeon at the specified hours.

A thorough investigation has revealed that there were no "serious deeds" as alleged by the Japanese

Government and that the treatment accorded Japanese nationals during the period of their internment in the Canal Zone Internment Camp was strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of War Convention of July 27, 1929.

All Japanese nationals interned at the Canal Zone Internment Camp, the Embassy may be assured, were treated with proper regard for the obligations of this Government and with due consideration and at no time did any of them endure any suffering or hardship.

Department of State,

Washington, February 17, 1943

740.0015 Pacific War/1150

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FEB 2 1943 PM
FEB 11 1943 PM
FEB 16 1943 PM

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A true copy of the signed order

PANAMA, *General*

Interment of enemy aliens in Panama. State, from
Panama. 1/11/42.

601-0180

Business, Pan, Panama
Par 7.16
3.12.1

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10306

Panamá, January 14, 1942.

AIR MAIL

No. 503.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Internment of Enemy Aliens in Panamá.

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and this*

- 1.19 Panamá to Panama, of 1/19*
- 1.17 Panamá*
- 6.24 Illegal entry, Panamá, ground*
- 1.3 Confounding Panamá*
- 6.14 Panamá*
- 1.3 Panamá*

740.00115 (Rev) 178

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to correspondence exchanged with the Department in reference to the understanding reached with the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the internment of enemy aliens in Panamá. As mentioned in my strictly confidential despatch No. 300, of October 20, 1941, it appeared possible that in the event of war the situation as regards internees would develop in such a way that the Panamanian authorities would abandon their desire to have these internees maintained on Panamanian territory, and would prefer to have them sent to the United States, as Panamanian internees, as was done during the last war. I am glad to report that this has in fact turned out to be the case. Following recent conversations with General

ANDREWS,

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 700140*
By *SI NARA* Date *2-2-05*

CONFIDENTIAL
 COORDINATE OF INFORMATION
 10306

ANDREWS, I suggested to the Foreign Minister the desirability of reconsidering the question of keeping interned enemy aliens in Panamá, with the consequent necessity of construction of an internment camp, difficulties of guarding and feeding the internees, giving them medical care, etc. I stated that while we were fully prepared to go ahead on the lines of our agreement with Panamá to construct at our cost this concentration camp and cover all expenses in connection with the internment of these enemy aliens, nevertheless I felt it desirable to raise the question of reconsidering the entire matter, with the suggestion that these enemy aliens might, if the Government of Panamá so desired, be sent to the United States and maintained there by the United States as Panamanian internees, as was done during the last war.

Yesterday Acting Foreign Minister Goytia informed me that after discussion of this matter with the President and the Cabinet he was authorized to inform me that the Panamanian Government had reconsidered the matter and now desired to abandon the project of interning these enemy aliens in Panamá, agreeing instead that they should be transported to the United States and interned there as Panamanian internees.

I have informed the Commanding General of the foregoing and steps have been taken to halt the construction of the proposed internment camp.

I suggest that the Department request the War Department to issue the necessary authority to General Andrews for transportation of these Panamanian internees to the United States. It will not be possible to begin the transportation of these internees for some time yet, since the United States Army Intelligence Officers and the Panamanian National Police must still review the great majority of the records of the interned aliens in order to determine those who should be placed at liberty and those concerning whom there exists evidence of dangerous activities warranting their internment for the duration of the war.

Respectfully yours,

Edwin C. Wilson.

ECW:ebp

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority *NND 46140*
 By *R.T.* NARA Date *12-7-05*

*copy
 Brier
 [Signature]*

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

APPROPRIATIONS
Subcommittee on Defense—Ranking Member

COMMERCE
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and
Merchant Marine—Ranking Member

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC STEERING AND COORDINATION
COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate

SUITE 722, HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1102
(202) 224-3934
FAX (202) 224-6747

PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 7-212, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HI 96850-4975
(808) 541-2542
FAX (808) 541-2549

101 AUPUNI STREET, NO. 205
HILO, HI 96720
(808) 935-0844
FAX (808) 961-5163

March 6, 2006

Dear Colleague:

On February 16, 2006, I introduced S.2296, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act to commemorate President Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order 9066, a document that authorized the internment of about 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. The story about U.S. citizens taken from their homes on the west coast and confined in camps is a story that was made known after a fact-finding study by a Commission authorized by Congress in 1980. The Commission uncovered critical facts that enabled Congress to support, and President Ronald Regan to sign, the historic Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383) which provided redress for Japanese Americans. A story far less known and, indeed, one unknown to me initially, is the story of Latin Americans of Japanese descent taken from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passport, brought to the United States, and interned in American camps.

During its investigations, the 1980 Commission discovered an extraordinary effort by the United States government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons living in Latin American countries. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully review the facts, but found them significant enough to include in the appendix of its published Report.

The Commission in 1982 reported to Congress that during World War II, the United States government worked with Latin American governments to take into custody and intern approximately 2,300 Latin American civilians of Japanese descent. Men, women, and children were uprooted from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, and held in American internment camps. Many civilians were then deported to Japan in exchange for American prisoners of war. Despite their personal tragedies, Japanese Latin Americans were not included under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, because this program appears to have been executed outside of Executive Order 9066.

A wealth of documents housed in the National Archives evidence this extraordinary program of interning Japanese Latin Americans, and using them for purposes of prisoner exchange. I have attached to this letter an example of documents that evidence bilateral agreements, enabling this program between the United States government and the governments of Brazil, Panama, and Peru.

March 6, 2006

Page 2

Today, I seek your support and co-sponsorship of the **Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act**, which would establish a fact-finding Commission to extend the study of the 1980 Commission to determine facts surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation of Latin Americans of Japanese descent. I believe that examining the extraordinary program of interning citizens from Latin America in the United States would give finality to and complete the account of federal actions to detain and intern civilians of Japanese ancestry. I hope that you will consider becoming a co-sponsor of this Act. Should you or your staff have any questions, please contact my staff, Ms. Van Luong, at 4-3934.

Aloha

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan Inouye', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl
Enclosure

Authority UND 70140 (D) or (E)
By NARA Date 12-9-05 1/27/74

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ORDIN. TOP. OF INFORMATION

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial RL63-42
(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-40, 2-40)

Monograph Index Guide No. 103-200
(To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From U. S. Naval Attaché, Brazil at Rio de Janeiro Date March 11, 1942
(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)

Reference (R) Alwaysna Rio, Serial No. RL51-42, 3/7/42
(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)

Source Telegram fr. Am. Cons. São Paulo, 3/7/42 Evaluation Reliable
(As official, personal observation, publications, press, conversation with—identify when practicable, etc.) (As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject BRAZIL Political Forces Relations with other Nations
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)
SUBJECT PRIVILEGES IN SÃO PAULO. SEARCHES YIELD CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND ARMS. PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE NATIONALS FROM STRATEGIC AREAS AND CANCELLATION OF NATIONALITY OF BRAZILIAN BORN JAPANESE FISHERMEN. FRICTION BETWEEN POLITICAL POLICE AND REGIONAL COMMAND DIMINISHING.

The following paraphrase is submitted of the report made by the above source to the Embassy:

The state of São Paulo continues to be peaceful. An energetic application of preventative measures is continued by the political police. Several clandestine radio transmitters and substantial quantities of arms have been seized at widely separated points: A raid was made into the State of Paraná late last night on the basis of information that they would find the missing Japanese military Attaché. No information of the results of this search has been received due to lack of direct communication. The local prisons are bulging with Axis nationals and persons suspected of Axis connections as a result of frequent arrests. A career employee of the German Consul in Santos is also under arrest because of implication in the escape of the WINDYOK sailors (See Ref. (1)). Substantial information leading to the belief in the existence of Japanese organizations for other than economic or social purposes has been gained by numerous raids on Japanese residences. A brother of an imperial councillor and a Japanese nobleman holding a military commission are among those held. Because of a shortage of interpreters, investigations in the Japanese sector are proceeding slowly.

Plans are being developed for the large scale movement of Japanese nationals from strategic and vulnerable areas to the interior of the State and the cancellation of Brazilian nationality of those Japanese by birth engaged in the fishing industry. A firmer attitude on the part of the Federal Government will be necessary for the adoption of these projects.

The elimination of doubtful personnel and replacing reliable personnel and competent delegados at all important points continues in the reorganization of the political police although financial difficulties are hampering this program.

With the adoption by the regional command of a more energetic and cooperative attitude, friction between political police and regional command has been reduced.

Distribution By Originator

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Authority *UND 70140*

By *R*/NARA Date *12-9-05* 103-42, March 11, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
14774 Page Two

Major Franca is exercising the function of secretary due to the serious illness of Bogueira.

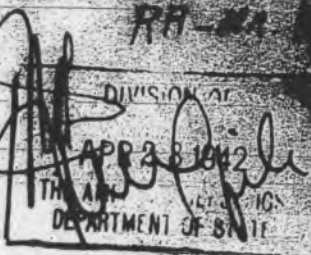
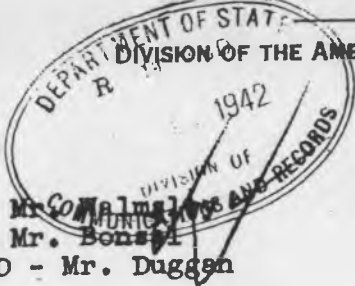
T. L. Ridge
T. L. RIDGE
1st. Lieut., U.S.N.C.
Asst. Naval Attaché

Forwarded:

W. L. Kilcoin
W. L. Kilcoin,
By direction.

Original via air.
Copies via sea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



April 9, 1942

RA - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Bonser
PA/ED - Mr. Duggan



MEASURES WHICH PERU MIGHT TAKE TO IMPROVE ITS COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES

With reference to the measures of cooperation which this Government is prepared to extend to Peru, the following are points of assistance which Peru might make in return:

1. Settlement of foreign debts owned in the United States. No serious attempt has been made to make any payments on the debt owed to American nationals. While it is asserted that the financial position of Peru would not allow any such payments, it is, at the same time, true that regular payments are made on the sterling debt. The American loans were, for the most part, put to productive use and the Peruvian people are still enjoying the benefits therefrom. It would seem that the United States should receive first consideration in any debt settlement.
2. There are several claims outstanding on behalf of American citizens some of which are old. No interest has ever been shown by the Peruvian Government in doing anything about these claims. On the contrary, the Government

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paid off Japanese claims recently with amazing rapidity, and almost no complaint about the sums involved. Another example of chary treatment of United States interests was the settlement with United Aircraft after a ten-year argument and at a fraction of the original claim.

Caproni interests were paid off in full and expeditiously.

3. Economic controls. To-date the control of Axis funds has been very slipshod. The same has been true on other economic measures against the Axis. Mr. Dasso asserts that he has a good control measure prepared. If so, that should relieve that situation.

4. Subversive activities. While Peruvian cooperation in this respect has been better than in some other countries, it still leaves a good deal to be desired. The Government has been most unwilling to cooperate in the expulsion of dangerous Axis non-officials and while it apparently has finally agreed to expel some, there will be a good many who will be left at liberty.

Censorship has been most inadequate. Some months ago the definitely pro-American postal censor was fired and he was replaced by a friend of a Foreign Office official who has strong Nazi sympathies. Under the tutelage of this individual censorship operates principally in favor of the Axis. Much the same type of lax censorship control exists with relation to telephone and telegraph

services

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EO 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (F)

Authority

IND 73062

By

NARS, Date

services. The same type of censorship prevails with regard to propaganda where the control is mildly unsatisfactory.

One serious leak which may be irremediable is through the Falange. A strong conservative Catholic bloc is very friendly with the Franco partisans, and there seems to be no doubt that this channel is being used by the Axis not only for espionage purposes but also for propaganda. The difficulty here is that Franco sympathizers are found in the most important positions in the government. Their elimination would require a rather drastic check-up.

The most serious situation concerns the Japanese. There are perhaps 30,000 of them in Peru well-placed and concentrated. Perhaps 5 to 10,000 of them are under military discipline and are armed. The Peruvian Government is seriously concerned over this situation and Peruvians in general bear no love for the Japanese, but so far as I know action has never passed the querulous stage. It seems to me that above all else some very definite assurances should be obtained that drastic and restrictive measures will be taken in the immediate future to control the very dangerous potentialities of this concentration.

5. Military

5. Military cooperation. The Peruvian Government has expressed so far willingness to cooperate in the defense of its coast within the limits of its ability. A few reports are seen around here about the effectiveness of this control, but there are reports which indicate that supervision, particularly in the Talara oil fields area, leaves a good deal to be desired.

6. One of the most dangerous situations in Peru exists in the Foreign Office where a definitely pro-Axis hierarchy has itself well entrenched. The Foreign Minister himself is not above suspicion, but regardless of his real sentiments, his dilatory tactics have played into the hands of the Axis. Report after report from Lima mentions the slowing down of cooperation on the part of Peru due to the quibbling and back-tracking of Foreign Office officials. This condition is too general to be mere coincidence or bureaucratic inefficiency. Mr. Norweb himself has stated that he never knows what the Foreign Minister's last word will be.

RA:Meiby:EJS

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ESTRICTAMENTE CONFIDENCIAL

July 9, 1940

file

WHEREAS: At the eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in December 1938, the Governments of the American States reaffirmed in the Declaration of Lima their continental solidarity, and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which this solidarity is based, and to defend their absolute sovereignty against all foreign intervention or activity;

WHEREAS: The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which was held at Habana in July 1940, in accordance with agreements approved at previous Inter-American Conferences, including the Declaration of Lima, adopted a Resolution known as Resolution XV, which declares:

"That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

"In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take.

"All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration.";

WHEREAS: The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, reaffirming their faith in the foregoing principles, recognize the necessity of reaching an agreement, regarding cooperative measures for Hemisphere defense in their respective territories and territorial waters agree upon the following:

ARTICLE I

711.23/67B

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Confidential File

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru agree that either country may undertake, in accordance with such plans as may be agreed upon between their appropriate military and naval authorities, operations on or over the lands and in or over the territorial waters of the other country for the purpose of Hemisphere defense, and to that end may do with the cooperation of the other Government any and all things necessary to carry out and to maintain such operations.

They furthermore agree that if for purposes of Hemisphere defense either Government should request the cooperation of the other Government for defense against non-American aggression, the Government whose assistance has been requested will come to the aid of the other Government in every practicable way.

ARTICLE II

Any defense installations which may be made by either Government under Article I shall be for the joint use of the contracting parties on a fully cooperative basis.

ARTICLE III

Articles of every description imported into the United States of America or the Republic of Peru for use for the purposes described under Article I will not be subject to the payment of customs duties or any other fees or charges.

ARTICLE IV

The Government establishing or constructing any defense installations under this Agreement shall bear the cost of any indemnification or damages occasioned by the establishment or construction of such defense installations.

ARTICLE V

A Commission composed of Military, Naval and Air representatives of the two Governments will meet in Lima as soon as practicable, for the purpose of making Combined Plans for military cooperation.

ARTICLE VI

A permanent commission composed of Military, Naval and Air representatives of the two Governments will be organized in Lima for the purpose of collaboration in the planning and execution of such operations as may be necessary to make effective the Combined Plans agreed upon. The United States representatives of this Commission may be the Chiefs of the Military, Naval or Air Missions serving in Peru, or special representatives designated for this purpose. This Commission will be assisted by the personnel composing Military, Naval or Air missions serving in Peru without prejudice to existing contracts.

ARTICLE VII

This Agreement, which shall be in force from the day of signature, shall continue in effect for the period of the present emergency and may continue thereafter, if, in the opinion of the two Governments, there still exists danger of aggression by a non-American power against an American power.

ARTICLE VIII

The two Governments will maintain this Agreement confidential until such time as they agreed that it shall be made public.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed and sealed this Agreement in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, at Washington,

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT Speech delivered by Haya de la Torre:

Transmits a translation of -, head of the Apra Party
in Peru, to a secret session of the directors of
the Party in Lima on July 28, 1942.

711.23/66

bjh

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See letter
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated Sept. 29, 1942 From Justice Dept. (Hoover)
Ad///

File No. 800.20223/107

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
November 25, 1942

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
DIVISION
NOV 30 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Special Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

The Provost Marshal General has directed me to reply further to your communication dated October 12, 1942, SD 740.00115, Pacific War/1004, inclosing a copy of memorandum No. 438 dated October 1, 1942, from the Spanish Embassy concerning a pretest made by the Japanese Government about treatment reputedly received by Japanese Nationals apprehended in the Republic of Panama and transferred to the United States.

Attached hereto for your information is a copy of an indorsement dated November 18, 1942, by the Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, Canal Zone, concerning the matters contained in the memorandum of the Spanish Embassy.

Yours very truly,

B. M. Bryan
B. M. Bryan,
Colonel, F. A.,
Director, Aliens Division.

Incl. ✓
Cy. Ind., 11-18-42

Division of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
FEB 2 - 1943
Department of State
#3

FEB 2 6 1943



740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/1150

PS/VFZ

740.00115 P.W.

740.00115 P.W.

BASK: Ltr fr WD Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washn., October 16, 1942, subject: Treatment of Japanese Nationals Transferred to the United States.

AG 383.7-1

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, Quarry Heights, C. Z., 18 November 1942.
TO: Provost Marshal General, Aliens Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.
THRU: Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

1. The following information is submitted regarding the treatment received by Japanese Nationals from the Republic of Panama during the time they were in the custody of the United States Government:

On December 8, 1941, Japanese Nationals were placed in the Canal Zone Internment Camp which was located in the Quarantine Area of Balboa, Canal Zone. The compound in which the internees were detained was inclosed by a wire fence some eight (8) feet in height and was topped by an eighteen (18) inch barbed wire apron. The internees were quartered in the standard United States Army pyramidal type tent which was provided with a wooden flooring. Army Engineers constructed the section of flooring for the tents. These Engineers performed the greatest part of the work with the Japanese assisting by carrying lumber and other materials used in the construction. The work performed by the Japanese was not compulsory and was done in a cheerful and cooperative manner.

At no time was any sort of punishment meted out to the Japanese Nationals as no occasion arose to warrant any disciplinary action.

The sanitary conditions were subject to rigid daily inspection by the Camp Commander, the Department Provost Marshal, the Department Health Officer, and the Department Surgeon.

Latrine facilities were provided of the standard Army type pit latrines. At the time that Japanese internees were placed in the Camp, pit latrines and temporary shower bath facilities for males were available. The latter consisted of duck board platforms, overhead shower heads, all inclosed by a latrine screen. By December 16, 1941, temporary wooden buildings with sewerage facilities were provided for both latrines and showers.

Every care was taken to prevent spread of disease and inconveniences of the internees and there were no cases of sickness resulting from unsanitary conditions.

In the Japanese compound there was set up a standard United

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BASIC: Ltr fr WD Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washn., October 16, 1942, subject: Treatment of Japanese Nationals Transferred to the United States.

AG 383.7-1

1st Ind. (Cont'd)

When internees were admitted to the internment camp they were each given a physical examination comparable to that given to applicants for enlistment in the United States Army. From the first day the camp was in operation there was a daily sick call held for each nationality so that any person could attend merely by coming to the Office of the Camp Surgeon at the specified hours. No permanent record was kept of the sick call.

From the records in this office and from interviews with officers in charge of the Canal Zone Internment Camp it can definitely be stated that there were no "serious deed" as alleged by the Japanese Imperial Government, and that treatment accorded their nationals during their period of internment in the Canal Zone Internment Camp was strictly according to the Rules of Land Warfare, and the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

2. In conclusion it has definitely been determined that all enemy aliens interned at the Canal Zone Internment Camp were treated with great care and kindness, and at no time was any suffering or hardship endured by any internee.

For the Commanding General:

/s/ HUGH J. DEENEY,
Lieut. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

February 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State refers to memorandum no. 438 dated October 1, 1942, from the Spanish Embassy in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States, and to the Department's acknowledgment of October 12, 1942, transmitting a protest made by the Japanese Government regarding treatment alleged to have been received by Japanese nationals apprehended in the Republic of Panama and transferred to the United States.

The Embassy is informed that this matter has been investigated and in substance the following facts have been obtained:

On December 8, 1941, Japanese nationals were placed in the Canal Zone Internment Camp which was located in the Quarantine Area of Balboa, Canal Zone. The compound in which the internees were detained was enclosed by a wire fence approximately eight feet in height and was topped by an eighteen inch barbed wire apron. The internees

were

740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/1150

PS/DLB

were quartered in the standard United States Army pyramidal type tent which was provided with a wooden flooring. Army engineers constructed the section of flooring for the tents. These engineers performed the greatest part of the work. The Japanese, however, were of assistance in carrying lumber and other materials which were used in the construction. The work performed by the Japanese was not compulsory and was done in a cheerful and cooperative manner. At no time was any sort of punishment meted out to the Japanese nationals since no occasion arose to warrant any disciplinary action.

The sanitary conditions were subject to rigid daily inspections by the Camp Commander, the Department Provost Marshal General, the Department of Health Officer, and the Department Surgeon.

Latrine facilities were provided of the standard Army type pit latrines. At the time the Japanese internees were placed in the Camp, pit latrines and temporary shower bath facilities for males were available. The latter consisted of duck board platforms, overhead shower heads, all

of which

of which were inclosed by a latrine screen. On or before December 16, 1941 temporary wooden buildings with sewerage facilities were provided for both latrines and showers.

Since every care was taken to prevent the spread of disease and the inconveniences of the internees, there were no cases of sickness resulting from unsanitary conditions.

In the Japanese compound there was set up a standard United States Army field kitchen which was operated by personnel from the United States Army under the rigid supervision of an officer of the Army. So far as sanitary conditions were concerned the field kitchen conformed to the standards of the United States Army. After the mess was completely organized and in operation, the Army cooks were displaced by Japanese nationals who had volunteered for this work. This action was taken in order that food, which was prepared under the supervision of an Army cook, would be prepared as far as practicable in accordance with Japanese tastes and standards.

The investigation has further revealed that the responsibility for the property of enemy aliens in the Republic of Panama was solely a function of the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for the Republic of Panama who is reported to have performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Funds that were confiscated by the authorities of the United States Army from the Japanese were carefully handled. As each internee was processed, his monies were taken from him and placed in an envelop bearing his name, nationality, serial number and the amount and kind of monies taken. From these envelopes separate accounts were set up for each individual and the total amount deposited to the credit of the Canal Zone Internment Camp Fund in the Chase National Bank, Balboa Branch, Balboa, Canal Zone. Later, upon the transfer of the Japanese nationals to the United States, these funds were transferred on February 25, 1942 by the military Custodian to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for the Republic of Panama.

With regard to the Japanese internee named "Alejandro" concerning whom it is stated in the protest from the Japanese

Government as set forth in the Legation's memorandum under reference that "neither the American nor Panamanian authorities gave him medical attention until the second of May when he was placed in a hospital and where he died the same day" the investigation has disclosed that one Alejandro Ouchi, ISM-RY(J)-229-GI, was interned at the Camp. He, however, departed for the United States on April 2, 1942. Prior to the departure of the Japanese Nationals for the United States the Camp Surgeon submitted a report to the Camp Commander outlining all serious cases of illnesses. In this report there is no record of the sickness of any person named "Alejandro".

Each internee, when admitted to the Internment Camp, was given a physical examination comparable to that given to an applicant for enlistment in the United States Army. From the first day the camp was in operation there was a daily sick call held for each nationality. Any person could attend the sick call by reporting to the Office of the Camp Surgeon at the specified hours.

A thorough investigation has revealed that there were no "serious deeds" as alleged by the Japanese

Government and that the treatment accorded Japanese nationals during the period of their internment in the Canal Zone Internment Camp was strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of July 27, 1929.

All Japanese nationals interned at the Canal Zone Internment Camp, the Embassy may be assured, were treated with proper regard for the obligations of this Government and with due consideration and at no time did any of them endure any suffering or hardship.

Department of State,

Washington, February 17, 1943

740.00115 Pacific War/1150

OR
FEB 2 1943 PM
FEB 11 1943 PM
FEB 16 1943 PM

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JLB

#23
FE
A true copy of
the signed original
JLB

10300 C

REFERENCE CARD

PANAMA, *GENERAL*

Internment of enemy aliens in Panama. State, from
Panama. 1/11/42.

COI-0050

Prisoners, Panama, Panama

*Par 7.16
7.12.1*

10388

Panamá, January 14, 1942.

AIR MAIL

No. 503.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Internment of Enemy Aliens in Panamá.

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- 6.24 Illegal entry Panama, Panama*
- 1.3 Suspension Panama*
- 6.14 Panama*
- 1.13 Panama*

740.00115 (Rev) 198

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to correspondence exchanged with the Department in reference to the understanding reached with the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the internment of enemy aliens in Panamá. As mentioned in my strictly confidential despatch No. 300, of October 20, 1941, it appeared possible that in the event of war the situation as regards internees would develop in such a way that the Panamanian authorities would abandon their desire to have these internees maintained on Panamanian territory, and would prefer to have them sent to the United States, as Panamanian internees, as was done during the last war. I am glad to report that this has in fact turned out to be the case. Following recent conversations with General

ANDREWS,

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 188140*
By *RT* NARA Date *12-5-05*

CONFIDENTIAL
 COORDINATION OF INFORMATION
 10306

ANDREWS, I suggested to the Foreign Minister the desirability of reconsidering the question of keeping interned enemy aliens in Panamá, with the consequent necessity of construction of an internment camp, difficulties of guarding and feeding the internees, giving them medical care, etc. I stated that while we were fully prepared to go ahead on the lines of our agreement with Panamá to construct at our cost this concentration camp and cover all expenses in connection with the internment of these enemy aliens, nevertheless I felt it desirable to raise the question of reconsidering the entire matter, with the suggestion that these enemy aliens might, if the Government of Panamá so desired, be sent to the United States and maintained there by the United States as Panamanian internees, as was done during the last war.

Yesterday Acting Foreign Minister Goytia informed me that after discussion of this matter with the President and the Cabinet he was authorized to inform me that the Panamanian Government had reconsidered the matter and now desired to abandon the project of interning these enemy aliens in Panamá, agreeing instead that they should be transported to the United States and interned there as Panamanian internees.

I have informed the Commanding General of the foregoing and steps have been taken to halt the construction of the proposed internment camp.

I suggest that the Department request the War Department to issue the necessary authority to General Andrews for transportation of these Panamanian internees to the United States. It will not be possible to begin the transportation of these internees for some time yet, since the United States Army Intelligence Officers and the Panamanian National Police must still review the great majority of the records of the interned aliens in order to determine those who should be placed at liberty and those concerning whom there exists evidence of dangerous activities warranting their internment for the duration of the war.

Respectfully yours,

Edwin C. Wilson.

ECW:ebp

*copy
 after
 [signature]*

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority *NND 190142*
 By *2.17* NARA Date *12-7-05*

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

APPROPRIATIONS
Subcommittee on Defense—Chairman

COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION,
CHAIRMAN
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and
Merchant Marine—Chairman

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC STEERING AND COORDINATION
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United States Senate

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HONOLULU, HI 96850-4975
(808) 541-2542
FAX (808) 541-2549

101 AUPUNI STREET, NO. 205
HILO, HI 96720
(808) 935-0844
FAX (808) 961-5163

March 6, 2007

Dear Colleague:

On January 24, 2007, I introduced S. 381, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act. The story of U.S. citizens taken from their homes on the west coast and confined in camps is a story that was made known after a fact-finding study by a Commission that Congress authorized in 1980 (Public Law 96-317). The study uncovered critical facts that enabled Congress to support, and President Ronald Reagan to sign, the historic Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383), providing redress for Japanese Americans. Far less known, and indeed, I myself did not initially know, is the story of Latin Americans of Japanese descent taken from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, brought to the U.S., and interned in American camps.

During its investigations, the 1980 Commission discovered an extraordinary effort by the United States government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons living in Latin American countries. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully review the facts, but found them significant enough to include in the appendix of its published Report to Congress. The Commission found evidence that during World War II, the United States government worked with Latin American governments to take into custody and intern approximately 2,300 Latin American civilians of Japanese descent. Men, women, and children were uprooted from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, and held in internment camps in the United States. Many civilians were then deported to Japan in exchange for American prisoners of war. Despite their personal tragedies, Japanese Latin Americans were not included under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, because this program appears to have been executed outside of Executive Order 9066.

A wealth of documents housed in the National Archives evidence this extraordinary program of interning Japanese Latin Americans, and using them for purposes of prisoner exchange. I have attached to this letter an example of documents that evidence bilateral agreements, enabling this program between the United States government and the governments of Brazil, Panama, and Peru.

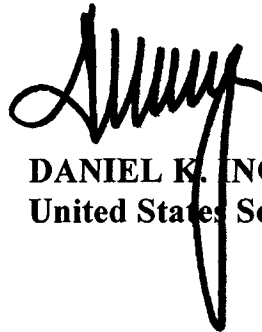
March 6, 2007

Page 2

Today, I seek your support and co-sponsorship of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act, which would establish a fact-finding Commission to extend the study of the 1980 Commission. This study proposes to determine facts surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation of Latin Americans of Japanese descent. I believe that examining the extraordinary program of interning citizens from Latin America in the United States would give finality to and complete the account of federal actions to detain and intern civilians of Japanese ancestry. I hope that you will consider becoming an original co-sponsor of this Act.

For additional information, or to co-sponsor this important legislation, please contact my staff, Ms. Van Luong, at 4-3934.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl
Enclosure

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

APPROPRIATIONS
Subcommittee on Defense—Chairman

COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION,
CHAIRMAN
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and
Merchant Marine—Chairman

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HONOLULU, HI 96850-4975
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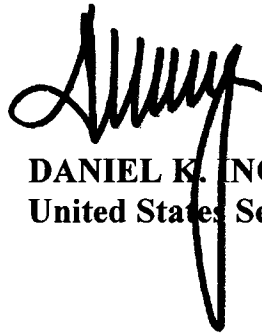
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DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl
Enclosure

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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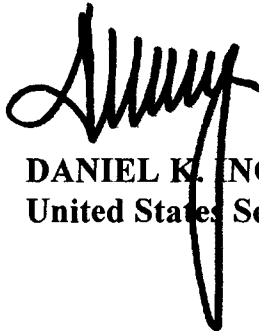
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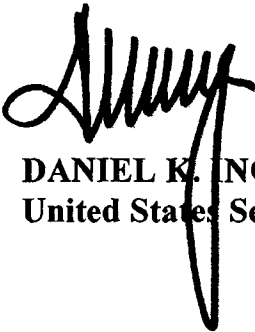
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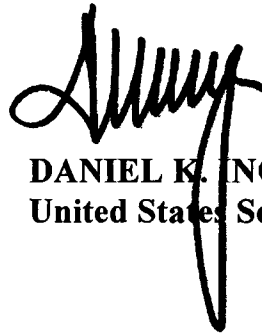
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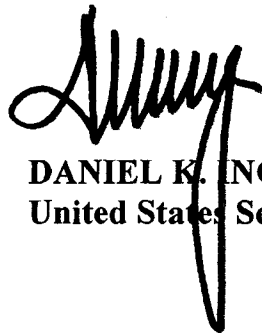
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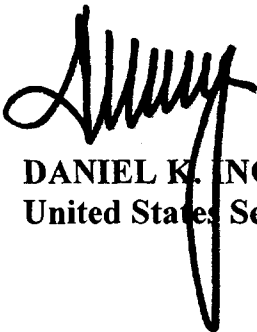
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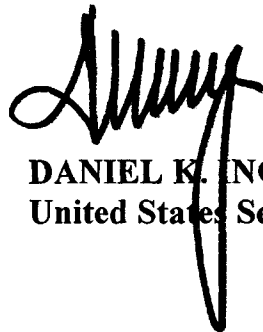
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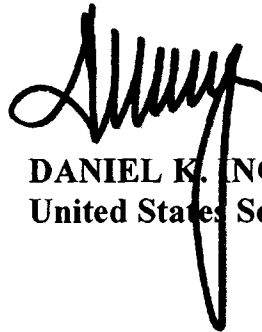
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MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR INOUE
FROM: Van
DATE: March 6, 2007
RE: Japanese Latin American Commission Bill Dear Colleague Letter

Attached is an updated version of the Dear Colleague letter that was sent out in the 109th Congress for the Japanese Latin American Commission Bill. I spoke with Nanci Langley, Majority Deputy Staff Director for the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, where the bill is currently pending. Nanci believes that now would be a better time to send a Dear Colleague letter, after the minority party had set their agendas regarding all "special interest" type legislation, and to perhaps escape inclusion on that first list.

Do you wish to send the Dear Colleague letter?

GR

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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March 6, 2007

Dear Colleague:

On January 24, 2007, I introduced S. 381, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act. The story of U.S. citizens taken from their homes on the west coast and confined in camps is a story that was made known after a fact-finding study by a Commission that Congress authorized in 1980 (Public Law 96-317). The study uncovered critical facts that enabled Congress to support, and President Ronald Reagan to sign, the historic Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383), providing redress for Japanese Americans. Far less known, and indeed, I myself did not initially know, is the story of Latin Americans of Japanese descent taken from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, brought to the U.S., and interned in American camps.

During its investigations, the 1980 Commission discovered an extraordinary effort by the United States government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons living in Latin American countries. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully review the facts, but found them significant enough to include in the appendix of its published Report to Congress. The Commission found evidence that during World War II, the United States government worked with Latin American governments to take into custody and intern approximately 2,300 Latin American civilians of Japanese descent. Men, women, and children were uprooted from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, and held in internment camps in the United States. Many civilians were then deported to Japan in exchange for American prisoners of war. Despite their personal tragedies, Japanese Latin Americans were not included under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, because this program appears to have been executed outside of Executive Order 9066.

A wealth of documents housed in the National Archives evidence this extraordinary program of interning Japanese Latin Americans, and using them for purposes of prisoner exchange. I have attached to this letter an example of documents that evidence bilateral agreements, enabling this program between the United States government and the governments of Brazil, Panama, and Peru.

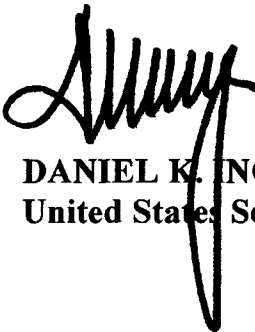
March 6, 2007

Page 2

Today, I seek your support and co-sponsorship of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act, which would establish a fact-finding Commission to extend the study of the 1980 Commission. This study proposes to determine facts surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation of Latin Americans of Japanese descent. I believe that examining the extraordinary program of interning citizens from Latin America in the United States would give finality to and complete the account of federal actions to detain and intern civilians of Japanese ancestry. I hope that you will consider becoming an original co-sponsor of this Act.

For additional information, or to co-sponsor this important legislation, please contact my staff, Ms. Van Luong, at 4-3934.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dan Inouye', with a long vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the signature.

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:vl
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR INOUE
FROM: Van
DATE: March 6, 2007
RE: Japanese Latin American Commission Bill Dear Colleague Letter

Attached is an updated version of the Dear Colleague letter that was sent out in the 109th Congress for the Japanese Latin American Commission Bill. I spoke with Nanci Langley, Majority Deputy Staff Director for the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, where the bill is currently pending. Nanci believes that now would be a better time to send a Dear Colleague letter, after the minority party had set their agendas regarding all "special interest" type legislation, and to perhaps escape inclusion on that first list.

Do you wish to send the Dear Colleague letter?



DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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**S. 381, A BILL TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION
ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF
LATIN AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator FEINGOLD be added as a co-sponsor of S. 381, a bill to provide for the establishment of a fact-finding Commission to determine facts and circumstances surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation to Axis countries of Latin Americans of Japanese descent, and for other purposes.



DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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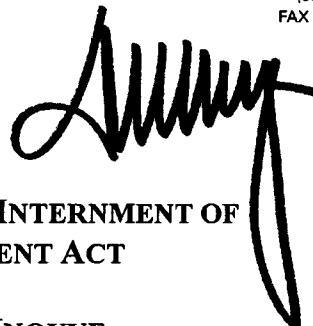
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COPY



COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF LATIN AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT ACT

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE FOR THE RECORD

Mr. PRESIDENT, I rise to speak in support of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act.

The story of U.S. citizens taken from their homes on the west coast and confined in camps is a story that was made known after a fact-finding study by a Commission that Congress authorized in 1980. That study was followed by a formal apology by President Reagan and a bill for reparations. Far less known, and indeed, I myself did not initially know, is the story of Latin Americans of Japanese descent taken from their homes in Latin America, stripped of their passports, brought to the U.S., and interned in American camps.

This is a story about the U.S. government's act of reaching its arm across international borders, into a community that did not pose an immediate threat to our nation, in order to use them, devoid of passports or any other proof of citizenship, for hostage exchange with Japan. Between the years 1941 and 1945, our government, with the help of Latin American officials, arbitrarily arrested persons of Japanese descent from streets, homes, and workplaces. Approximately 2,300 undocumented persons were brought to camp sites in the U.S., where they were held under armed watch, and then held in reserve for prisoner exchange. Those used in an exchange were sent to Japan, a foreign country that many had never set foot on since their ancestors' immigration to Latin America.

Mr. President, despite their involuntary arrival, Latin American internees of Japanese descent were considered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as illegal entrants. By the end of the war, some Japanese Latin Americans had been sent to Japan. Those who were not used in a prisoner exchange were cast out into a new and English-speaking country, and subject to deportation proceedings. Some returned to Latin America. Others remained in the U.S., where their Latin

American country of origin refused their re-entry because they were unable to present a passport.

When I first learned of the wartime experiences of Japanese Latin Americans, it seemed unbelievable, but indeed, it happened. It is a part of our national history, and it is a part of the living histories of the many families whose lives are forever tied to internment camps in our country.

The outline of this story was sketched out in a book published by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians formed in 1980. This Commission had set out to learn about Japanese Americans. Towards the close of their investigations, the Commissioners stumbled upon this extraordinary effort by the U.S. government to relocate, intern, and deport Japanese persons formerly living in Latin America. Because this finding surfaced late in its study, the Commission was unable to fully uncover the facts, but found them significant enough to include in its published study, urging a deeper investigation.

I rise today to introduce the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act, which would establish a fact-finding Commission to extend the study of the 1980 Commission. This Commission's task would be to determine facts surrounding the U.S. government's actions in regards to Japanese Latin Americans subject to a program of relocation, interment, and deportation. I believe that examining this extraordinary program would give finality to, and complete the account of federal actions to detain and intern civilians of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my statement be printed in the RECORD.

ORIGINAL CO-SPONS.

1. Lugar ^(R-Ind.) SH 306
Kari Maloney, met & v/o ltr 12/21/06
Email d 12/22

✓ 1. Levin
v/o ltr 12/21, Rich Arenberg not avail
Email fr Rich 12/21/06 OK to co-spons.

2. Biden ^(D-De.)
v/o ltr 12/21/06
Nelson Peacock, email d 12/22

✓ 2. Leahy
Leila George-Wheeler T/c ^{dbl letter} & met 12/21/06
OK to cospons

3. Smith (R-Or) SR 404
^{dbl ltr &}
Daniel Knezevic - met 12/21/06
Email d 12/22

✓ 3. Akaka SH-446
v/o ltr to Nanci 12/21/06
Email fr Nanci 12/22/06, OK to CO-SPONS.

✓ 4. Stevens SH 522
v/o ltr 12/21/06 Aprille in Alaska
Email d George Lowe 12/21
Aprille OK 12/21/06

1/3
)

Domenici ~~SH 328~~ SH 328
Tara Shaw (on vaca)
Ben (defunct)

Coleman ~~SH 320~~ SH 320
Alvan Elias
Liji w/mailed etc

Bennet ~~SD 431~~ SD 431
(Nate Graham (not in))
Hope Buckman (mtg)

Wamer ~~SR 225~~ SR 225
John Frieson
Murkowski SH 709
Isaac Edwards

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR INOUE
FROM: Van
DATE: December 19, 2006
RE: Co-sponsors for the Japanese Latin Americans Bill

During the 109th Congress, Senators Stevens, Levin, and Leahy were original co-sponsors of your bill to establish a commission studying the internment of Japanese Latin Americans (JLA). Do you wish to request the original co-sponsorships of these senators for the 110th Congress?

Yes

Alternately, do you wish to have a party-balanced list, and have just Senator Stevens listed as an original co-sponsor?

See me

For your update, Grace Shimizu from the Campaign for Justice, proponent of this bill, still expresses her wish for it to include Senator Feingold's bill for German, Italian, and Jewish internees. However, Grace is beginning to agree with keeping the bills separate, after we had a meeting with Congressional Research Service professionals who support your idea that the JLA bill is best served by being focused and nimble, for legislative maneuvering purposes.

Nanci Langley, minority staffer on the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, advises that a Senate hearing for the bill in the 110th Congress is not necessary. Congressman Becerra's office is contemplating a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, where the JLA bill currently is pending. In a meeting with House Judiciary Committee minority staffers, the Committee expressed interest in a joint hearing for the JLA Commission and H.R. 40, a commission bill for studying African Americans slavery. At this meeting, I expressed concern that a joint hearing may be inappropriate, because although the two initiatives similarly request a commission study, the substance of the bills is very different, and a joinder may not be in the best interest either party.

Grace

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

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S. 381, A BILL TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF LATIN AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator SANDERS be added as a co-sponsor of S. 381, a bill to provide for the establishment of a fact-finding Commission to determine facts and circumstances surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation to Axis countries of Latin Americans of Japanese descent, and for other purposes.



Luong, Van (Inouye)

From: Tyler, Peter (Sanders)
Sent: Friday, March 09, 2007 5:43 PM
To: Luong, Van (Inouye)
Subject: Co-sponsorship of Commission on Wartime Relocation

Van:

Senator Sanders would like to co-sponsor Senator Inouye's Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Latin Americans of Japanese Descent Act.

Thanks to you and your boss for sponsoring this important legislation.

Peter

Peter Tyler
Legislative Director
Office of U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders
202-224-5141 - Office
202-228-0776 - Fax
peter_tyler@sanders.senate.gov

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TO: Senator Daniel K. Inouye

FROM: Dr. Thomas Connell

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PAGE: I of 3

PHONE: 561-792-0453

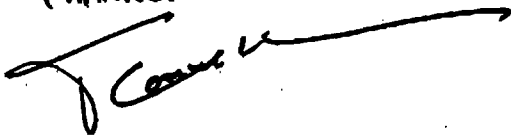
DATE: 5 February 2007

**REF: Bill S 2296 Latin Americans of Japanese
Background**

COMMENTS:

THANKS IN ADVANCE FOR PASSING THIS ALONG TO SENATOR INOUE.

THANKS!



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5 February 2007

The Honorable Senator Inouye
722 Hart Building,
Washington, D.C. 20510-1102

Senator Inouye,

I was delighted to learn that you sponsored a bill (S2296) extending the study of a prior commission to investigate/determine facts and circumstances surrounding the relocation, internment, and deportation of Latin Americans of Japanese background.

I want to immediately offer my assistance regarding any investigation, research, etc., into this amazing historical event. In 2002, Praeger-Greenwood published my book on this specific Top Secret Government program you are investigating. My twelve years of research revealed the ultimate aim of this program was the removal of all of Japanese ancestry from the hemisphere. I'm sure you would agree this dramatically adds to the drama and intrigue of this historical event.

I still have contact with many of the Peruvian Japanese – and they are, frankly, an amazing group. I have interviewed several and spent days eating, drinking tea, and speaking with them. In late 2002, I was also privileged to participate in their 60th Anniversary Observation of their train ride from New Orleans (where they entered the US in 1942) to San Antonio, TX and onto Crystal City.

Please feel free to have your staff contact me as I feel I can greatly enhance your research capability and knowledge of the program. As a consultant, I do not work regular office hours so please do not hesitate to contact me any time at the enclosed number, on my cell, 561-792-0453, or by email, tconnell@interlinkconsulting.com.

Warmest regards,


Thomas Connell, PhD
President

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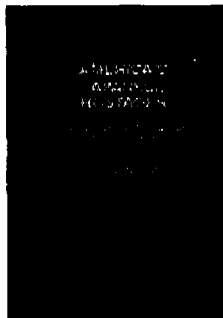
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America's Japanese Hostages

The World War II Plan for a Japanese Free Latin America

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Reviews:

Connell deals with a little known but important matter regarding US policy during WW II. Rapid Japanese expansion early in the war placed many US citizens, especially those having "non-official" status, in vulnerable positions....Connell's account effectively discusses divisions between the State and Justice Departments, the devious actions of Embassy personnel like John Emmerson, and the experiences of Peruvian Japanese victims like Seichi Higashide. Descriptions of life at the Crystal City and Kenedy camps in Texas, as well as an analysis of the environment that remaining inmates confronted at the end of the war, are especially interesting.... a nice companion to works on the treatment of Japanese Americans during the war years. **Recommended.** Graduate students and researchers.
 —Choice March 2003

Description:

Connell uncovers a little known World War II top secret program. The United States demanded that Latin American governments deport--or allow the United States to take--anyone of Japanese ancestry and place them in camps in Texas and New Mexico. The plan was to trade them for American civilians held by the Japanese.

Although Peru was the most enthusiastic participant in this program, expelling nearly 5,000 Peruvian citizens of Japanese ancestry, other Latin American countries participated as well. Connell traces the reasons for prejudice and discrimination, the specific programs, and the post-war efforts of those held in American relocation camps to secure restitution. Through the wide use of oral interviews as well as documents, Connell shows the very human side of this effort, which in many ways parallels the discrimination Americans of Japanese ancestry faced during the war. This book provides a thorough and intriguing story of interest to general readers as well as scholars, students, and other researchers involved with World War II and Latin American history.

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