

Japanese American Redress: Background Info and References (6 of 6)

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

Japanese Latin American Internment, Box JL3, Folder 3

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LEARNING FROM HISTORY

Applying the Case of Japanese American Incarceration

Editor's Note: Feb. 19 will mark 51 years since the signing of Executive Order 9066, which resulted in the incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans from the West Coast, as well as the eviction and internment of about 2,000 Hawaii AJAs.

Fifty-one years later, monetary redress and an apology are reality. But the question looms: could an injustice like this ever happen again?

*Maybe this year—the 51st anniversary of the signing of the internment order—the push to educate young and old about the internment and situations like it will begin in earnest. With that in mind, we are reprinting with permission an article by San Francisco State University Professor Rita Takahashi, which was originally published in *Nikkei Heritage*, a publication of the National Japanese American Historical Society.*

For over 200 years, the U.S. Constitution—including its first 10 amendments, the Bill of Rights—has been the bedrock of government systems, institutions, communities and individuals. Despite “equal” rights and protections afforded by the Constitution, civil liberties, individual freedom, social justice and due process of law have not been consistently and equitably applied in the United States.

One blatant example of unequal and discriminatory treatment is the exclusion (from the West Coast) and incarceration of over 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry during the 1940s. Almost 40 years later, after full investigation of the facts and circumstances, the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) found that:

The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership . . . A grave personal injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed and detained by the United States during World War II. (“Personal Justice Denied,” Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, 1983)

Despite constitutional protections and systems of “checks and balances,” en masse incarceration was instituted by the U.S. government. The magnitude of civil/constitutional rights violations, suspensions of due process, and infringements on individual freedom and dignity must be remembered and addressed by future generations. These violations, along with those experienced by other groups, must be recorded, disseminated and taught to ensure that history reflects the full range of diverse group experiences and results.

WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT?

In educating about the Japanese



Amache Camp, Colorado, looking northwest; 12/42. Amache was one of 10 permanent detention camps. (Photo by Tom Parker. National Archives.)

American experiences in the U.S., content must include the decisions, actions, processes of exclusion and incarceration, implications and future directions. The following are some core areas:

• Experiences and Facts That Relate to Incarceration.

This should include policies, programs, procedures and impact/results. These facts must be framed in historical, political, social, economic, legal and cultural contexts. Experiences and factual information will provide a base for further analyses and social action.

• Human Principles That Affect Qualities of Life.

Social justice, equity, freedom, liberties, civil rights, empowerment and human dignity are some of the important principles that must be infused in content associated with incarceration. These principles must be addressed in light of the contexts mentioned above. Furthermore, they must be applied to a range of examples, including historical events as well as future solutions to social issues.

• Values, Beliefs, Assumptions and Ideologies.

It is important for students to be aware of and astute about values, beliefs, assumptions and ideologies. They should be able to understand how these affect decisions, policies, programs and practices—especially those associated with the concentration camps.

Educational processes must include means to heighten student awareness of these factors and to make them more sensitive to and appreciative of diverse values, beliefs,

assumptions and ideologies.

Students should analyze the adverse implications for imposing these variables on others who may not share the same set of values, beliefs, assumptions and ideologies.

• Legal Foundations That Impinge on Decisions.

Significant to the overall balance of a student's perspective about the incarceration is knowledge of legal structures, processes and foundations of laws. Students should understand the content and importance of the Constitution and all the Amendments (going beyond the Bill of Rights). They should be able to apply and to analyze the laws of the land in terms of variable interpretations and decisions, due to multiple factors that influenced the incarceration decisions.

Students should also know about the key Supreme Court cases related to the concentration camp policies, programs and practices. Educators should encourage analyses and applications of all the core principles and concepts addressed in #2 and #3 to each court case.

• Interconnected Systems That Affect Choices.

To understand and to analyze all the dynamics, students must know how the system structures are set up from national to state to local jurisdictions. In addition, they should understand differences between and interdependencies among public and private sectors. The system of checks and balances should also be studied, and students should be able to pinpoint factors that contribute to a breakdown of these “checks and balances.” Historical documentation

should be presented to students so they can analyze how the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches came to approve this discriminatory incarceration policy.

Furthermore, students should be able to identify, analyze, and distinguish the myth-making and rhetoric-building processes that occur in organizations, institutions and communities. In turn, they should be able to pinpoint the purposes they serve and the implications they have for diverse populations.

• Ethics and Standards of Behaviors that Affect Justice.

Students should have a heavy dose of ethics that is infused throughout the curriculum. Currently, most schools spend insufficient time addressing behaviors that are ethically sound and appropriate.

Students should be encouraged to think and to ask questions about moral and ethical dilemmas associated with the incarceration.

Educators should identify and define a range of positions and concepts related to ethics. Students should be given opportunities to question and apply these principles, positions and concepts. Their conceptual and practical knowledge and skills should be developed, encouraging them to freely speak out and to articulate positions to peers and authority figures alike.

When people do not take a stand and speak out against unethical behaviors and practices, they are promoted and oftentimes enhanced. Sometimes this leads people to be-

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ARTS CALENDAR

SHOWS, EXHIBITS—New

"Weaver's Hui '93." Juried exhibition of weaving in celebration of the Hawaii Handweavers' Hui's 40th anniversary. **Feb. 25-March 11** at the Art Center at Linekona. Free.

"People of Hawaii." Oil paintings by Audrey Pool Kelly. **March 1-27** at Ramsay Galleries and Cafe (1128 Smith St.). Free.

"Monotypes/Monoprints." Works by Hiroki Morinoue, Ray Valencia, Howard Farrant and Anne Irons, and coordinated by Stephan Doi. Sponsored by the Honolulu Printmaking Workshop. **March 2-21** at the Art Center at Linekona. Free.

SHOWS, EXHIBITS—Continuing

"Reflections of Love." A Hawaiian quilt exhibit sponsored by Windward Community College. **Through Feb. 21** at WCC's Iolani Gallery. Free.

"Sticks and Stones." Works on paper by Hawaii artist Deb Aoki using printmaking, sticks and found objects. **Through Feb. 22** at the Nohea Gallery at Ward Warehouse. Free.

"Recent Oil Paintings and Brush Paintings." Ming Li's first solo exhibit explores Chinese mythology and history. **Through Feb. 25** at the Keiko Hatano Studio & Gallery (903 Waimanu St.). Free.

"Annual LCC Faculty Art Show." Works by Leeward Community College (LCC) faculty members. **Through Feb. 26** in the Foyer Art Gallery, LCC. Free.

"Hawaii Regional Scholastic Art Exhibition." More than 250 of the best student artwork by Hawaii intermediate and high school students. Sponsored by Daiei/Equitable Hawaii Joint Venture. **Through Feb. 27** at the Ala Moana Center exhibition area. Free.

"Toshiko Takaazu: 1950-1980." A comprehensive retrospective of the Hawaii-born ceramicist's works up to 1981. **Through Feb. 28** in the 2nd Floor Galleries of the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Voluntary admission. Call 532-8700.

"Lili'u Kamaka'eha: Queen Lili'uokalani, The Last Reigning Monarch of Hawaii." An exhibition of the Queen's personal objects. **Through Feb. 28** at the Bishop Museum's Hawaiian Hall. Admission. Call 847-3511.

"Ho'opana'i: An Exhibition of Contemporary Hawaiian Art." The overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy as seen through the eyes of six Hawaiian artists. **Through Feb. 28** at the Bishop Museum's Hawaiian Hall. Admission. Call 847-3511.

"Honolulu Printmakers 65th Annual Exhibition." Prints, photographs and works on paper. **Through March 5** at the Amfac Plaza Exhibition Room. Free.

"The Women's Group Invites." Mixed media contemporary art by Reiko Brandon, Mary Mitsuda, Margaret Realica, Yvonne Cheng, Allyn Bromley and other artists. **Through March 11** at the Academy Art Center at Linekona. Free.

"1993 Annual Membership Show." The Hawaii Watercolor Society exhibits members' watercolors, juried by Jane Hofstetter, nationally renown watercolor artist. **Through March 12** at the Pauahi Tower Gallery (1001 Bishop St.). Free.

"Toshiko Takaazu: 1980-1992." Recent works by internationally acclaimed ceramic artist and Hawaii native Toshiko Takaazu.

• **Through March 19** at the Honolulu Advertiser Gallery. Free.

• **Through March 28** at The Contemporary Museum (2411 Makiki Heights Dr.). Admission. Call 526-1322.

"Recent Paintings." Liu Dan's paintings representing his personal synthesis of elements of Asian and Western art. **Through March 21** at The Contemporary Museum (2411 Makiki Heights Dr.). Admission. Call 526-1322.

"Winnifred Hudson: A Collection." Winnifred Hudson's works mark the reopening of Hawaii Pacific University's (HPU) gallery. **Through March 26** at The Gallery (HPU, 45-045 Kamehameha Hwy.). Free.

THEATRE, DANCE, MUSIC AND FILM

"Ranganiketan." Manipuri Cultural Arts Troupe from northeastern India. Performance includes martial arts demonstrations, male drum-dances and female Rasa Lila dances. **Feb. 20** at 8 p.m. and **Feb. 21** at 4 p.m. at the Hawaii Imin International Conference Center at Jefferson Hall, East-West Center. Admission. Call 944-7111.

"Perpetuate the Arts of Hawai'i, E Ho'omau Ka Ha Hawai'i." 16th annual Hawaiian music concert sponsored by Windward Community College. Performers include Nina Kealiwahamana, Teresa Bright, Ho'opi'i Brothers, Ladies and Gentlemen of Keahi O Ka Malulani and others. **Feb. 21**, 7:30 p.m. at Castle High School Auditorium (45-386 Kaneohe Bay Dr.). Admission. Call 235-7433.

"Cameraless Films—Graphic, Hand-Manipulated Films." Films by Len Lye, Stan Brahkage, Mark Street and David Gerstein. **Feb. 23** and **24** at 7:30 p.m. in the Academy Theatre, Honolulu Academy of Arts. Admission. Call 532-8700.

"The Singular Life of Albert Nobbs." A woman dresses as a man to find work in this examination of



Artist Deb Aoki with some of the works in her "Sticks and Stones" show at the Nohea Gallery.

social roles in Victorian England. Directed by MFA candidate Ann Elizabeth Armstrong. **Feb. 25, 26** and **27** at 8 p.m. and **Feb. 28** at 2 p.m. in Kennedy Lab Theatre. Admission. Call 956-7655.

"Madama Butterfly." Classic opera about the tragic Cio-Cio-san's second chance at dignity. Presented by the Hawaii Opera Theatre. **Feb. 26** at 8 p.m., **Feb. 28** at 4 p.m., and **March 2** and **4** at 7:30 p.m., at the Blaisdell Concert Hall. Admission. Call 537-6191.

"Concert Artist Showcase." Chamber music by violinist Lynn Chang, pianist Michael Lewin and cellist Andres Diaz. **Feb. 27**, 8 p.m. in the Academy Theatre, Honolulu Academy of Arts. Admission. Call 532-8700.

"Everyone Knows What A Dragon Looks Like." A journey of self-discovery that reveals the power of faith and friendship. Presented by the Honolulu Theatre for Youth. **Feb. 27** and **March 6** at 7:30 p.m. (**March 6**, 4:30 p.m.: signed for the deaf community) at Leeward Community College Theatre. Admission. Call 839-9885.

"Backstage." Kunio Shimizu's comical portrayal of the possessions, obsessions and depressions of women in Japanese *shingeki* theatre. A Late Night Theatre production directed by Mari Boyd. **March 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 26** and **27** at 10:30 p.m. in Kennedy Lab Theatre. Admission. Call 956-7655.

"The Living End." A postmodern black comedy of l'amour fou exploring the sexual and fatally romantic consequences of gay male attraction in the '90s. Directed by independent filmmaker Gregg Araki. **March 7** at 4 p.m., **March 8** and **9**, 7:30 p.m. in the Academy Theatre, Honolulu Academy of Arts. Call 532-8700.

"The World's Best Commercials—Cannes '92." Humorous, often beautiful, these commercials from around the world are purported to be the best in years. **March 10, 12** and **13** at 7:30 p.m., **March 11**, 1 p.m., **March 14**, 4 p.m. in the Academy Theatre, Honolulu Academy of Arts. Call 532-8700.

"Music and Dance From Okinawa." A specially

created touring company of 15 dancers and seven musicians—all masters from Okinawa. Co-sponsored by the Japan-America Society of Hawaii and the Hawaii Okinawa Center. **March 10**, 7:30 p.m. at Castle High School Theatre. Admission. Call 524-4450.

"Julliard String Quartet." In concert in Honolulu after a 10-year absence. Sponsored by the Honolulu Chamber Music Series. **March 13**, 8 p.m. at Orvis Auditorium, UH-Manoa. Admission. Call 956-7642.

"Lone Star" and **"Laundry and Bourbon."** Two comedies set in rural Texas. **March 19** at 8 p.m. at UH Kennedy Theatre. (Signed for the hearing impaired.) Admission. Call 956-7655.

"American Indian Dance Theatre." The nation's best Native American dancers and musicians in their first statewide performance.

• **March 23**, 7:30 p.m.: McKay Auditorium, Brigham Young University-Hawaii campus. Admission. Call 293-3545.

• **March 24**, 7:30 p.m.: Blaisdell Concert Hall. Admission. Call 521-2911.

SPECIAL EVENTS

"March Rhythm: Art, Music, and Dance."

Opportunity for *keiki* and parent to view a special exhibit of musical instruments from the Academy's Asian collection; musicians demonstrate instruments from long ago. **March 6**, 10 a.m. at the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Free.

NEIGHBOR ISLANDS

"Ranganiketan." Performance by the Manipuri Cultural Arts Troupe from northeastern India includes martial arts demonstrations, male drum-dances and female Rasa Lila dances.

• **Feb. 23** at Volcano Art Center on the Big Island. Call 967-8222.

• **Feb. 24** at UH-Hilo, the Big Island. Call 933-3310.

• **Feb. 28** at Maui High School. Call 242-1231.

"American Indian Dance Theatre." Neighbor Island tour of America's best Native American dancers and musicians.

• **Maui: March 25**, 7:30 p.m. at the Maui Inter-Continental Wailea Hotel Ballroom. Admission. Call 244-3771.

• **Kamuela: March 26**, 8 p.m. at Kahilu Theatre. Admission. Call 885-6017.

• **Hilo: March 27**, 7:30 p.m. at UH-Hilo Theatre, Hilo, Hawaii. Admission. Call 933-3310.

• **Kauai: March 28**, 7 p.m. at Kauai War Memorial Convention Hall. Admission. Call 245-8318.

MAINLAND

"We Shall Overcome." An exhibit of rare photos and personal statement by Japanese Americans involved in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. Sponsored by the Japanese American National Museum (JANM). **Through Feb. 28** at JANM (369 E. First St., Los Angeles, Calif. Call (213) 625-0414.

"Girls' Day Celebration Display." In celebration of Girls' Day. Traditional dolls from the Japanese American National Museum's (JANM) collection and other private collections. **Feb. 20-27** at JANM's Legacy Center. JANM (369 E. First St., Los Angeles, Calif. Call (213) 625-0414.

"How to Display Your Girls' Day Dolls." Nancy Araki talks about the history of *Hinamatsuri* (Girls Day), significance of the dolls, and how to display them. **Feb. 28**, 1-3 p.m. at the Japanese American National Museum, 369 East First St., Los Angeles, Calif. Admission. Call (213) 625-0414.

"The Kids Bridge." A hands-on, interactive exhibition exploring issues of identity, ethnicity and racism for children and their families. **Through March 1** at the Smithsonian's Experimental Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Free.

"The Okinawan Experience in Hawaii and North America." Dr. Ben Kobayashi, lecturer at San Francisco State University, presents historical background on Okinawans; and Ken Kiyabu, former president of the United Okinawan Association of Hawaii, discusses global and contemporary issues. **March 13** at the Japanese Cultural and Community Center, Los Angeles, Calif. Free.

"Spring Concert." San Jose Taiko in concert with Nythili Kumar of the Abhinaya Dance Co. and Sachiko Nakamura. **March 26-28** at Santa Clara University. Admission. Call (408) 293-8922.

INIKI RECOVERY/ VICKIE HOTEWA *Special to The Hawaii Herald*

ED NAKAYA

A Friend of Kauai's Power-less

When Hurricane Iniki hit Kauai last Sept. 11, it set the Garden Island back in the Dark Ages.

But not for very long, thanks to the Kauai Electric Division of Citizens Utilities. The company was able to not only set time frames for restoring power to Kauai after the destruction of Hurricane Iniki, but finished early with help from other electric companies.

With all electric lines inoperable, Kauai Electric was left with a big mission: rebuild everything. Workers from Hawaiian Electric (Oahu), Maui Electric and Hawaii Electric Light Co. (the Big Island) in Hawaii, and Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison, as well as teams from Citizen Utilities' Arizona and Vermont Divisions flew to Kauai to help. The Arizona team remained on Kauai for a week after Hurricane Iniki.

Kauai Electric's regular crew of 150 employees is normally adequate to keep Kauai lit. But at the height of recovery efforts in the wake of Iniki, close to 500 people were working to restore power to the Garden Island. They worked seven days a week and no less than 12 hours a day, said Edwin Nakaya, Demand-Side Management Specialist for Kauai Electric.

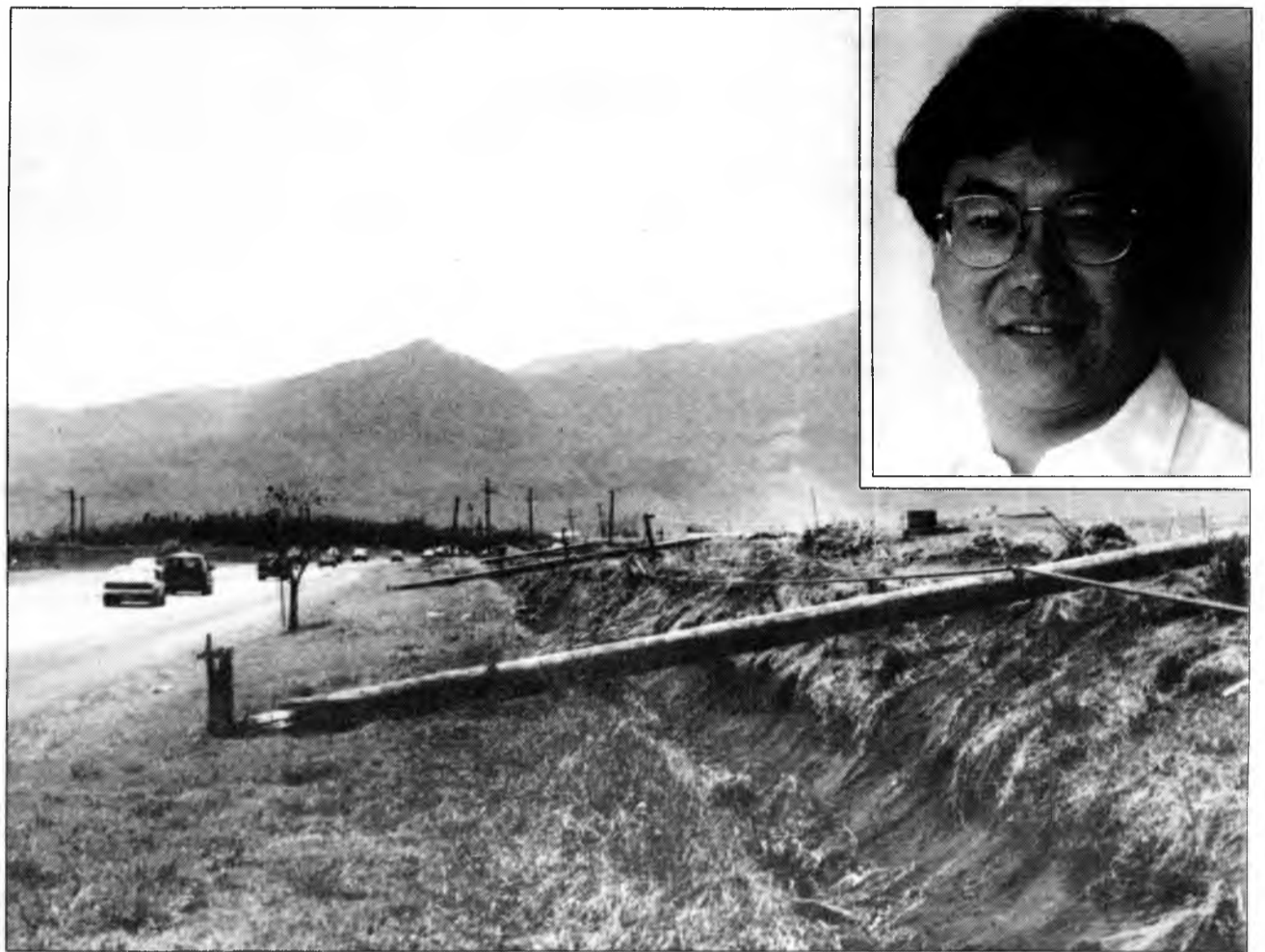
Disaster crisis personnel, FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Administration) teams and health workers from the Mainland were sent to Kauai to help the residents and workers deal with the destruction of their homes and any other problems they faced.

Kauai residents had survived hurricanes before—most recently 10 years earlier when Hurricane Iwa had pelted the island, and before Iwa, Hurricane Dot. But things were markedly different this time. After Iwa, there was an end in sight, Nakaya said. "This time, the damage was so extensive we knew we'd be working on restoration for months."

"The kind of work we were doing, the workers did not want to take a day off because everyone wanted to get power restored to the island as soon as possible," Nakaya said. Crisis management specialists suggested that a mandatory one day off rule every 14 days be instituted for all workers.

When the intensity of the approaching hurricane became apparent, calls had been made to Citizens' home offices in Stamford, Conn. A materials procurement team was ordered assembled and put into action in Arizona.

Kauai Electric had already worked out a disaster plan and an emergency recovery organizational structure. Workers were assigned jobs they had never done before, such as clean-up crew and support services.



Fallen power poles lined the road near Vidinha Stadium in the wake of Hurricane Iniki. (Inset): Ed Nakaya, Demand-Side Management Specialist for Kauai Electric.

After Hurricane Iniki had passed over the island and people began coming out from behind boarded up doors, Kauai Electric realized that the destruction was far worse than what Hurricane Iwa had inflicted on the island 10 years ago, Nakaya said.

"We came out and told the people that based on our assessments, we estimated that most people would be getting their service between 30 to 60 days."

A month after Iniki, 25 percent of Kauai's homes were back on-line. By the two month mark, 85 percent had had power restored.

Nakaya said the responses Kauai Electric received from the public were for the most part very positive. "Most people were amazed at how quickly it went, but others were disappointed at how slowly it went. It depended on where you lived and when your power was restored," Nakaya said.

"Whenever you have a big disaster, there is a tremendous need for timely and accurate information provided regularly." To fulfill this need, Nakaya broadcast daily updates around 8 p.m.

on radio station KUAI. His calm and reassuring voice informed Kauai residents of the progress Kauai Electric had made that day in restoring power, such as: how many poles had been set that day, what percentage of Kauai's power had been restored, and which areas Kauai Electric would be servicing next.

Nakaya was experienced. He had provided Kauai residents with similar reports a decade earlier with Hurricane Iwa. "I'm real proud to be part of Kauai Electric. I'm glad I was able to play a role in providing service to Kauai," said Nakaya.

"Any island, when hit with this kind of thing, becomes a special place to those who call it 'home,'" Nakaya said. "Kauai had the experience of Iwa. People here knew that you don't wait for people to come and help. You just do what you need to do and help each other the best you can. But still, you don't come out the same. Sometimes that's good. People who didn't know the strengths they had realized that they do have certain strengths." **HH**

KAWAMURA/

NAGAI *Continued from page A-1*

that you have, you have to share it with somebody. Then and only then are you ready for the sun to set.

"I am not ready for that (death) because I



Lily Kawamura: "After the hurricane, I remember what my mother said, 'Don't look back, always look ahead.'"

haven't passed on all that I want to pass on. There's a lot of things I feel, that with different people, you pass on different things. You can't only pass it, though; it's not only a one-way street. They have to be able to receive it, and you see they receive it, then you have done your thing," Kawamura explains.

It's the old and traditional Japanese way, he says. "I am a strong advocate for getting the Japanese back on their feet," Kawamura adds. "Because of the war, because we were stopped being taught our culture, today, the Japanese are not as strong as the Filipinos, not as strong as the Chinese, not as strong as the Koreans—because the language was stopped. Everything was stopped," Kawamura says.

If the younger generations lose the language, he added, their tie to the Japanese culture will be broken and lost.

Kawamura thinks Hurricane Iniki has brought the residents of Kauai closer as a community and

closer within their own individual families. "Kauai has always been a special place," he says. "The people have always come together in time of need."

He says his biggest worry now is to stay healthy and keep his stress down. He adds that his message to the residents of Kauai and to the Japanese community at large is to "stay strong, stick together, and to work like how we used to."

Kawamura is optimistic about the future. He hopes Kawamura Farms will be back on its feet and fully operational by May. After Hurricane Iniki, people think everything is lost, but the only thing he's lost is a lot of weight, he says.

"When a customer comes in and wants a product, I have to think, 'Is it in this pile or that pile, in this container or that container?'" Kawamura laughs as a cackling turkey and snorting hog scurry about his feet.

"I must have lost 30 pounds from all that walking..." **HH**

lieve that the unethical behavior is acceptable or that it is not wrong.

● **Critical and Analytical Thinking.**

This is one of the most important components of education. One central reason for knowing about the history of the concentration camps is to critically analyze and to learn from it. Once one knows the facts, contexts, circumstances, and all the other components addressed above, one can use the repertoire of knowledge to enhance thinking/analyzing processes, expand choices and enrich abilities to plan for and institute change.

Critical/analytical thinking enhances the probability that persons will recognize wrongs and injustices, and will take a stand. One must think and act. Speaking in 1776, Thomas Paine addressed the dangerous result of not critically thinking and speaking out: *A long habit of not thinking a thing wrong gives it the superficial appearance of being right.*

With greater critical/analytical thinking, one enhances abilities to question policies, programs and practices, to solve problems, and to make decisions. Choices will be based on greater depth of analyses and syntheses of facts, circumstances and evidence. The choices are also more likely to be made after careful reflection on and consideration of diverse values, beliefs, assumptions and ideologies.

● **Tactics and Strategies For Change.** Empowered students see how they can exert different forms of influence to change the system and/or the course of their lives and that of others. Educators should address multiple levels of change—from individual to societal change. At the same time, students should be exposed to different methods, tactics, and strategies of achieving these changes. After critical assessments/analyses and thoughtful projections, student should be able to draw from and use a range of educational, persuasive, cooperative, collaborative, confrontive, forceful and conflictual approaches.

In talking about injustices, student should be exposed to multiple options and techniques that can be used to break cycles of injustice and oppression. They should analyze and understand their own tolerance levels and value perspectives, and they should learn to assess how this

affects—and possibly limits—their own behaviors and decisions. To expand the range of options, students should be encouraged to synthesize and to use diverse tactics and strategies for change.

For each decision or potential decision, students should be encouraged to pinpoint and assess underlying values, beliefs, attitudes and principles, and to question the appropriateness of said decisions in terms of implications for diverse populations. Furthermore, educators should impart that to promote change, positions must be articulated, agendas must be established, and action plans must be formulated.

● **Procedures and Processes for Redress.** Students should know

Takahashi: One must learn from history and hope that a repeat—or worse—will not occur.

what recourse can be taken when injustices or wrongs have occurred. Policies, procedures and political processes need to be understood.

The Japanese American redress case example can be used to address each of these. Students should study the years of effort it took to achieve redress legislation. Tactics, strategies, group empowerment, broad-based coalitions, organizational movements, political processes and procedures, cultural variables and power and control are all significant components that should be thoroughly covered.

NIKKEI RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLES

All persons have a duty and obligation to contribute to a more just and equitable society. In terms of the incarceration, Nikkei have responsibilities to make linkages between the past and the present. They should convey and carry forward historical experiences, knowledge and skills, from which others can learn and move progressively forward.

In carrying out these responsibilities, Nikkei should be involved in the following roles:

- **Educators/Information Disseminators** (oral and written) of facts and experiences related to the

incarceration; of incarceration experiences that have relevance to current policy debates, political issues/agendas, program decisions and social actions.

● **Advocates/Lobbyists** for positive and progressive movements that enrich respect for and appreciation of multiculturally diverse populations.

● **Planners/Organizers** to develop plans, tactics and strategies to insure inclusion of concentration camp content in the curriculum; to plan, design, initiate, institute, evaluate and maintain curricula and educational programs that promote critical thought/analysis, diversity, and change perspectives.

● **Activists/Change Agents** for more equitable and just policies, programs, practices that affect di-

historical phenomenon.

On the contrary, there was—and continues to be—a long progression of carefully planned and orchestrated discriminatory policies and programs that adversely affected persons of color. To cast incarceration as an aberration or “mistake” on the part of the government distorts the fact that this was one discriminatory policy—among many—that was directed at Japanese Americans specifically, and Asian Americans generally.

In educating about the incarceration, documented facts and evidence must be submitted—not distorted rhetoric that was disseminated by the government to justify its improper actions at the time. It is also important to go beyond identification of wrongs and descriptions or critiques of injustices. One must learn from history and hope that a repeat—or worse—will not occur. As such, everyone must step well beyond historical descriptions and explanations and move into action.

To be effective in implementing actions, students need a rich repertoire of knowledge, skills, standards and principles. All of these factors are central to studying about and learning from the concentration camp experiences.

To prevent repeats of such blatant violations of civil and human rights, all must be informed, concerned and vigilant. Each must critically think about, question and analyze the dynamics and decisions that occur each day. When improper or discriminatory actions are proposed or instituted, or when unethical practices are observed, a speak out is in order.

Students should be encouraged to speak out against oppression and repression. Their education should provide the knowledge, skills and principles they need to take stands and to take actions that promote human dignity, civil liberties, equality, freedom and social justice. **HH**

Rita Takahashi is an associate professor at San Francisco State University where she teaches in the Department of Social Work Education. She was previously acting executive director of the Japanese American Citizens League's (JACL) Legislative Education Committee, an organization that lobbied for redress and other civil rights legislation.

FINAL COMMENTS

The historical inequities and injustices directed against Japanese Americans were a major affront to all Americans. When constitutional principles and legal foundations are undermined, all are hurt. This fact must be underscored in all institutions of learning.

It must also be understood that this case of discriminatory treatment was not an isolated or unique



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Professor Robert L. Messer, Ph.D.
Dept. of History, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago
601 South Morgan St.
Chicago, IL 60680

Re: WORLD AT WAR: Nisei Regiment" by R. Conrad Stein (CHILDRENS PRESS)

Dear Dr. Messer,

The above-referenced title names you as the CONSULTANT with the cooperation of the office and staff of Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

Enclosed are excerpts from more recent books which utilize declassified documents obviously unavailable to you, the author (R. Conrad Stein), or Senator Inouye's staff.

Far be it from me to propose banning of any book from library shelves. However, surely you will agree that balance is required, especially when the subject involved is an issue of national importance and historical accuracy.

Many of the attributions made to Nisei, as stated in NISEI REGIMENT are so completely false and outlandish that such statements should have fallen on the weight of their absurdity.

Education is a continuing process; therefore I trust you will appreciate the enclosed and an opportunity to broaden your scope about this highly misunderstood and propagandized subject.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lillian Baker

LB:ln

Enclosures: book flyers

Excerpts: "DISHONORING AMERICA" (The Color of Honor)
"The japping of America" (442nd records)

cc: R. Conrad Stein, author
Editor, CHILDRENS PRESS
Senator Daniel K. Inouye

Author - Historian
Life Fellow, IBA, Cambridge, England • Who's Who of American Women
Awardee, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge; Conference of California Historical Societies



Life Fellow
International Biographical Centre
Cambridge, England

LILLIAN BAKER
Author - Historian - Lecturer

RAFU SHIMPO

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

HISTORY

Matsui Outraged Over Baker's Book Award

The congressman has expressed his objection to President Bush, who serves as honorary chairman of the Freedoms Foundation.

Congressman Robert T. Matsui recently wrote a letter to President George Bush expressing his outrage at the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, of which Bush is the honorary chairman.

The Freedoms Foundation has chosen to grant an award for Lillian Baker's book, *American and Japanese Relocation in World War II: Fact, Fiction, Fallacy*.

Matsui's concerns stem from the fact that this book falsely claims that Japanese Americans were not forced into the camps by the Army, but in fact, wanted to be imprisoned.

"The Japanese American community cannot believe that such a distortion of history which contradicts facts, eyewitness accounts, and all other historical studies, would receive a commendation lauding its content," wrote Matsui.

In his letter, the Senator formally requested that President Bush withdraw as honorary chairman of the organization, and sever the group's ties to his office. He stated that, "The nation's Japanese American community awaits your (Bush's) response to correct this travesty."

Matsui also mentioned that both Congress and President Reagan have recognized the injustice of the internment of 120,213 Americans who were wrongfully interned during World War II.

In 1989, President Bush made full redress a reality when he approved the appropriations and made the funding an entitlement. In a letter to those receiving reparations the president stated, "... we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II."

Less than two week later, Congressman Norman Y. Mineta (CA), wrote to President Bush demanding that the President remove himself as Honorary Chairman of Freedoms Foundation At Valley Forge because the 1991 jury selected Lillian Baker's book, *AMERICAN & JAPANESE RELOCATION IN WWII: FACT, FICTION AND FALLACY* for its top award in the category of public communications.

Refer to No.
A8-5/B-7-P
(16-JBS:101)
Serial No. 1 014999

A True Copy

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT
Federal Building
New Orleans, La.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5
NND 750088
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

May 12, 1943

From: The District Intelligence Officer, EIGHTH Naval District
To: The Director of Naval Intelligence
Subject: ICE, Edward, Jerome Relocation Center, Jerome, Arkansas

Reference: (a) 14ND card, same subject, 1-29-42
(b) Conf. memo. D10-8ND to DNI, KAI, Shigua, 5-12-43
(c) Conf. memo. D10-8ND to DNI, TSUHA, Jitsumige, 5-12-43
(d) 8ND card, YAMATE, Tauneto, 5-10-43
(e) 8ND card, KIMURA, Mitsubo, 5-10-43
(f) 8ND card, KURATOMI, George Toshio, 5-10-43

1. Subject (ICE) was one of six members of a committee for evacuees which conferred with Director Paul TAYLOR of the Jerome Relocation Center on March 6, 1943, to protest against the W.R.A. Evacuee Registration Program. The committee apparently represented evacuees who had failed to register and were warned that they would be subject to imprisonment. The Committee stated that the group had refused to register BECAUSE THEY WERE LOYAL TO JAPAN. As a result of the conference approximately 781 evacuees in the alleged disloyal group registered by writing across the face of the registration form that they wanted to be repatriated or expatriated to Japan. Their registration was supervised by members of the committee composed of subject and subjects of References (b) through (f) above.

2. Subject is characterized by informant as a "very dangerous type of individual", who has been acting as head of a group of boys who are body guards of subjects of references (b) and (e). Subject was born in Hawaii on Aug. 10, 1919, attended high school in Japan from 1932 to 1935, and in Nov. 1935 returned from Japan and remained in Hawaii until Jan. 1943. Subsequently he was interned by the F.B.I. at Sand Island, T.H. (Territory of Hawaii), but was later paroled. He worked for a month in the Internal Security Division at the Jerome Relocation Center, but has (blurred copy). Subject told informant that he was loyal to Japan before Pearl Harbor, and that his loyalty to Japan has increased after Pearl Harbor. He stated he would not fight in the U.S. Army under any conditions, but would readily fight in the Japanese Army against the U.S. Subject admitted leadership of the committee which met with TAYLOR, but denied there was any organization which attempted to disrupt the registration or the voluntary enlistment program. Subject admitted sending a list of evacuees desiring repatriation or expatriation to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C., and also said he had warned evacuees that they could not answer "yes" to Questions 27 & 28, (the loyalty questions), if they expected to return to Japan.

3. Other persons interviewed at the Center declared they were dependent upon subject for guidance in the registration and that subject continually talked against the registration program, as well as conducting meetings where Japanese national anthem was sung and "banzais" for the Emperor of Japan given. Another informant reported that subject was a ring leader and that when acting as translator in the Center's police department he had stated, "I am going to let everything pass, good or bad; hell, they won't know the difference." Subject also reportedly stated: "You know the real reason I was interned was because before the war I was openly against America. I did not like anything American and many things about America and I went around telling everybody. I was for Lindbergh, too, and I thought Germany was doing right. I don't want to fight for this country. When I fight I want to fight for something. If I was in Japan I would fight for the Japanese Army and kill some of these white b----- I am not scared of any white man. Every time I speak to one I feel like beating him up. Some day I would like to have a bunch of white servants working for me. Before this war is over you watch California will belong to Japan."

4. Informant stated that if there was ever any violence in the Center it would spring from the subject's plans and "the powerful gang behind him".

/s/W.S. Hogg

EACH OF THE NAMES LISTED ON THIS DOSSIER IS "ELIGIBLE" FOR \$20,000 and an apology under the provisions of the "automatic entitlement", (PLI00-383, Aug. 10, 1988).

111

DO U.S. TAXPAYERS OWE PAYMENTS FOR
"HUMAN SUFFERING" TO TRAITORS OF WWII?

DECLASSIFIED DECEMBER 5, 1975 - Source: National Archives, Washington, DC
Reprinted from DISHONORING AMERICA: The Collective Guilt of American Japanese
(Page 111) Compiled & Edited by Lillian Baker (1988 release)

A TRUE COPY

To Whom It May Concern: JUNE 18, 1987

My name is Henry "Hank" Umemto, doing business as PRESTO PRINTS at the above address.*

On June 12, 1987, of my own free will, I gave to Lillian Baker residing at (address)*, the hard-cover YEARBOOK titled:

"OUR WORLD - MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA"

It is a 75 page hardcover publication of "Our World 1943 - 1944 Manzanar High". The FORWARD ends with the sentence: "This book then merely becomes a record of a pleasant past for us to carry into the future."

I have given Mrs. Baker permission to copy this book and enter its contents for the record to be used by legislators and historians.

My purpose is to let the record show what life in a relocation center was really like for the majority of Americans of Japanese descent and the Issei (Japanese Nationals) residing there. I have stated that my years at Manzanar beginning with my 15th year of age through 18 years of age (when I graduated Manzanar High School), were some of the happiest of my life.

I am a member of the Japanese American Citizens League. The members of the JAACL who are proponents for "redress and reparations" are of a small, young, but very vocal minority of Sansei or Nisei who were not born during WWII, or were very young when they experienced the evacuation.

I represent one of the majority of Americans of Japanese descent (average age 15.6 years), whose experience is most honestly shown in the abovementioned publication.

This letter and that publication should be made part of any hearings on the subject of the evacuation/relocation, and I respectfully request that this be done regarding the current bills pending, H.R.442, and S1009.

Sincerely yours,
(signed)

Henry "Hank" Umemto

Encl: xerox copy, "OUR WORLD -MANZANAR,CALIF."

*Address on request of
Congress or Justice Dept.

Document 1A
Lillian Baker, STATEMENT
Hearings, PL100-383, April 5, 1989
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State
& Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives

"Our World - Manzanar" from forthcoming
title, American and Japanese Relocation
in World War II: Fact, Fiction & Fallacy
ISBN 0-936738-34-0 Webb Research Group
1989 Release, by Lillian Baker

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NEW: Published
Fall 1991

A LONG-AWAITED EXPOSE! The term "japanning" related to the method used by Japanese to blacken metal with a coal-oil varnish called "japan" — is a varnish which covers-up or conceals true color. The title of this book relates specifically to the varnishing of historical truth by Japan and its powerful lobby in USA. The content uncovers the corruption in both the Court and Congress by Japanese-Americans intent on blackening America's honor by falsifying and revising World War II history.

LILLIAN BAKER American and Japanese Relocation in World War II: Fact, Fiction and Fallacy (ISBN 0-936738-34-0) \$26.50 + \$4 shipping



The definitive work about a highly propagandized issue. After 22 years of research the author produces declassified documents and photographs substantiating military necessity for the exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from "red zones" on the West Coast. Photographic evidence (1944-1945) shows Manzanar Relocation Center as it really was. For the first time in any publication, the historic challenge of PL100-383 (known as "The Japanese Money Bill") is detailed as related to judicial review. This is the book that was banned by California's Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR-37, 1989). Nominated for a 1990 Pulitzer Prize, it won the 1991 "George Washington Honor Medal" from Freedoms Foundation At Valley Forge in the category of Public Communications. The award outraged Japanese-American Congressman Robert Matsui who tried to censor it.

LILLIAN BAKER Dishonoring America: The Collective Guilt of American Japanese (ISBN 0-936738-27-8) \$9.95 + \$2 shipping

Reveals to what extent dissidents in the Japanese communities throughout the USA will go to save face. Reveals what happens when this dissident faction promotes a monstrous misinformation campaign to convince Congress and the American people that there were no "disloyalties" among Americans of Japanese descent during WWII. Fact: There were so many dual-citizen Americans of Japanese descent who wanted to fight for Japan that the US Congress had to amend a 1940 nationality act to permit thousands of them to renounce their American citizenship and repatriate to JAPAN. Forty + years later, descendants of the renunciants must "save face", thereby choosing culture above conscience. Disloyalties are well documented by declassified information and photographic evidence.

BERT WEBBER Silent Siege-II: Japanese Attack on North American in World War II; Ships Sunk, Air Raids, Bombs Dropped, People Killed (ISBN 0-936738-26-X pbk) \$24.95 + \$4 shipping

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"Japanning" is a method to *blacken* metal as for mourning jewelry by applying "Japan varnish" made from coal-oil in Japan. The title *The Japanning of America* relates to the varnishing of historical truth and the blackening of America's honor by persons of Japanese ancestry in the U.S.A. and in Japan. "To varnish" is to "cover and conceal."

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* In 1990 this book was nominated for a
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In 1991 this book was awarded the "George
Washington Honor Medal Public Communica-
tions Category" Freedoms Foundation At Valley
Forge.

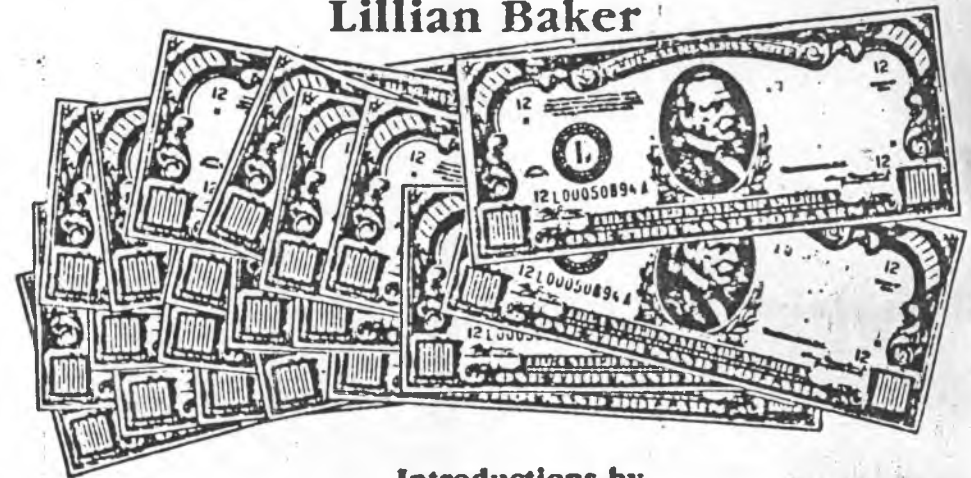
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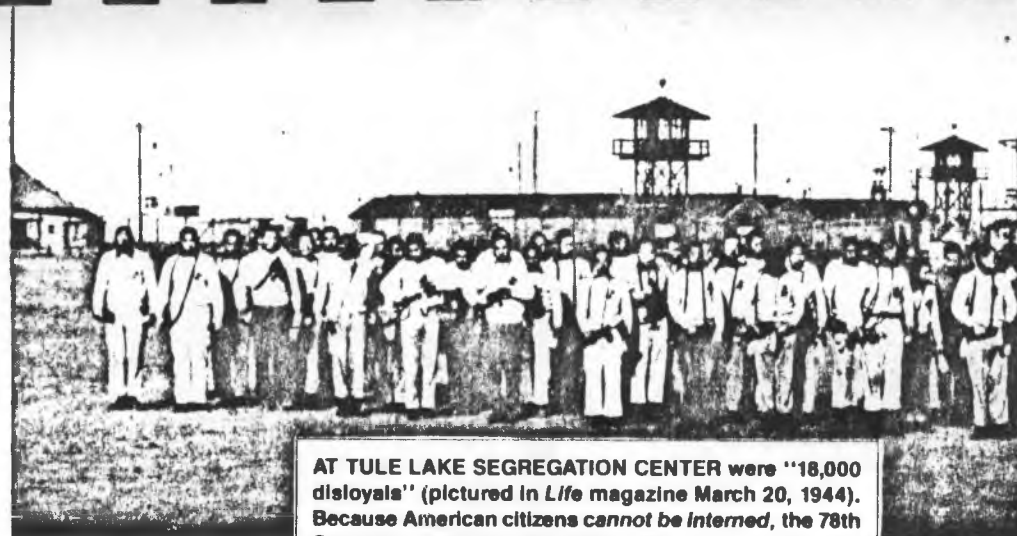


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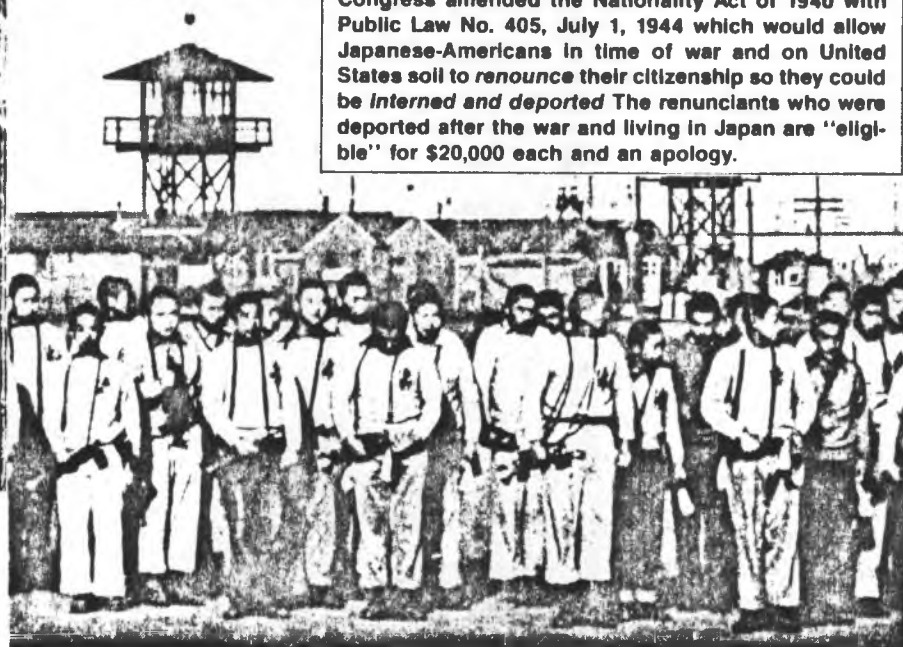
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Evacuee property "losses" are described in testimony as "valuable" by those too young to remember living condition pre-WWII. The facilities shown in photo are typical of pre-WWII bathing and toilet facilities used by thousands of "stoop labor" farmers and their large families. A usual family was husband, wife and 5-7 offspring. Although the majority of evacuees were American citizens by reason of birth, one-fourth of them were only 15.6 years of age. Thousands were mere infants and pre-school aged children. (Photo War Relocation Authority, Nov. 10, 1942, WRA Archives, RG210-G Box 19, #17A-711, F.5)



AT TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER were "18,000 disloyals" (pictured in *Life* magazine March 20, 1944). Because American citizens cannot be interned, the 78th Congress amended the Nationality Act of 1940 with Public Law No. 405, July 1, 1944 which would allow Japanese-Americans in time of war and on United States soil to renounce their citizenship so they could be interned and deported. The renunciants who were deported after the war and living in Japan are "eligible" for \$20,000 each and an apology.



Double page picture declassified March 18, 1945. Photo by R.H. Ross. Members of HOKOU SEINEN DAN, dissidents and "pressure boys" with shaven heads in Japanese-style, bow and greet Rising Sun at Tule Lake Segregation Center. (Above) Enlargement of portion of group. How many can be identified? Readers should note: There were no watch towers or barbed wire at relocation centers — only at SEGREGATION center to separate loyal from disloyal and were installed only after the riots for which military police were called in to restore peace among



the troublemakers. (National Archives photo 210-CLP-1) All men shown here gave up American citizenship and were expatriated to Japan after the war. Under PL-100-383, each person here, if still living, is entitled to \$20,000 (right page) and a written apology for "human suffering" even though many have spent the last 45 years living in Japan.

APPENDIX A

Internment & Exclusion Affected All Aliens of Enemy Nationality

Listed here are the various classifications and types of facilities established by the American wartime government which affected aliens of enemy nationalities and their families which, in many cases, were comprised of Americans by reason of birth.

ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Puyallup, Wash.
 Portland, Ore.
 Marysville, Calif.
 Sacramento, Calif.
 Tanforan, Calif.
 Stockton, Calif.
 Turlock, Calif.
 Merced, Calif.
 Lone Pine, Calif.
 Pinedale, Calif.
 Salinas, Calif.
 Fresno, Calif.
 Tulare, Calif.
 Santa Anita, Calif.
 Pomona, Calif.
 Mayer, Ariz.

Under Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) headed by Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, who was in charge of the Civil Affairs Division, U.S. Army, relative to the evacuation movement and assembly centers. *Col. Bendetsen had no jurisdiction or authority connected with the relocation centers.* The assembly centers were temporary shelters for persons of Japanese descent until resettlement elsewhere could be arranged or relocation centers could be built, mostly by volunteer evacuees themselves.

RELOCATION CENTERS

Tule Lake (Calif.)
 Manzanar (Calif.)
 Minidoka (Ida.)
 Topaz (Utah)
 Poston (Ariz.)
 Gila River (Ariz.)
 Heart Mountain (Wyo.)
 Granada (Colo.)
 Rohwer (Ark.)
 Jerome (Ark.)

From these relocation centers, thousands of persons of Japanese descent left to take wartime employment or to resettle in other parts of the USA. Almost 4,300 persons (both citizens and Japanese nationals) were assisted in leaving the relocation centers to attend approximately 500 colleges or universities outside the red zones. Agencies were purposely established at taxpayers expense to find employment for those willing to leave the relocation centers. (See *RELOCATE NOW*, Appendix C)

CITIZEN ISOLATION CAMPS

Moab, Utah
Leupp, Ariz.

Because American citizens cannot be *interned* it was necessary to isolate the "trouble-makers" from evacuees at Manzanar, Tule Lake, and Poston where these disloyals contributed to riots and other mischief that gave "aid and comfort to the enemy" (Japan).

SEGREGATION CENTER

Tule Lake, Calif.

This facility was originally one of the ten WRA centers for persons of Japanese descent. Expatriates and repatriates were removed from the other centers and transferred to Tule Lake segregation center.

Internment & Detention facilities

The list here presented was researched by Arthur D. Jacobs, Major USAF (Ret). It is by no means an exhaustive listing, but it contrasts sharply with Page xii "Personal Justice Denied," the Report by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). This Report was supposed to be the definitive study of the issue regarding "internment, evacuation, etc." under E.O. 9066, Feb. 19, 1942. The CWRIC Report, P. xii listed only FOUR internment camps thus proving an utter disregard for historical accuracy.

It should be noted that in listing *Forts*, these places were segregated for Prisoners of War (guided by the Geneva Convention), and *internees* of various enemy nationalities who were under both national and international law, but *not* given "civil rights" under the U.S. Constitution which does protect aliens and citizens — *but not enemy aliens such as Germans, Italians, Japanese or any other nationality considered a danger to national security during WWII*. The exception was Crystal City Internment Camp (Texas), a *family camp* where American citizens could *voluntarily intern themselves* in order to keep the family intact. All other listed facilities housed only *internees — not American citizens* — under the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Department of Justice (DOJ), as in the case of Pine Island (Cuba).

The purpose of printing this list (which is alphabetical by State), is to show the reader that aliens of enemy nationality *other than of Japanese descent* were also picked up and interned in various and numerous facilities throughout the United States mainland, the Territory of HAWAII, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Obviously, the internment had nothing to do with *racism*, as recent historical revisionists would have the public believe. It had only to do

with *aliens of enemy nationalities*.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Arthur D. Jacobs who, during WWII, was a 12 year old *American citizen* of German descent. He was similarly situated with those of Japanese descent and others of alien enemy nationalities at Crystal City Internment Camp (Texas). Crystal City was the family internment camp where alien enemies resided with their American citizen children and/or spouses.

Internment/ Detention/ POW/ Camps	State	Jurisdiction
San Juan	Puerto Rico	Military
Pine Island	(Cuba)	Justice
Angel Island, Fort McDowell	Calif.	Military
Sharp Park	Calif	INS
Tujunga	Calif.	INS
Fort Logan	Colo.	Military
Fort Barrancas	Fla.	Military
Miami	Fla.	INS
Fort Oglethorpe	Ga.	Military
Fort Screven	Ga.	Military
Fort McPherson	Ga.	Military
Sand Island	T.H.	Military
4800 Ellis Avenue, Chicago	Ill.	INS
Home of Good Shepherd, Chicago	Ill.	INS
Jung Hotel, New Orleans	La.	INS
East Boston	Mass.	INS
Fort Howard	Md.	Military
Fort Meade	Md.	Military
Detroit	Mich.	INS
Kansas City	Mo.	INS
Fort Missoula	Mont.	Military
Grove Park Inn, Ashville	N.C.	INS
Fort Lincoln, Bismarck	N.D.	Military
Good Shepherd Convent, Omaha	Neb.	INS

DEPORTATION

A legal act, usually following internment, resulting in the removal of an *alien* considered to be dangerous to the national security or to the public welfare. Deportation is the Act of deporting an *alien* or one who has asked for expatriation or repatriation, or is a renunciant. (See GLOSSARY for terms: *expatriation*, *repatriation*, and *renunciant*.)

DETENTION CENTER

A place where an American citizen could be detained because that person was a known security risk, a "troublemaker," or had other charges against him. If that evacuee renounced citizenship, he could then be interned as an alien enemy in a Dept. of Justice internment camp.

DOHO

Japanese government's name referring to all persons of Japanese descent living abroad who were considered by the Empire of Japan to be, literally, "compatriots" and extensions of the Japanese nation.

EDC

Eastern Defense Command, commanded by Lt. Gen. Hugh R. Drum. There were 16 eastern seaboard states with "red zones" from which aliens of enemy nationalities were excluded. These were: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. In addition, the District of Columbia was in the "red zone." (See also: WDC)

ELINT

Electronic intelligence is a related field to COMINT, but is more concerned with electronic emissions such as those from radar.

E.O. 9066

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order, February 19, 1942 under which military commanders were given the authority by the President and Secretary of War, to exclude "any and all persons" deemed to be a danger to national security. Under this power, the military declared "war zones on the Pacific Frontier," initiated curfew for all persons of Japanese descent, and eventually the exclusion of these persons from the military designated areas. E.O. 9066, Feb. 19, 1942 was the landmark test case in 1943 and 1944, (Hirabayashi, Yasui, Korematsu cases). Curfew was upheld unanimously by the U.S. Supreme Court for public safety and national security. The highest Court ruled 6-3 that E.O. 9066, Feb. 19, 1942, was constitutional on the grounds that it was "nothing more than an exclusion order"; not based on "racism" since we were at war with the Empire of Japan, and because "there were disloyalties." In wartime the government places its confidence in its military leaders "as inevitably it must." The U.S. Supreme Court's decisions cannot be reversed in the so-called "court of history." Under E.O. 9066, 16 East Coast states were

also affected. (See: EDC and Appendix F)

E.O. 9102 (see WRA)

ESPIONAGE

Employment of spies and systematic secret observation of the words and conduct of others; the use of spies to obtain information about the plans and activities of a foreign government.

EVACUEES

Persons of German, Italian and Japanese descent who were required to evacuate the "red zones" of the west coast and lower area of Arizona, and 16 "red zones" on the East Coast.

EXPATRIATE

To renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship to the country of one's birth and to become a citizen of another country. (Also see *renunciant*)

FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation

INTERNMENT CAMP

Under the Department of Justice, camps were operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Persons interned by the Dept. of Justice — after formal hearings on specific charges — were either interned for the duration of the war and subject to deportation, or they could be paroled. *Internment camps should not be confused with the relocation centers operated by the WRA.* (See WRA) See map for locations.

ISOLATION CENTER

A public jail or place for temporary isolation of an evacuee until hearings could be held and a decision made as to whether the evacuee should be placed in detention or in an internment camp.

ISSEI

Nationals of Japan; also known as "first generation" Japanese in America.

JOHO KYOKU

The Third Bureau of the Imperial Naval General Staff or Naval Intelligence of Japan with responsibility for intelligence in the Western Hemisphere. Third Bureau agents, normally, were naval officers who wore civilian clothing and posed as language and cultural students throughout the U.S., Canada and in Latin and South American countries.

KIBFI

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“japanning” is a method to *blacken* metal as for mourning jewelry by applying “japan varnish” made from coal-oil in Japan. The title *The japanning of America* relates to the varnishing of historical truth and the blackening of America’s honor by persons of Japanese ancestry in the U.S.A. and in Japan. “To varnish” is to “cover and conceal.”

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The japanning of America Lillian Baker

The japanning of America: Redress & Reparations Demands by Japanese-Americans

Lillian Baker



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Robert M. Garrick, R.ADM. USNR (Ret)
William J. Hopwood, CDR, USNR (Ret)
Mimi Jaffe, Founder, National Writers
Network

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war effort against America; and

WHEREAS, This information documents acts of sabotage, espionage, and disloyalty by groups of Japanese nationals and European nationals on the west coast, preceding and following the Pearl Harbor attack; and

WHEREAS, The existence of several thousand Japanese subversives was also documented in the California State Senate Journal of April 16, 1945; and

WHEREAS, The people of California in the designated war zone areas had good reason to fear an invasion attempt after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor as Japanese submarines cruised off our coast, barrage balloons flew over our harbor areas, and great parts of the zone existed under blackout conditions; and

WHEREAS, ACR 37 excludes, as a basis for the relocation policy, and any military need or cause; and

WHEREAS, A portrayal which omits the attack on Pearl Harbor and the war as a major factor in our nation's relocation policy unfairly denigrates the character of a generation of Americans, including all who fought in that war or who merely were alive at the time; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the state and school districts are urged to adopt a broad range of instructional materials that discuss and reference these events and facts, including *American and Japanese Relocation in World War II* by historian Lillian Baker, published by Webb Research Group, so as to offer California students an honest, objective, and balanced education concerning this period in our history; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education, and that the Superintendent be requested to provide notification of this resolution to all school districts and county offices of education, and to those textbook publishers who have or may provide instructional materials, including the Webb Research Group of Medford, Oregon. □

NOTE: The resolution (ACR 37) said that no text book or instructional material can show the evacuation as anything but a "violation of human rights." Readers should recognize that the California Assembly did not say *violation of civil rights* because no violation of civil rights occurred. California politicians are therefore telling the educators what to teach.

APPENDIX H

Documenting the Record of the 442nd Combat Team

Note: A special resource list appears here for the purpose of identifying sources for information presented in this Appendix. Each source is numbered ①, ②, ③, or ④. The number appears with the material.

- Sources: ① *The Story of the 442nd Combat Team: Composed of the 442nd Infantry Battalion - 232nd Combat Engineer Company* compiled by members of the 442nd Combat Team 1945. (Reprinted 1979, Company K, San Francisco). The original 1945, 44-page booklet was published by the U.S. Army Information-Education Section, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations United States Army (MTOUSA) as a free handout to the troops with a notification: "The material in this book has been passed by the Field Censor and may be mailed home."
- ② *They Work for Victory* (April 1945) publication of the Japanese American Citizens League, Salt Lake City, Utah Chapter. This book was dedicated "In Memoriam" to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, the war-time President.
- ③ *Americans: The Story of the 442nd Combat Team* by Orville C. Shirey (Dec. 1946) Washington Infantry Journal Press
- ④ *Dachau: The Hour of the Avenger* by Col. Howard A. Buechner, Medical Corps, A.U.S. (Ret.) Thunderbird Press, Metairie, La.

The dedication of *The Story of the 442nd Combat Team* is an irony when considering that almost 50 years after WWII, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been labelled a "racist" by today's Japanese-American activists. A presidential and congressional commission (CWRIC) in its Report *Personal Justice Denied* has branded Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief during WWII, a political opportunist more interested in an election than in the ultimate defeat of Japan's Fascist government.

① "Dedication"

To the men and women of every race, color, and creed who have given their lives that the peoples of the earth might live, one with the other, in peace and freedom, this volume is dedicated.

Americanism is a matter of mind and heart; Americanism is not and never was a matter of race and ancestry.

— Franklin D. Roosevelt

442nd Combat Team Chronology

The chart appearing at end of this Appendix is reproduced to clearly document the areas of combat activity experienced by the 100th/442nd Combat Team. At the time of the April 29, 1945 liberation of Dachau, the 100th/442 forces were in the Po Valley of Italy (April 5 - May 8, 1945) thus current claims that this unit "liberated Dachau" do not withstand scrutiny.

Commanding Officers

The 100th Infantry Regiment from Hawaii, Lt. Col. Farrant L. Turner. Col. Charles W. Pence, commander of 442d Rgt., 522 FA Bn. 232d Combat Engr. Co. was replaced during Italian campaign by Col. Virgil R. Miller.

False Representation

Contrary to reports of the Redress & Reparations proponents, the 442nd RCT was *not* an "all Japanese-American" combat force. The total count by name and rank show ③ there were officers and men numbering 8,407. Caucasian and Americans of Japanese Ancestry fought *together* in the 442nd RCT which was combined 100th and 442nd that had been reorganized as such on August 10, 1944. See source ①. The 100th Bn. activated June 12, 1942, left for overseas duty on August 11, 1943. The 442nd CT didn't dock at Naples Harbor in Italy until May 28, 1944 and in only three months *absorbed* the 100th which had already been battle-scarred.

See ①. "Many stories circulated by over enthusiastic correspondents have given rise to a popular fiction that these were supermen." Perhaps "over enthusiastic correspondents" are responsible for the absurd self-aggrandizement of the 442nd RCT whose spokesmen now claim that the 442nd not only rescued the "Lost Battalion" singlehandedly, but also "liberated Dachau concentration camp" and even "ended the holocaust." On March 16, 1945, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion was separated from the Combat Team and was (see ①) "sent north to help support the Seventh Army's jump across the Rhine." Meanwhile, the 442nd Combat Team returned to Italy under Col. Virgil R. Miller, with Lt. Colonel Jack E. Conley taking command (see ①) of the 100th Bn.

Lt. Col. James M. Hanley was named regimental executive officer and the entire unit — minus only the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion — returned to *Italy* ② and never set foot inside the borders of Nazi Germany.

According to the *updated* version published by the JAACL under the title "Go For Broke!" the only reference to Japanese-Americans participating in the liberation of Dachau came from a memoir in Tech/4 (T/4) Ichiro Imamura's diary which states that the 522nd arrived at Dachau after the German guards had fled. Imamura was in the Medical Detachment of the 522nd which consisted of 12 caucasian officers, 3 Japanese-American officers, and 13 Japanese-American enlisted men.

Documentation establishes that the 442nd RCT had absolutely nothing to do with Dachau. Facts: Lt. Harold Moyer, Pfc. John S. Edwards and other valiant soldiers of *I Company, 3rd Bn, 157th Infantry* were the first Americans to enter Dachau. Lt. Moyer was the first American commissioned officer (see ①) to enter this concentration camp and Pfc. Edwards was the leader of the first squad of his platoon. When the 157th Inf. reached Dachau there were German gunners "holding the fort," and SS Troopers did not give up without a fight.

It is a matter of record that I Company of the reorganized 3rd Bn, with full-blooded Cherokee Indian 1st Lt. Jack Bushyhead (known as "The Avenger"), Executive Officer, I Co. 3rd Bn, 157th Inf. Regt, was *the unit that liberated Dachau* (see ②). The 522nd FA Bn, again, was a combined fighting force of both Americans of Japanese ancestry and caucasians.

All officers in the Battalion Headquarters were caucasian.

Of 11 officers in the Headquarters Battery, 8 were caucasian.

The Medical Detachment consisted of Capt. Arthur L. Coriale, Capt. Sheldon L. Hunt, Captain Jiro Kumura.

Of the 6 officers in the Service Battery 5 were caucasian and one was Japanese-American.

Of the 27 officers leading Batteries A, B, C, *only 4 were Japanese-Americans.*

The point of all this is to show by documentation from official records how the Japanese American Citizens League's dissident group has completely ignored their "**comrades-in-arms**"— Americans of *caucasian* ancestry who were part of the fighting men of the 522nd which were assigned to *support* the huge Seventh Army that would be taking on German fighting forces within Germany's homeland.

The lead scout (see ③) of I Company, 3rd Bn, 157th Inf. Regt (rifle), 45th Thunderbird Division was Pfc. John Degro. He was the first American soldier to enter the concentration camp at Dachau and the first liberator to come into view of the prisoners.

After the lock had been shot off the gate at Dachau and the capture of more than 50 SS Nazi guards had taken place, there was much else to do by the 157th Infantry Regiment. They had to quell the rage of the poor inmates against their Nazi tormentors.

The survivors (see ④) of the liberated Dachau concentration camp were finally convinced to remain within the gates and perimeter of the camp rather than to roam the countryside. Food was brought in along with medical needs, clothing, etc. — all *before* the arrival of supporting forces of the 7th Army such as the 522nd Field Artillery. Although it may be true that *eventually* the 522nd arrived at Dachau, the historical facts prove that the liberation of this concentration camp *should not and cannot be in truth* claimed by Japanese-Americans.

Yet the story of Japanese-American "liberators" has been so colored that in August 1991, Hawaii Gov. John Waihee (commenting in an article about "racism"), stated that what should be remembered about World War II was the liberation of the Jews by Japanese-Americans who were

From the Diary of T/4 Imamura:

"I watched as one of the scouts used his carbine to shoot off the chain that held the gate shut . . . there were no German guards. They had taken off before we arrived."

responsible for "liberating Dachau" and "ending the holocaust." (Waihee avoided the familiar cry, "Remember Pearl Harbor!")

In "Go For Broke," the Japanese American Citizens League relies on the diary of a G.I., Japanese-American medic with the 522nd Field Artillery, stating that this medic saw a "Japanese American shoot off the chain" at Dachau. If this incident happened, it can only be assumed that it was "staged" by "overenthusiastic correspondents."

There is no denying the fact that the Washington-based leader of the JAACL, Mike Masaoka and the War Relocation Authority were working together with the government to build up a "public relations" image so that returning members of the 442nd and the evacuees who had remained in relocation centers would be more welcome back into their old communities. ②

When the government wanted to close down the relocation centers in December 1944 — *long before war's end* — the leaders in the Japanese communities joined by spokesmen from the various relocation centers, arrived in Washington, D.C. to "beg the government" not to close the relocation centers. ②

Their reasons were:

1. The evacuees' lands were *leased for the duration of the war*.
2. Blacks and other minorities had moved into the "Little Tokyo" communities especially in downtown Los Angeles and it would take a real Public Relations program to get them to vacate living quarters due to war-time scarcity of quarters
3. Some Japanese nationals were still not sure Japan wouldn't win the war
4. Mothers with small children whose husbands had been interned in Department of Justice Internment Camps had no means of family support
5. Funds of Japanese nationals were still frozen in Yokohama Specie Bank
6. Some evacuees who called themselves "colonists" frankly never had it so good being given three meals a day, a bed, medical attention, and no requirement to "work" for any of this and actually wept when the relocation centers were closed. This meant these men were going from non-labor back to stoop-labor, particularly by the large number of Japanese "bachelors."

It appears that all of the reports by "overenthusiastic correspondents"

have back-fired and the exaggerations and hyperbole have been accepted as gospel truth.

This chart will substantiate the statements in this appendix. Source see ①.

DUTY LOCATION UNIT(S) TIME PERIOD	CASUALTIES											
	KIA		DOW		MIA		WIA		WIA Not in Hosp		IIA	
	O	Em	O	Em	O	Em	O	Em	O	Em	O	Em
Naples—Foglia 100th Bn only Sep 43—Jan 44	7	111	-	21	-	3	20	390	-	-	5	27
Rome—Arno 100th/442CT Jan 25—Sep 8 44	16	192	-	31	2	15	64	771	18	119	6	38
Southern France AT Co, 442CT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	12
Rhineland-Vosges 442 CT Oct 10—Nov 20 44	7	135	1	17	4	38	47	824	22	299	2	26
Rhineland- Maritime Alps 442CT Nov 21 44—Mar 45	1	7	-	3	1	1	4	49	4	39	2	4
Po Valley 442CT less 522FA Apr 5—May 8 45	4	89	-	8	-	3	20	442	10	392	-	58
TOTALS	35	534	1	80	7	60	155	2478	54	849	14	163
KIA-Killed in action DOW-Missing in action MIA-Missing in action WIA-Wounded in action IIA-Injured in action												

—Chart adapted from
The Story of the 442nd Combat Team
I-E Section MTOUSA 1979 Ed.

Decorations

The following decorations (as recorded in Source ①) have been presented to Japanese-American troops for action in the European and Mediterranean Theatre of Operations as of 7 August 1945.

Distinguished Unit Citation	3
Distinguished Service Cross	42
Distinguished Service Medal	1
Legion of Merit	13
Silver Star	249
Oak Leaf Cluster to Silver Star	5
Soldiers Medal	11
Bronze Star	579
Oak Leaf Cluster to Bronze Star	24
Army Commendation	13
Division Commendation	62
Total	1,002

Award List of 442d Regimental Combat Team May 1, 1946 (See ②)

[442d RCT Awards include those awarded to the 100th Infantry Battalion]

Medal of Honor	1
Distinguished Service Cross	47
Distinguished Service Medal	1
Oak Leaf Cluster to Silver Star	12
Silver Star	342
Legion of Merit	17
Soldier's Medal	15
Oak Leaf Cluster to Bronze Star Medal	38
Bronze Star Medal	810
Air Medal	1
Oak Leaf Cluster to Purple Heart Medal	468*
Purple Heart Medal	2,022*
Army Commendation	36
Division Commendation	87
Croix De Guerre (French)	12
Palm to Croix De Guerre (French)	2
Croce Al Merito Di Guerra (Italian)	2
Medaglia Di Bronzo Al Valor Militare (Italian)	2
Total Number of Individual Awards	3,915

Unit Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation	7
Meritorious Service Unit Plaque	2
Army Commendation	1
Total Number of Unit Awards	10

*Numbers 468 and 2,022 indicate actual number of awards for which official records were available at Headquarters 442nd CT.



GLOSSARY

ASSEMBLY CENTER

Temporary places for evacuees while awaiting decision by Wartime Civil Control Commission whether evacuees could be released to locations away from the "red zone" (designated military areas), as students for colleges, work locations, or resettlement into the temporary wartime housing of the War Relocation Centers.

COI

Coordinator of Information; FBI, Washington, D.C.

COMINT

Jargon for "communications intelligence" which is the analysis and exploitation of an opponent's radio communications. This involves intercepting an opponent's messages from the airwaves or any other way to get them, then breaking the codes and ciphers through cryptanalysis in order to read the underlying plain text.

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS (See: CWRIC)

CRYSTAL CITY (See also: Internment Camp)

Crystal City Internment Camp (Texas) was the family camp for German, Italian, Japanese and other enemy aliens who had valid security charges against them. To be "interned" meant deportation at the convenience of the U.S. government. In the U.S., those interned at Crystal City were permitted to have their families with them, which in some cases included an American citizen wife and/or American citizen children. Entire families voluntarily joined the breadwinner, who had been interned by the Department of Justice.

CWRIC

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, initiated in 1980 to investigate the effect of E.O. 9066, February 19, 1942, on American citizens of Japanese origin and Japanese aliens of enemy nationality.

Commissioners Appointed by President Jimmy Carter were:

Joan Z. Bernstein, *Chair*

Edward W. Brooke

Ishmael V. Gromoff

Robert F. Drinan

William M. Marutani

Arthur S. Flemming

Hugh B. Mitchell

Arthur J. Goldberg

Daniel E. Lungren, *Vice-Chair*

Angus Macbeth, *Special Counsel*

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

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

American citizens cannot be interned. There were so many (thousands) who wished expatriation that a law was passed to allow these people to renounce their citizenship so they could be “interned” then deported.

Public Law No. 405, July 1, 1944, 78th Cong. Amendment to the National Act of 1940.

Dishonoring America

THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE



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

AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY
LILLIAN BAKER

The Cover Photograph

HOKOKU SEINEN DAN members, a pro-Fascist Japan group, goosestepping and marching in Japanese manner, with haircuts and head-bands as worn by soldiers in Japan's armies.

This was one of several subversive "patriotic clubs" (pro-Japan), operating on West Coast and in Tule Lake Segregation Center. Many members were transferred from other Relocation Centers because they were "troublemakers," anti-American, or had asked for expatriation or repatriation to Japan.

Credit National Archives No. 210-CLP-6

The dozens of 8 x 10 glossy photographs relating to the evacuation and relocation, of which only a few are included in this book, are in

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deeded to Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, California. These 86 photographs were made available through the courtesy of a special stipend for this purpose. The pictures will be available for future historians.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The supporters of AfHA are so many as are those whose assistance made this volume possible. Format and space precludes individual accolades and acknowledgements. But you know in what affection and esteem each of you is held by

Lillian Baker
Gardena, California
April 1988

DISHONORING AMERICA: THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE

By LILLIAN BAKER (compiler & editor)

AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY

ANYONE WHO TAKES TIME to look into the historical records (National Archives, etc.) will quickly discover that the present attempts by a vocal group of Japanese-Americans to rewrite American history by dishonoring our World War II government serves only two purposes: 1) to raid the U.S. Treasury of billions in "reparations;" 2) to force the U.S. government to make formal "apology" for its WWII activities.

While this group of J-As has promoted the terms "concentration camp," "internment camp," etc., be it known that no Japanese-American ever served a day in any "concentration camp" in U.S.A. because there were none! No Japanese-American was ever confined in any "internment camp" in the U.S.A. because the internment camps were only for the hard-core enemy-alien Italians, Japanese and Germans operated by the Justice Department, an operation unrelated to the War Relocation Authority program.

The issue has been clearly established by the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark case (*Korematsu vs. U.S.* Oct. 1944 term) in which the Court makes notice of the 5,000 disloyal Japanese-Americans. Today's J-As don't like to admit this and thereby have a collective guilt. These J-As are rewriting history to convince others on a national level that J-As were mistreated and lost "civil rights" in an unconstitutional WWII action. In fact, the *opposite* is true!

Baker sets forth results of nearly two decades of in-depth research into the real historical truth which boils down to a simple line: Japanese-Americans have no money coming and no apology is due.

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Dishonoring America

THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE

LILLIAN BAKER
Compiler and Editor

AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY

REWRITING RECENT U.S. HISTORY

by

Lillian Baker

Its stated purpose is to educate millions of Americans about Japanese-American WWII exploits and heroism that "saved millions of lives and shortened the war by two years." Based on this false premise, University of California—Berkeley professor Loni Ding produced and directed a 100-minute "documentary" on the Nisei that is, Japanese-American experience. Ding titled it *The Color of Honor*.

The film premiered October 1987 as part of the Smithsonian Institution's exhibition, A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the Constitution. It had its Los Angeles opening, March 6th, 1988 at the Japan American Theatre in "Little Tokyo." ("Little Tokyo" is a section of Los Angeles where orientals have lived for many decades.) The film's opening was a fund-raiser at \$50 per ticket with the intention of promoting wide distribution through Public Broadcasting Systems nationwide.

The Color of Honor hardly merits the extreme claims extolled in this film. It repeats and further exaggerates the historical inaccuracies of past travelling exhibits, one shown with the poetic title, *Yankee Samurai*.

While it is true that Americans of Japanese ancestry in military intelligence performed valuable services translating captured documents and diaries, interrogating prisoners, and translating *low level plain text voice communications*, it is *absolutely untrue* that any military men consisting of Americans of Japanese ancestry were involved in some of the activities cited in the film as "major intelligence accomplishments."

Rightly or wrongly, for security reasons, Japanese-Americans were excluded from certain operations throughout the war. Of the several instances claimed, none is more blatantly false than the statement attributed to Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby. As General MacArthur's chief of intelligence, Willoughby is quoted as saying "the Nisei saved over a million lives and shortened the war by over two years." Nor is there validity to the claim that General MacArthur specifically cited the Nisei as a "superb, secret human weapon;" and because of these same Nisei in the Pacific, MacArthur is quoted as saying, "Never in military history did an army know so much about the enemy prior to actual engagement."

In point of fact, *these statements are stolen from praise meant for the people responsible for breaking Japan's codes and ciphers*. Code-breaking was one of America's most significant accomplishments of the war. None of these code-breakers were Japanese-American.

The success achieved in reading the Japanese diplomatic codes merits the highest commendation and all witnesses familiar with MAGIC material throughout the war have testified that it contributed enormously to the defeat of the enemy, greatly shortened the war, and saved many thousands of lives.

This quoted evaluation appears on page 232 of Report of Joint Congressional Committee investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Americans of Japanese descent who were WWII Military Intelligence Specialists *never* worked on or had access to MAGIC traffic (messages).

Numerous wartime leaders made such statements about MAGIC. The so-called Willoughby quote cannot be authenticated. None of his written materials contain such a statement. If however, he did say it, it is similar to other statements made about the U.S. code-breaking operations *except for the part about the Nisei*. It is possible that Willoughby may have *thought* that the Nisei in military intelligence were a part of the code-breaking operations—*which they were not*.

General MacArthur's quote is well known and is clearly directed toward code-breaking operations. As Gen. George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, wrote in his 1944 letter to Thomas E. Dewey:

...all [our] operations in the Pacific are closely related in conception and timing to the information we secretly obtain through these intercepted codes. They contribute greatly to the victory and tremendously to the saving in American lives.... Because of the broken codes, operations in the Pacific are largely guided by the information we obtain of Japanese deployments. We know their strength in various garrisons, the rations and other stores continuing available to them and what is of vast importance, we check their fleet movements and the movement of their convoys.

Because of the rewriting of history by proponents for reparations and apology I feel it is urgent, even at the risk of redundancy, to

restate that the intelligence mentioned in General Marshall's letter makes reference to what General MacArthur said about others but has now been *wrongly attributed to the Nisei*. *Nisei were never involved in what has been rightly termed America's greatest intelligence coup—the breaking and exploitation of Japan's high grade codes and ciphers cover-named MAGIC and ULTRA.*

Americans of Japanese ancestry who served as Military Intelligence Specialists in the Pacific should not want to be any part of the sweeping generalizations or major claim of intelligence accomplishments *which are not their due*. They should not remain "quiet Americans" or consciously claim the accomplishments of others as their own.

Unfortunately, the role of the Nisei and Kibei in WWII has become a political issue with legislation pending passage in the U.S. Congress, and damage suits brought before the Federal Courts. Because of political opportunism, an "official version"—a rewriting of history—has been filmed for propaganda purposes. The documentary does not present historical facts but has been put together as a docu-drama with the racist theme carried out in its title, *The Color of Honor*.

Americans of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces during WWII have much to be proud of. They need not resort or applaud the rewriting, revising or falsification of history. Their records of bravery should not be sullied by falsehoods.

The film rewrites history by making "folk heroes" out of those who refused to serve the United States in its battle against Nazi Germany and Fascist Japan. The Nisei in the relocation centers who "resisted the draft" *did not do so* "in protest over the U.S.

Committee won't form the opinion of America concerning all Japanese-Americans. [*United States v. Okamoto et. al*, case No. 4930, U.S. District Court, Cheyenne, Wyoming.]

The Smithsonian Institution's exhibit shows the 63 members of "The Fair Play Committee," as being vindicated by the present day courts, as does *The Color of Honor* documentary film. Obviously the exhibit and the film are rewriting and falsifying historical facts.

The shameful facts are if current legislation passes, evacuees who refused to join members of the loyal all-Japanese-American 442nd Combat Team, and sat the war out in safety, will also receive \$20,000 each and a government apology. The legislation also calls for presidential pardons for those criminally convicted of murder, espionage, treason, etc., including members of "The Fair Play Committee"! (Indeed, in a disgraceful imbalance of moral posturing, those serving in the Congress now who are *against* a pardon for Col. Oliver North are pleading for *presidential clemency* for a Japanese-American *convicted of treason*. At this writing North has not even been charged!)

Tomoya Kawakita, the man convicted of treason in a San Diego court (1947), was sentenced to death for brutality against American POWs in Japan during WWII. Kawakita was identified by no less than 37 ex-POWs. His parents, alien Japanese, and family resided in a relocation center for the duration of the war. Mrs. Kawakita pleaded for her son's life. In an act of clemency, ("let bygones be bygones"), President Eisenhower commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. One of President Kennedy's last acts before his untimely death, was the exile of Kawakita to Japan with the understanding that this brutal fascist never return to

United States. Now, *forty-five years after the event*, the aging Kawakita would like to return to the United States to visit his family. If legislation passes (H.R.442 and S.1009), not only will Kawakita probably realize his wish, but his sisters would each receive \$20,000—possibly amounting to as much as \$60,000, and a government apology.

More appropriately, the Kawakita family owes America thanks for their safe-keeping during the war and an apology for the treasonous acts of brother, Tom.

All of this surely makes a mockery of the honorable service of the justly proud members of the 100th Infantry Battalion 442nd fighting team of loyal Americans.

Regarding the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Historical revisionism cites them as "the most highly decorated [unit] in U.S. history." False! The 442nd was the most highly decorated "*for a unit its size and length of service.*" The volunteers who came out of the relocation centers, represent only 6 out of every 100 Nisei of military age who could have served. The larger percentage refused to take unqualified allegiance to the United States and renounce allegiance to the Emperor of Japan. Like Kawakita, most held *dual citizenship*.

Congressman Norman Y. Mineta, outspoken proponent of monetary reparations and a government apology, was *only ten years old* when he and his family were evacuated and went from the assembly center to Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mr. Mineta has made many false statements about his "war-time experiences."

The record shows that from Heart Mountain Relocation Center, only 1,881 registered for the draft. Of those 451 answered "no" to the loyalty question. Only 47 volunteered to fight

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

TO Hon.Senator Daniel K. Inouye

SH-722

Washington, D.C. 20510

FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

Public Law 100 - 383

August 10, 1988



Public Law 100-383
100th Congress

An Act

To implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Aug. 10, 1988
[H.R. 442]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Human rights.

SECTION 1. PURPOSES.

50 USC app.
1989.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(2) apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, relocation, and internment of such citizens and permanent resident aliens;

(3) provide for a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment of such individuals so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;

Public
information.

(4) make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned;

(5) make restitution to Aleut residents of the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island, in settlement of United States obligations in equity and at law, for—

(A) injustices suffered and unreasonable hardships endured while those Aleut residents were under United States control during World War II;

(B) personal property taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II;

Real property.

(C) community property, including community church property, taken or destroyed by United States forces during World War II; and

(D) traditional village lands on Attu Island not rehabilitated after World War II for Aleut occupation or other productive use;

(6) discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future; and

(7) make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

50 USC app.
1989a.

(a) **WITH REGARD TO INDIVIDUALS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.**—The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any acts of espionage or sabotage documented by the Commission, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a

failure of political leadership. The excluded individuals of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous damages, both material and intangible, and there were incalculable losses in education and job training, all of which resulted in significant human suffering for which appropriate compensation has not been made. For these fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese ancestry, the Congress apologizes on behalf of the Nation.

(b) **WITH RESPECT TO THE ALEUTS.**—The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, the Aleut civilian residents of the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island were relocated during World War II to temporary camps in isolated regions of southeast Alaska where they remained, under United States control and in the care of the United States, until long after any potential danger to their home villages had passed. The United States failed to provide reasonable care for the Aleuts, and this resulted in widespread illness, disease, and death among the residents of the camps; and the United States further failed to protect Aleut personal and community property while such property was in its possession or under its control. The United States has not compensated the Aleuts adequately for the conversion or destruction of personal property, and the conversion or destruction of community property caused by the United States military occupation of Aleut villages during World War II. There is no remedy for injustices suffered by the Aleuts during World War II except an Act of Congress providing appropriate compensation for those losses which are attributable to the conduct of United States forces and other officials and employees of the United States.

Civil Liberties
Act of 1988.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND RESIDENT JAPANESE ALIENS

50 USC app.
1989b.

SEC 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Civil Liberties Act of 1988”.

50 USC app.
1989b-1.

SEC. 102. REMEDIES WITH RESPECT TO CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

(a) **REVIEW OF CONVICTIONS.**—The Attorney General is requested to review any case in which an individual living on the date of the enactment of this Act was, while a United States citizen or permanent resident alien of Japanese ancestry, convicted of a violation of—

- (1) Executive Order Numbered 9066, dated February 19, 1942;
- (2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones”, approved March 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 173); or
- (3) any other Executive order, Presidential proclamation, law of the United States, directive of the Armed Forces of the United States, or other action taken by or on behalf of the United States or its agents, representatives, officers, or employees, respecting the evacuation, relocation, or internment of individuals solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry;

on account of the refusal by such individual, during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period, to accept treatment which discriminated against the individual on the basis of the individual's Japanese ancestry.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARDONS.**—Based upon any review under subsection (a), the Attorney General is requested to recommend to the President for pardon consideration those convictions which the Attorney General considers appropriate.

(c) **ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.**—In consideration of the statement of the Congress set forth in section 2(a), the President is requested to offer pardons to any individuals recommended by the Attorney General under subsection (b).

SEC. 103. CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION FINDINGS BY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

50 USC app.
1989b-2.

(a) **REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—Each department and agency of the United States Government shall review with liberality, giving full consideration to the findings of the Commission and the statement of the Congress set forth in section 2(a), any application by an eligible individual for the restitution of any position, status, or entitlement lost in whole or in part because of any discriminatory act of the United States Government against such individual which was based upon the individual's Japanese ancestry and which occurred during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period.

(b) **NO NEW AUTHORITY CREATED.**—Subsection (a) does not create any authority to grant restitution described in that subsection, or establish any eligibility to apply for such restitution.

SEC. 104. TRUST FUND.

50 USC app.
1989b-3.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund, which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) **INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS IN THE FUND.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be invested in accordance with section 9702 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) **USES OF THE FUND.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be available only for disbursement by the Attorney General under section 105 and by the Board under section 106.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The Fund shall terminate not later than the earlier of the date on which an amount has been expended from the Fund which is equal to the amount authorized to be appropriated to the Fund by subsection (e), and any income earned on such amount, or 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act. If all of the amounts in the Fund have not been expended by the end of that 10-year period, investments of amounts in the Fund shall be liquidated and receipts thereof deposited in the Fund and all funds remaining in the Fund shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts account in the Treasury.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$1,250,000,000, of which not more than \$500,000,000 may be appropriated for any fiscal year. Any amounts appropriated pursuant to this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 105. RESTITUTION.

50 USC app.
1989b-4.

(a) **LOCATION AND PAYMENT OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (6), the Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of funds appropriated to the Fund for such purpose, pay out of the Fund to each eligible individual the sum of \$20,000, unless such individual refuses, in the manner described in paragraph (4), to accept the payment.

(2) **LOCATION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—The Attorney General shall identify and locate, without requiring any application for payment and using records already in the possession of the United States Government, each eligible individual. The Attorney General should use funds and resources available to the Attorney General, including those described in subsection (c), to attempt to complete such identification and location within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Any eligible individual may notify the Attorney General that such individual is an eligible individual, and may provide documentation therefor. The Attorney General shall designate an officer or employee to whom such notification and documentation may be sent, shall maintain a list of all individuals who submit such notification and documentation, and shall, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, encourage, through a public awareness campaign, each eligible individual to submit his or her current address to such officer or employee. To the extent that resources referred to in the second sentence of this paragraph are not sufficient to complete the identification and location of all eligible individuals, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. In any case, the identification and location of all eligible individuals shall be completed within 12 months after the appropriation of funds under the preceding sentence. Failure to be identified and located by the end of the 12-month period specified in the preceding sentence shall not preclude an eligible individual from receiving payment under this section.

(3) **NOTICE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall, when funds are appropriated to the Fund for payments to an eligible individual under this section, notify that eligible individual in writing of his or her eligibility for payment under this section. Such notice shall inform the eligible individual that—

(A) acceptance of payment under this section shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising out of acts described in section 108(2)(B), and

(B) each eligible individual who does not refuse, in the manner described in paragraph (4), to accept payment under this section within 18 months after receiving such written notice shall be deemed to have accepted payment for purposes of paragraph (5).

(4) **EFFECT OF REFUSAL TO ACCEPT PAYMENT.**—If an eligible individual refuses, in a written document filed with the Attorney General, to accept any payment under this section, the amount of such payment shall remain in the Fund and no payment may be made under this section to such individual at any time after such refusal.

(5) **PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**—The acceptance of payment by an eligible individual under this section shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising out of acts described in section 108(2)(B). This paragraph shall apply to any eligible

Records.
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information.

Appropriation
authorization.

Claims.

individual who does not refuse, in the manner described in paragraph (4), to accept payment under this section within 18 months after receiving the notification from the Attorney General referred to in paragraph (3).

(6) **EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**—No payment may be made under this section to any individual who, after September 1, 1987, accepts payment pursuant to an award of a final judgment or a settlement on a claim against the United States for acts described in section 108(2)(B), or to any surviving spouse, child, or parent of such individual to whom paragraph (6) applies.

Claims.

(7) **PAYMENTS IN THE CASE OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—(A) In the case of an eligible individual who is deceased at the time of payment under this section, such payment shall be made only as follows:

(i) If the eligible individual is survived by a spouse who is living at the time of payment, such payment shall be made to such surviving spouse.

(ii) If there is no surviving spouse described in clause (i), such payment shall be made in equal shares to all children of the eligible individual who are living at the time of payment.

(iii) If there is no surviving spouse described in clause (i) and if there are no children described in clause (ii), such payment shall be made in equal shares to the parents of the eligible individual who are living at the time of payment.

If there is no surviving spouse, children, or parents described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), the amount of such payment shall remain in the Fund, and may be used only for the purposes set forth in section 106(b).

(B) After the death of an eligible individual, this subsection and subsections (c) and (f) shall apply to the individual or individuals specified in subparagraph (A) to whom payment under this section will be made, to the same extent as such subsections apply to the eligible individual.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) the "spouse" of an eligible individual means a wife or husband of an eligible individual who was married to that eligible individual for at least 1 year immediately before the death of the eligible individual;

(ii) a "child" of an eligible individual includes a recognized natural child, a stepchild who lived with the eligible individual in a regular parent-child relationship, and an adopted child; and

(iii) a "parent" of an eligible individual includes fathers and mothers through adoption.

(b) **ORDER OF PAYMENTS.**—The Attorney General shall endeavor to make payments under this section to eligible individuals in the order of date of birth (with the oldest individual on the date of the enactment of this Act (or, if applicable, that individual's survivors under paragraph (6)) receiving full payment first), until all eligible individuals have received payment in full.

(c) **RESOURCES FOR LOCATING ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.**—In attempting to locate any eligible individual, the Attorney General may use any facility or resource of any public or nonprofit organization or any other record, document, or information that may be made available to the Attorney General.

Records.

(d) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS NOT PAID FROM THE FUND.**—No costs incurred by the Attorney General in carrying out this section shall be paid from the Fund or set off against, or otherwise deducted from, any payment under this section to any eligible individual.

(e) **TERMINATION OF DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The duties of the Attorney General under this section shall cease when the Fund terminates.

(f) **CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.**—Amounts paid to an eligible individual under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the internal revenue laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) shall not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

SEC. 106. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board of Directors, which shall be responsible for making disbursements from the Fund in the manner provided in this section.

(b) **USES OF FUND.**—The Board may make disbursements from the Fund only—

(1) to sponsor research and public educational activities, and to publish and distribute the hearings, findings, and recommendations of the Commission, so that the events surrounding the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry will be remembered, and so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood; and

(2) for reasonable administrative expenses of the Board, including expenses incurred under subsections (c)(3), (d), and (e).

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from individuals who are not officers or employees of the United States Government.

(2) **TERMS.**—(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), members shall be appointed for terms of 3 years.

(B) Of the members first appointed—

(i) 5 shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, and

(ii) 4 shall be appointed for terms of 2 years,

as designated by the President at the time of appointment.

(C) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which such member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member may serve after the expiration of such member's term until such member's successor has taken office. No individual may be appointed as a member for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(3) **COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Board shall serve without pay, except that members of the Board shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out the functions of the Board, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently

50 USC app.
1989b-5.

Research and
development.
Education.
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information.

in the United States Government are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) **QUORUM.**—5 members of the Board shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(5) **CHAIR.**—The Chair of the Board shall be elected by the members of the Board.

(d) **DIRECTOR AND STAFF.**—

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The Board shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Board.

(2) **ADDITIONAL STAFF.**—The Board may appoint and fix the pay of such additional staff as it may require.

(3) **APPLICABILITY OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.**—The Director and the additional staff of the Board may be appointed without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, and without regard to the provisions of such title governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Board may not exceed a rate equivalent to the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332(a) of such title.

(e) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Board on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Board may request.

(f) **GIFTS AND DONATIONS.**—The Board may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property for purposes authorized under subsection (b).

(g) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Not later than 12 months after the first meeting of the Board and every 12 months thereafter, the Board shall transmit to the President and to each House of the Congress a report describing the activities of the Board.

(h) **TERMINATION.**—90 days after the termination of the Fund, the Board shall terminate and all obligations of the Board under this section shall cease.

SEC. 107. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE INTERNMENT.

(a) **PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES.**—All documents, personal testimony, and other records created or received by the Commission during its inquiry shall be kept and maintained by the Archivist of the United States who shall preserve such documents, testimony, and records in the National Archives of the United States. The Archivist shall make such documents, testimony, and records available to the public for research purposes.

(b) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—(1) The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to permit the Archivist of the United States to make available for use records of the House not classified for national security purposes, which have been in existence for not less than thirty years, relating to the evacuation, relocation, and internment of individuals during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period.

(2) This subsection is enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives, but is applicable only with respect to the availability of records to which it applies, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that the time limitation established by this section with respect to such records is specifically

50 USC app.
1989b-6

Public
information

inconsistent with such rules, and is enacted with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House to change its rules at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House.

50 USC app.
1989b-7.

SEC. 108. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title—

(1) the term “evacuation, relocation, and internment period” means that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946;

(2) the term “eligible individual” means any individual of Japanese ancestry who is living on the date of the enactment of this Act and who, during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period—

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

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

(I) Executive Order Numbered 9066, dated February 19, 1942;

(II) the Act entitled “An Act to provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones”, approved March 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 173); or

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

(ii) was enrolled on the records of the United States Government during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946, as being in a prohibited military zone;

except that the term “eligible individual” does not include any individual who, during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 2, 1945, relocated to a country while the United States was at war with that country;

(3) the term “permanent resident alien” means an alien lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence;

(4) the term “Fund” means the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund established in section 104;

(5) the term “Board” means the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board of Directors established in section 106; and

(6) the term “Commission” means the Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians, established by the Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act (Public Law 96-317; 50 U.S.C. App. 1981 note).

56 USC app.
1989b-8.
Contracts.

SEC. 109. COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT.

No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective in any fiscal year except to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts. In any fiscal year, total benefits conferred by this title shall be

limited to an amount not in excess of the appropriations for such fiscal year. Any provision of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal year 1989 and thereafter.

Effective date.

TITLE II—ALEUTIAN AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS RESTITUTION

Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act. Alaska.

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act".

50 USC app. 1989c.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

50 USC app. 1989c-1.

(1) the term "Administrator" means the person appointed by the Secretary under section 204;

(2) the term "affected Aleut villages" means the surviving Aleut villages of Akutan, Atka, Nikolski, Saint George, Saint Paul, and Unalaska, and the Aleut village of Attu, Alaska;

(3) the term "Association" means the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc., a nonprofit regional corporation established for the benefit of the Aleut people and organized under the laws of the State of Alaska;

(4) the term "Corporation" means the Aleut Corporation, a for-profit regional corporation for the Aleut region organized under the laws of the State of Alaska and established under section 7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203; 43 U.S.C. 1606);

(5) the term "eligible Aleut" means any Aleut living on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) who, as a civilian, was relocated by authority of the United States from his or her home village on the Pribilof Islands or the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island to an internment camp, or other temporary facility or location, during World War II; or

(B) who was born while his or her natural mother was subject to such relocation;

(6) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;

(7) the term "Fund" means the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Fund established in section 203; and

(8) the term "World War II" means the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 2, 1945.

SEC. 203. ALEUTIAN AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS RESTITUTION FUND.

50 USC app. 1989c-2.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Fund, which shall be administered by the Secretary. The Fund shall consist of amounts appropriated to it pursuant to this title.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall report to the Congress, not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, on the financial condition of the Fund, and the results of operations of the Fund, during the preceding fiscal year and on the expected financial condition and operations of the Fund during the current fiscal year.

(c) **INVESTMENT.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be invested in accordance with section 9702 of title 31, United States Code.

Securities.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The Secretary shall terminate the Fund 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, or 1 year following disbursement of all payments from the Fund, as authorized by this title, whichever occurs later. On the date the Fund is terminated, all investments of amounts in the Fund shall be liquidated by the Secretary and receipts thereof deposited in the Fund and all funds remaining in the Fund shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts account in the Treasury.

50 USC app.
1989c-3.
Contracts.**SEC. 204. APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.**

As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall offer to undertake negotiations with the Association, leading to the execution of an agreement with the Association to serve as Administrator under this title. The Secretary may appoint the Association as Administrator if such agreement is reached within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title. If no such agreement is reached within such period, the Secretary shall appoint another person as Administrator under this title, after consultation with leaders of affected Aleut villages and the Corporation.

50 USC app.
1989c-4.**SEC. 265. COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY LOSSES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the availability of funds appropriated to the Fund, the Secretary shall make payments from the Fund, in accordance with this section, as restitution for certain Aleut losses sustained in World War II.

(b) TRUST.—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this purpose, establish a trust for the purposes set forth in this section. Such trust shall be established pursuant to the laws of the State of Alaska, and shall be maintained and operated by not more than seven trustees, as designated by the Secretary. Each affected Aleut village may submit to the Administrator a list of three prospective trustees. The Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator, affected Aleut villages, and the Corporation, shall designate not more than seven trustees from such lists as submitted.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST.**—The trust established under this subsection shall be administered in a manner that is consistent with the laws of the State of Alaska, and as prescribed by the Secretary, after consultation with representatives of eligible Aleuts, the residents of affected Aleut villages, and the Administrator.

(c) ACCOUNTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALEUTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall deposit in the trust such sums as may be appropriated for the purposes set forth in this subsection. The trustees shall maintain and operate 8 independent and separate accounts in the trust for purposes of this subsection, as follows:

(A) One account for the independent benefit of the war-time Aleut residents of Attu and their descendants.

(B) Six accounts for the benefit of the 6 surviving affected Aleut villages, one each for the independent benefit of Akutan, Atka, Nikolski, Saint George, Saint Paul, and Unalaska, respectively.

(C) One account for the independent benefit of those Aleuts who, as determined by the Secretary, upon the advice of the trustees, are deserving but will not benefit directly from the accounts established under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

The trustees shall credit to the account described in subparagraph (C) an amount equal to 5 percent of the principal amount deposited by the Secretary in the trust under this subsection. Of the remaining principal amount, an amount shall be credited to each account described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) which bears the same proportion to such remaining principal amount as the Aleut civilian population, as of June 1, 1942, of the village with respect to which such account is established bears to the total civilian Aleut population on such date of all affected Aleut villages.

(2) USES OF ACCOUNTS.—The trustees may use the principal, accrued interest, and other earnings of the accounts maintained under paragraph (1) for—

(A) the benefit of elderly, disabled, or seriously ill persons on the basis of special need;

(B) the benefit of students in need of scholarship assistance;

(C) the preservation of Aleut cultural heritage and historical records;

(D) the improvement of community centers in affected Aleut villages; and

(E) other purposes to improve the condition of Aleut life, as determined by the trustees.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 to the Fund to carry out this subsection.

(d) COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGED OR DESTROYED CHURCH PROPERTY.—

(1) INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.—The Administrator shall make an inventory and assessment of real and personal church property of affected Aleut villages which was damaged or destroyed during World War II. In making such inventory and assessment, the Administrator shall consult with the trustees of the trust established under subsection (b), residents of affected Aleut villages, affected church members and leaders, and the clergy of the churches involved. Within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit such inventory and assessment, together with an estimate of the present replacement value of lost or destroyed furnishings and artifacts, to the Secretary.

(2) REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY; DEPOSIT IN THE TRUST.—The Secretary shall review the inventory and assessment provided under paragraph (1), and shall deposit in the trust established under subsection (b) an amount reasonably calculated by the Secretary to compensate affected Aleut villages for church property lost, damaged, or destroyed during World War II.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION.—The trustees shall distribute the amount deposited in the trust under paragraph (2) for the benefit of the churches referred to in this subsection.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$1,400,000 to carry out this subsection.

Aged persons.
Handicapped
persons.
Education.

Historic
preservation.

Community
development.

Records.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL EXPENSES.—

(1) **REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES.**—The Secretary shall reimburse the Administrator, not less often than annually, for reasonable and necessary administrative and legal expenses in carrying out the Administrator's responsibilities under this title.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

50 USC app.
1989c-5.

SEC. 206. INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION OF ELIGIBLE ALEUTS.

(a) **PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE ALEUTS.**—In addition to payments made under section 205, the Secretary shall, in accordance with this section, make per capita payments out of the Fund to eligible Aleuts. The Secretary shall pay, subject to the availability of funds appropriated to the Fund for such payments, to each eligible Aleut the sum of \$12,000.

(b) **ASSISTANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The Secretary may request the Attorney General to provide reasonable assistance in locating eligible Aleuts residing outside the affected Aleut villages, and upon such request, the Attorney General shall provide such assistance. In so doing, the Attorney General may use available facilities and resources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations.

(c) **ASSISTANCE OF ADMINISTRATOR.**—The Secretary may request the assistance of the Administrator in identifying and locating eligible Aleuts for purposes of this section.

(d) **CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.**—Amounts paid to an eligible Aleut under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the internal revenue laws of the United States as damages for human suffering, and

(2) shall not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

(e) **PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**—The payment to an eligible Aleut under this section shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising out of the relocation described in section 202(5).

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Public lands.
National
Wildlife Refuge
System.
Conservation.
50 USC app.
1989c-6.

SEC. 207. ATTU ISLAND RESTITUTION PROGRAM.

(a) **PURPOSE OF SECTION.**—In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the public lands on Attu Island, Alaska, within the National Wildlife Refuge System have been designated as wilderness by section 702(1) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2417; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note). In order to make restitution for the loss of traditional Aleut lands and village properties on Attu Island, while preserving the present designation of Attu Island lands as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, compensation to the Aleut people, in lieu of the conveyance of Attu Island, shall be provided in accordance with this section.

(b) **ACREAGE DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in accordance

with this subsection, determine the total acreage of land on Attu Island, Alaska, that, at the beginning of World War II, was subject to traditional use by the Aleut villagers of that island for subsistence and other purposes. In making such acreage determination, the Secretary shall establish a base acreage of not less than 35,000 acres within that part of eastern Attu Island traditionally used by the Aleut people, and shall, from the best available information, including information that may be submitted by representatives of the Aleut people, identify any such additional acreage on Attu Island that was subject to such use. The combination of such base acreage and such additional acreage shall constitute the acreage determination upon which payment to the Corporation under this section is based. The Secretary shall promptly notify the Corporation of the results of the acreage determination made under this subsection.

(c) VALUATION.—

(1) DETERMINATION OF VALUE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall determine the value of the Attu Island acreage determined under subsection (b), except that—

(A) such acreage may not be valued at less than \$350 per acre nor more than \$500 per acre; and

(B) the total valuation of all such acreage may not exceed \$15,000,000.

(2) FACTORS IN MAKING DETERMINATION.—In determining the value of the acreage under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration such factors as the Secretary considers appropriate, including—

(A) fair market value;

(B) environmental and public interest value; and

(C) established precedents for valuation of comparable wilderness lands in the State of Alaska.

(3) NOTIFICATION OF DETERMINATION; APPEAL.—The Secretary shall promptly notify the Corporation of the determination of value made under this subsection, and such determination shall constitute the final determination of value unless the Corporation, within 30 days after the determination is made, appeals the determination to the Secretary. If such appeal is made, the Secretary shall, within 30 days after the appeal is made, review the determination in light of the appeal, and issue a final determination of the value of that acreage determined to be subject to traditional use under subsection (b).

(d) IN LIEU COMPENSATION PAYMENT.—

(1) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, to the Corporation, as compensation for the Aleuts' loss of lands on Attu Island, the full amount of the value of the acreage determined under subsection (c), less the value (as determined under subsection (c)) of any land conveyed under subsection (e).

(2) PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The payment made under paragraph (1) shall be in full satisfaction of any claim against the United States for the loss of traditional Aleut lands and village properties on Attu Island.

(e) VILLAGE SITE CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary may convey to the Corporation all right, title, and interest of the United States to the surface estate of the traditional Aleut village site on Attu Island, Alaska (consisting of approximately 10 acres) and to the surface

estate of a parcel of land consisting of all land outside such village that is within 660 feet of any point on the boundary of such village. The conveyance may be made under the authority contained in section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203; 43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)), except that after the enactment of this Act, no site on Attu Island, Alaska, other than such traditional Aleut village site and such parcel of land, may be conveyed to the Corporation under such section 14(h)(1).

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 to the Secretary to carry out this section.

Contracts.
50 USC app.
1989c-7.

SEC. 208. COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT.

No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective in any fiscal year except to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts. In any fiscal year, the Secretary, with respect to—

- (1) the Fund established under section 203,
- (2) the trust established under section 205(b), and
- (3) the provisions of sections 206 and 207,

Effective date.

shall limit the total benefits conferred to an amount not in excess of the appropriations for such fiscal year. Any provision of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal year 1989 and thereafter.

50 USC app.
1989c-8.

SEC. 209. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this title and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by such invalidation.

TITLE III—TERRITORY OR PROPERTY CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES

SEC. 301. EXCLUSION OF CLAIMS.

Mexico.
Indians.
50 USC app.
1989d.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as recognition of any claim of Mexico or any other country or any Indian tribe (except as expressly provided in this Act with respect to the Aleut tribe of Alaska) to any territory or other property of the United States, nor shall this Act be construed as providing any basis for compensation in connection with any such claim.

Approved August 10, 1988.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 442:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-278 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and No. 100-785 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 133 (1987): Sept. 17, considered and passed House.

Vol. 134 (1988): Apr. 20, considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

Aug. 4, House agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 24 (1988):

Aug. 10, Presidential remarks.

ECONOMIC LOSSES OF ETHNIC
JAPANESE AS A RESULT OF EXCLUSION
AND DETENTION, 1942-1946

Prepared for
The Commission on Wartime Relocation
and Internment of Civilians

By
Frank S. Arnold
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June 1983

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ICF staff for this study gratefully acknowledge the assistance and support of Mr. Angus Macbeth, Special Counsel to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, whose guidance greatly benefitted our work. We are also thankful for the capable assistance of Ms. Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga and the other members of the Commission's staff.

We would like to thank Mr. David Kepley, Ms. Mary Livingstone, Ms. Aloha South, and Mr. Harold Williams of the National Archives for providing access to many of the records on which this study is based. Records of individual claims under the 1948 Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act were obtained through the assistance of Ms. Jean Kornblut and Ms. Madeleine Johnson of the Department of Justice, and Mr. Minoru Yasui of Denver, Colorado. We are grateful for these individuals' time and effort.

This study was also greatly assisted by the advice and aid of the following people: Professor Roger Daniels of the University of Cincinnati; Mr. Rick Peterson of the Internal Revenue Service; Professor James Smith of the University of Michigan; and Professor Sandra Taylor of the University of Utah.

We are especially indebted to Dr. Henry Aaron and Dr. Richard Nanto for acting as informal advisors to the ICF staff team. Needless to say, neither they nor any others mentioned in these acknowledgements are responsible for any errors in this report.

Finally, our greatest debt is to our numerous colleagues at ICF Incorporated without whose able and tireless assistance this study would not have been possible. Our special thanks go to Frank Lerman (who participated in the early stages of the analysis developed in Chapter 3), Carol Andress, Erik Beecroft, Margo Brown, Cecilia Cantrill, Carolyn Casey, Lyn Garrity, Charles Martin, Akira Motomura, William Pepper, Rene Pulupa, Stephen Rhodes and Scott Stroupe.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of the analysis performed by ICF Incorporated between February and May 1983 at the request of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. ICF was asked to analyze for the Commission the extent of economic losses suffered by American citizens of Japanese descent and resident Japanese aliens -- the ethnic Japanese -- as a result of their exclusion and detention during World War II.

SCOPE OF THE ANALYSIS

One of the first tasks necessary to begin this effort (and one that sharply defines the scope of this report) was to narrow the scope of the analysis to particular types of economic losses incurred during a well-defined period of time. The ethnic Japanese doubtless suffered other types of losses and injuries during the war in addition to economic losses, including illnesses, hardship, denial of civil rights, inconvenience, disruptions of family and community. Moreover, the losses incurred by individuals may well have been felt for many years after the detention.

For purposes of this analysis, however, the magnitude of the losses and injuries that come under the heading of "pain and suffering" cannot be estimated objectively in an economic sense and we made no attempt to study them. Also for purposes of analysis, the estimation of economic losses suffered by ethnic Japanese was confined to the exclusion and detention period, 1942-1946.

In general, economic losses of ethnic Japanese as a result of exclusion and detention can be placed in three broad categories: (1) income losses; (2) real and personal property losses; and (3) human capital losses. This study includes detailed quantitative analysis of the first two categories only.

Human capital refers to the education, experience, and skill that has been invested in people, making them valuable in an economic sense. In terms of career and earnings potential, it is possible that detention resulted in human capital losses to the ethnic Japanese. Our analysis does not examine this matter. To do so would have required data collection, economic analysis, and econometric modeling well beyond the scope of this four month project. Chapter 4 includes a brief discussion of the types of analysis that would have to be undertaken in order to pursue this subject and cites some relevant literature.

The particular challenge of this effort has been to develop reasonable, plausible, defensible, and reproducible estimates of subtle and complex economic phenomena that resulted from actions occurring over 40 years ago. Similar analyses and calculations based on current or very recent events are the subject of controversy. Recognizing the controversial nature of this effort, we attempted to meet the following objectives throughout this study:

- To develop reasonable estimates, where possible giving low and high estimates that bound a reasonable "central" or most likely value;
- To document and explain clearly what we did at each step of the project, including data and assumptions used, so that others can follow, evaluate, and if desired, reproduce or alter our results; and
- To incorporate, or at least consider, prior studies of losses suffered by the ethnic Japanese, so that our work can be viewed in the context of other efforts.

Finally, it must be noted that our mandate from the Commission was restricted to the estimation of economic losses incurred. We were not asked to consider the issue of compensation for losses, and this report does not contain any discussion of that issue. Nothing in this report may be used legitimately to determine the economic loss suffered by a particular individual.

The remainder of this summary presents a very brief overview of the methods used to estimate income and property losses, followed by a section on the results of the analysis.

METHODOLOGY

Income Loss. The loss of income measured in this study essentially consists of the income that ethnic Japanese could not earn in their normal occupations because of exclusion and detention in camps between 1942 and 1946. Since we do not know exactly what ethnic Japanese would have earned in that time period if exclusion and detention had never occurred, it is necessary to estimate projected income from income earned in previous years, primarily using data available from the 1940 Census, adjusted to the relevant value during the years of exclusion and detention. The Census data are categorized by occupation and sex, factors known to be related to earnings.

From these projections of income lost during detention, it is possible to subtract offsetting income that actually was received in the camps. Most detainees worked in the camps and received nominal wages. This information, too, is categorized by sex and occupation. It was obtained from War Relocation Authority (WRA) records. In addition, detainees received nominal amounts of income in the form of food, clothing, and public assistance. The WRA kept records of these forms of income which were available for this study. Income losses are discussed in detail in Chapter 2 of this report.

Property Loss. The estimation of property losses was particularly complicated and can only be described here in its barest outlines. The most important sources of information on property losses are the claims submitted by ethnic Japanese for losses of real and personal property suffered as a result of exclusion which were processed by the U.S. Department of Justice

from 1948 to 1958 under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948. Although over 26,000 claims were filed, only a few hundred could be located and used in this study.

The basic approach to estimating property losses included the following steps: (1) on the basis of information contained in the claim files, for each claimant in our sample, estimate the "true loss" suffered (which may be equal to or different from the amount of the claim and/or the amount of the award); (2) estimate whether any major groups of people suffering losses did not file any claims; and (3) extrapolate from our sample of claimants (about 300) to the total population of claimants (about 26,000), and then to the population of ethnic Japanese (about 120,000). Various statistical analyses of the data were required in order to conduct the necessary extrapolations. These are all discussed in detail in Chapter 3. Because of the uncertainty relating to this analysis, the results are presented in terms of ranges that reflect the sensitivity of our results to the assumptions we inevitably had to make. Under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) was paid in compensation for property losses. This amount is subtracted from the 1945 property loss estimates to yield estimates of uncompensated property losses.

RESULTS

Because the losses under investigation occurred some forty years ago, there is no straightforward way to present a single figure for the value of losses incurred by the ethnic Japanese community. Therefore, for each estimate provided below, we present four figures:

- the value of the loss in 1945 dollars;
- the value of the loss in 1983 dollars when inflation between 1945 and 1983 is taken into account;¹ and
- the value of the loss in 1983 dollars when both inflation and accumulated interest from 1945 to 1983 are taken into account. This adjustment reflects the fact that, had the lost income been available in 1945, it could have been invested then, yielding a return.

¹In order to convert a 1945 amount to 1983 dollar terms, the former is multiplied by approximately 5.4.

Interest foregone is calculated in two alternative ways,² based on:

- actual corporate bond rates over the 38 year period;³ or
- a 3 percent real interest rate plus inflation.⁴

The estimated losses in terms of income and property, net of compensation received under the 1948 Act, are presented in Exhibits ES-1 and ES-2 below. The loss estimates for each category shown in Exhibit ES-1 represent "central" estimates; that is, they were developed using what we believe are reasonable values for necessary assumptions and the best data available.

Expressed in 1945 dollars, the central estimates of ethnic Japanese losses are \$136 million of lost income and \$67 million to \$116 million of uncompensated lost property, yielding total uncompensated economic losses of \$203 million to \$251 million. A range of values is presented here because two separate methods for property loss estimation are reported. We feel that both results are necessary to provide an adequate picture of property losses. Chapter 3 contains extensive discussion and evaluation of property loss estimation methods and alternative results.

When translated into 1983 dollars, total losses are between \$1.1 billion and \$4.2 billion, depending on the interest and inflation adjustments used. As can be seen, solely by virtue of the length of time that has passed since the losses were incurred, adjustments for inflation and interest greatly magnify the estimates.

²The "interest foregone" method of adjustment from 1945 to 1983 allows for lost interest by two means. One uses an actual interest rate, the average annual rate prevailing on corporate bonds rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. The second interest foregone method uses an assumed 3 percent real interest rate on top of a full inflation adjustment. The corporate bond method corresponds loosely to a conservative investment strategy since Aaa rated corporate bonds are quite safe investments. On the other hand, the 3 percent real rate plus inflation method implies that an investor not only recouped inflation, but also obtained a substantial real return during the entire 38 year period. Historically speaking, few, if any, investments provided such large returns after inflation for long periods of time. Thus, the 3 percent real interest method represents a reasonable upper bound on loss estimates.

³The 1945 to 1983 corporate bond rate multiplying factor is approximately 8.2.

⁴The 1945 to 1983 3 percent real interest multiplying factor is approximately 16.7.

EXHIBIT ES-1
CENTRAL ESTIMATES OF UNCOMPENSATED
ECONOMIC LOSSES¹

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Property</u> ²	<u>Total</u>
Losses in 1945 dollars	\$136 million	\$67 million or \$116 million	\$203 million or \$251 million
Losses in 1983 dollars			
<u>Inflation adjustment only</u>	\$738 million	\$365 million or \$628 million	\$1.1 billion or \$1.4 billion
<u>Interest foregone adjustments</u>			
Corporate bond	\$1.1 billion	\$553 million or \$952 million	\$1.7 billion or \$2.1 billion
3% Interest plus inflation	\$2.3 billion	\$1.1 billion or \$1.9 billion	\$3.4 billion or \$4.2 billion

¹The estimates for property losses are net of the approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) in compensation received under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948.

²Two methods of calculating property losses are shown in this exhibit. In the terminology used in Chapter 3, the top figure shown in each case represents "Scheme C," while the bottom figure represents "Scheme D."

NOTE: These are rounded estimates. The more precise figures are presented in Chapters 2 and 3 and in Appendix D.

EXHIBIT ES-2

RANGE OF ESTIMATES OF TOTAL UNCOMPENSATED
ECONOMIC LOSSES

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Property</u> ¹	<u>Total</u>
Losses in 1945 dollars			
Low ²	\$108 million	\$41 million	\$149 million
High ³	\$164 million	\$206 million	\$370 million
Losses in 1983 dollars			
<u>Inflation adjustment only</u>			
Low	\$589 million	\$221 million	\$810 million
High	\$893 million	\$1.1 billion	\$2.0 billion
<u>Interest foregone adjustments</u>			
Corporate bond			
Low	\$892 million	\$335 million	\$1.2 billion
High	\$1.4 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$3.1 billion
3% Interest plus inflation			
Low	\$1.8 billion	\$680 million	\$2.5 billion
High	\$2.7 billion	\$3.4 billion	\$6.2 billion

¹The estimates for property losses are net of the approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) in compensation received under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948.

²The low estimates of property losses assume: 1) a low estimate of loss per claimant, 2) a low number of nonfilers who suffered losses, and 3) a very low threshold below which claims were not filed ("Scheme B"). See Chapter 3 for details.

³The high estimates of property losses assume: 1) a high estimate of loss per claimant, 2) a high number of nonfilers who suffered losses, and 3) that losses incurred by nonfilers ranged over a much wider spectrum of dollar values ("Scheme D"). See Chapter 3 for details.

NOTE: These are rounded estimates. The more precise figures are presented in Chapters 2 and 3 and in Appendix D.

In performing this analysis, we have had to make assumptions and use data that are less than ideal. Accordingly, it is appropriate to vary important aspects of the analysis to reflect the uncertainties that exist. The results of such efforts are reflected in Exhibit ES-2. This exhibit shows the full range of economic loss estimates which result from varying the data, methods, and assumptions of the analysis. The low and high estimates shown combine low and high estimates from both the income loss calculations and the property loss estimates. (See Chapters 2 and 3 for details of these estimates.)

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of economic losses suffered by ethnic Japanese as a result of their exclusion and detention during World War II. The study was performed between February and May 1983 by ICF Incorporated, at the request of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Executive Order 9066, signed on February 19, 1942 by President Roosevelt, resulted in the exclusion from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry. Almost all ethnic Japanese had no choice but to go to "relocation centers" where many remained until the prohibition against their return to homes and occupations on the West Coast was lifted in December 1944.¹

The history of the exclusion and detention of the ethnic Japanese community is discussed and evaluated in detail in the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, entitled Personal Justice Denied. In assessing the seriousness of economic losses of the ethnic Japanese community, the Commission writes:

Exclusion from the West Coast imposed very substantial economic losses on the Nikkei.... Owners and operators of farms and businesses either sold their income-producing assets under distress-sale circumstances on very short notice or attempted, with or without government help, to place their property in the custody of people remaining on the Coast.... Homes had to be sold or left without the personal attention that owners would devote to them. Businesses lost their good will, their reputation, their customers. Professionals had their careers disrupted.... Goods were lost or stolen. Income and earning capacity were reduced to almost nothing during the long detention in relocation centers, and after the war life had to be started anew on meager resources.²

¹Although the exclusion order was rescinded in December 1944, many ethnic Japanese remained in relocation camps until the summer of 1946. On the other hand, significant numbers of ethnic Japanese left the camps even before the end of exclusion. For ease of reading, the terms exclusion and detention are used roughly synonymously in this report, although care has been taken in performing the analysis to treat the different time periods appropriately.

²p. 117. The term Nikkei refers to all ethnic Japanese in America. The Issei are the immigrant generation from Japan; the first generation born in the United States are Nisei. The term ethnic Japanese is used in this report to refer to both American citizens of Japanese ancestry (e.g., the Nisei) and resident Japanese aliens (i.e., Issei who were barred at the time from American citizenship).

This study began with a month-long effort to answer the following question: Is it possible, forty years after the fact, to obtain enough data to estimate the economic losses suffered by the Japanese Americans in a theoretically defensible manner? The answer, we believe, is yes, with the following qualifications:

- The losses which were estimated for purposes of this study were narrowly defined as income losses and property losses incurred between 1942 and 1946. No other types of losses were estimated.
- The losses estimated in this study represent aggregate losses of the ethnic Japanese. The most detailed breakdown of these losses is by occupation and sex. This does not mean, however, that the value of the losses in any category can be divided by the number of people in that category to support any notion of the amount of loss suffered by an individual. Nothing in this report may be used legitimately to determine the economic loss suffered by a particular individual.
- The data available to support this analysis were never as complete, trustworthy, or tractable as we would have liked. In some cases, data sources that we had expected to use were found to be unavailable. In other cases, we found data that we would never have expected to exist. We tried to bring together all available sources of data to solve particular pieces of the problem, but the results of this study are inevitably limited by the quality and availability of the data.

Several estimates of ethnic Japanese losses as a result of exclusion and detention have surfaced in the years since the war. The 1948 Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act resulted in \$148 million in claims for property loss being asserted against the U.S. Government, with \$37 million awarded to ethnic Japanese claimants. As will be discussed in Chapter 3, there is reason to doubt both these figures as representative of true losses.

Several writers have mentioned an estimate -- attributed to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco -- of property loss of \$400 million.³ However, officials at the Bank and at least one scholar who devoted considerable effort to the task can find no record of this estimate.⁴ Most

³See, for example, Michi Weglyn, Years of Infamy (New York, 1976), 276.

⁴Letter, Patricia Rea, Associate Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, to Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga, October 8, 1981, CWRIC document number 33218; Sandra Taylor, "The Federal Reserve Bank and the Relocation of the Japanese in 1942," The Public Historian, 5 (1983), 29.

informed people now believe that no significance should be placed on this figure.

Perhaps the most comprehensive study to date of losses suffered by detainees was conducted by Leonard Broom and Ruth Riemer in 1949.⁵ The authors conducted a survey in 1947 of 206 detainee families, most of whom were living in a trailer court in Long Beach, California. Based on the survey, the authors estimated income and property losses at \$367 million (based on 1942 property values and 1941 income levels). The authors had reason to believe that this figure underestimated true income and property loss, because of the disproportionately large number of Nisei families in the sample. Nisei parents, being young, had both less property and lower income than Issei. The survey was taken in a very specific location and may not have been representative of the larger ethnic Japanese community in other ways as well.

This report is organized in three chapters following this introduction. Chapter 2 presents, in detail, methods used to estimate income losses and the results of the analysis. Chapter 3 does the same for property losses. Chapter 4 aggregates the income and property loss estimates and discusses the major limitations of the analysis.

Several appendices conclude the report. Appendix A presents a bibliography of information sources, including publications, records, and people contacted. Appendix B contains samples of the coding forms and instructions used to tabulate data in the course of the study. Appendix C provides technical notes on certain methodological issues of income loss estimation. Appendix D presents technical details on the property loss estimates.

⁵Leonard Broom and Ruth Reimer, Removal and Return: The Socio-Economic Effects of the War on Japanese Americans (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949).

2. INCOME LOSSES

This chapter discusses income losses suffered by the ethnic Japanese between 1942 and 1946. The presentation is organized into three major sections. In Section 2.1 the details of the methodology used in calculating income losses, and some complications encountered, are discussed. Section 2.2 describes the data used in the computations. Sources are noted, as are analytical points concerning manipulation and applicability of the data. In Section 2.3 the results of the calculations are reported, along with their sensitivity to various assumptions. Three appendices support the analysis in this chapter. Appendix A details the sources of the data, and Appendix B describes the coding efforts necessary to obtain them. Appendix C contains an annotated algebraic version of the income loss calculation algorithm, as well as the results of some statistical manipulations and tests of data from several of the primary sources for this study.

2.1 METHODOLOGY

The method employed to compute income losses is discussed in the next few sections in considerable detail. However, because of the complexity of many methodological issues, many of the fine points are relegated to the appendices where certain details and distinctions are discussed. The plan for this portion of the chapter is as follows. Section 2.1.1 defines the concept of income loss. Section 2.1.2 discusses some important assumptions necessary to implement the methodology. The final subsection, 2.1.3, points out a number of significant complications encountered.

2.1.1 Income Losses Defined

On a conceptual level, defining income loss is straightforward. One simply subtracts from income that would have been earned by Japanese Americans, the amount of income actually earned, for each year that income was lost. This is not a simple matter, though, because the income that would have been earned is not observable. Thus, it is necessary to define and estimate what is called "projected income". This is a best estimate of what the ethnic Japanese would have earned during 1942-46 if exclusion and detention had not occurred. Simpler conceptually is the determination of income actually earned during exclusion. Although wages paid to detainees for their labor were exceptionally low, income was earned by a significant proportion of the excluded population.¹ For a more accurate measure of lost income, those

¹Wage rates for detainee labor were fixed by the WRA at \$12, \$16, and \$19 per month depending on skills. Originally, wages were to be higher, and thus, more in line with the outside world, and detainees were to be charged for items, such as food, provided in the camps. Policy makers at the time, however, feared an intense public reaction to the proposed wages, which would be paid by the public treasury. As a compromise of sorts, wage rates were capped at extremely low levels, and as a sort of trade for the low wages, in-camp food and shelter were provided for free. See the Report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Personal Justice Denied, part 1, chapter 6.

earnings were estimated and subtracted from projected income to yield an estimate of income loss.

This basic methodology is carried out for the approximately 88,000 adult ethnic Japanese who were detained. Because projected income levels differ significantly across occupational groups, the calculation is done separately for each such group. In addition, most of the ethnic Japanese who were detained did not remain in the camps for the entire period of exclusion. Consequently, a further distinction within each occupational group is made reflecting the length of time during the exclusion that these people were actually detained. Finally, both in-camp and projected incomes (because of different occupational distributions) vary by sex. Thus, not only is the entire detainee population grouped by occupation and by time period during the exclusion, but these groupings are produced separately for males and females.

The essence of the income loss calculation, then, is to subtract actual income from projected income, for each year of exclusion, sum these yearly losses over all occupations (because incomes differed significantly across occupations), and accumulate these totals over the entire period. The result is the total loss of income suffered by the ethnic Japanese. Implementing this relatively simple method, however, requires numerous assumptions and adjustments which are described below.

2.1.2 Basic Methodological Issues

(a) Unit of Analysis

A central consideration in actually performing the income loss calculations is what unit of analysis ought to be considered. For example, the unit of analysis could be detained adults only, or it could be all detainees including children. Several important analytical issues surface here. First, not all excluded ethnic Japanese were detained. Approximately 5,000 so-called "voluntary evacuees" abandoned the West Coast for locations in other parts of the nation. They were called "voluntary" because they were not "evacuated" to assembly centers, and from there, to detention camps.² Clearly, property losses due to, say, forced sales of assets were suffered by these people.³ Nevertheless, the question for current purposes is whether

²The "evacuation" occurred in two stages. The exclusion itself began with Executive Order 9066 in February, 1942. However, few of the some 115,000 Japanese Americans and resident Japanese aliens were able to depart the restricted areas immediately. The "voluntary" evacuees are those who left the exclusion zones prior to the general evacuation. See Personal Justice Denied, part 1, chapter 3.

³More discussion of property losses appears in Chapter 3. Property losses of voluntary evacuees are estimated in the totals of all ethnic Japanese property losses.

they experienced income losses as well. Because no detailed information was uncovered concerning these individuals' new employment and earnings, no attempt was made to calculate income losses for the voluntary evacuees. One can imagine cases of both income losses and income gains from voluntary relocation to other parts of the U.S., but without solid factual data one would only be guessing. Consequently, this analysis focuses exclusively on the subset of the excluded population that was detained.

Another important methodological issue concerns the inclusion or exclusion of children from the calculations. Several considerations suggested that the analysis be confined to detained adults. First of all, children rarely earned explicit income in the prewar years. While it is true that many Nisei children worked on farms or in small businesses operated by their parents, their productive contributions appeared in the form of higher net profit for these enterprises, rather than as wages received by the children. Thus, to examine children's income losses would have required complicated, and very imprecise, measurements of marginal contributions of children to family businesses. From there, the values of those contributions would have been subtracted from parental projected earnings. That process seemed both unnecessarily complex and unwarranted, since this methodology produces no additional information about total income losses. To the extent that children's productive contributions to family businesses were positive, these lost earnings appear in the calculated losses of the parents. Hence, no undercounting occurs if children are excluded from the analysis.

Another consideration which renders superfluous the inclusion of children in the income loss calculations is that detained children primarily attended school while in camp. As shown in the statistical analysis reported in Appendix C, employment in detention camps for children was rare. Hence, because children would have earned no explicit money income in the absence of detention, and because little, if any, income was actually earned in detention camps, no important loss of accuracy results from devoting exclusive attention to adults.

Finally, the ultimate impact of detention on children involves the possibly longer range effects caused by altered education quality and dislocation. Not only are these factors extraordinarily difficult to quantify, but the direction, a priori, of their total influence is unclear. This topic is conceptually complicated and empirically unapproachable, within the time and resource constraints of this study, due to the variety of potentially offsetting and nonquantifiable factors associated with uprooting and resettling an entire ethnic community. For all of these reasons, then, a strategy of focusing only on adults was adopted.

(b) Time Period

Another fundamental decision necessary to implement the income loss methodology relates to the time frame for which such losses are considered. It is conceivable that detention affected the earnings of detainees after release from the camps. If so, this element of loss should be included in the

analysis. It remains true, as noted above, that one of the primary problems with calculating income losses is determining what income would have been in the absence of the exclusion. This difficulty increases with the time elapsed from 1942, the first year of the exclusion. For example, while one might be reasonably confident that a clerical worker in 1942 would still have been a clerical worker in 1943 and 1944, the degree of confidence attached to the same prediction for 1950 or 1960 would likely be much lower. The fact is that the actual occupational distribution of ethnic Japanese in the decades after the exclusion was radically different from that of the pre-war period. Several writers have traced the movement of the ethnic Japanese community into higher-paying managerial and professional positions to the increased education and age of the maturing population of Nisei.⁴

The problem that this exercise of attempting to determine the course of counterfactual events presents for this study, however, is formidable. Since we can be reasonably certain that the occupational distribution would not have changed too much during the detention years, the income loss calculations are limited to those years, 1942 to 1946, thereby avoiding the risk of committing errors that would be unpredictable in both size and direction. No analysis of the longer term, "human capital" effects of detention has been possible within the time and resource constraints of the study. Accordingly, we do not deal further with the issue here.

Finally, contrary to popular conceptions, the detained ethnic Japanese did not exit the relocation centers en masse. Instead, their departures were spread over several years, with the last of the detainees finally relocating as late as 1946. For the purposes of this study, the income of a detainee who terminated camp residence prior to 1946 was assumed to revert to his projected occupational earnings. Hence, upon release, income losses are assumed to be zero. This simplification is necessary because, as explained above, there is no factual basis for determining incomes actually earned in the immediate post-camp years with sufficient accuracy to warrant their inclusion in the income loss calculations.

(c) Detention Camp In-kind Income and Allowances

A final methodological issue concerns the breadth of the definition of actual income earned during detention. To this point, only explicit wage income has been mentioned. However, detention camps did provide food, shelter, medical care, and small allowances for clothing to the detainees. These items, supplied free of charge by the War Relocation Authority (WRA),

⁴Two recent works on this subject are: Lon Hatamiya, "Economic Effects of the Second World War upon Japanese Americans in California", unpublished Senior Honors Thesis, Harvard University, 1982; and John Modell, The Economic Basic of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community, University of California Press, (Berkeley; 1980).

surely had some value, albeit small, to the detainees. Again, for accuracy and completeness, an estimate of the value of these goods was netted out of projected income, along with the actual income earned during detention.⁵ No adjustments, however, were made for the value of schooling provided since education in the absence of exclusion presumably would have been free anyway.

In addition to the methodological issues discussed here, there are a few additional complications surrounding the income-loss calculations for farmers and businesses that bear examination.

2.1.3 Complications for Specific Occupations

The 1940 Census provides data on wage and salary income, but not on earnings from other sources. Since a large proportion of the incomes of self-employed businessmen and farmers is not classifiable as wage and salary income, it was necessary to supplement the Census income figures for these occupational groups with data from other sources.

Prior to the exclusion, a number of members of the ethnic Japanese community were engaged in small businesses involved in retail and wholesale trade, restaurants, fishing, and the like. It is generally recognized that such pursuits yield non-wage income. That is, gross profits from these enterprises usually include both the remuneration attributable to ownership of capital as well as implicit returns to their owners' labor and entrepreneurial inputs. In order to capture non-wage income in the computations of these individuals' projected income, an estimate of the average post-tax net income of similar businesses (e.g., groceries, nurseries, restaurants); in several years during the early 1940s was obtained from Internal Revenue Service records of tax returns. This figure was added to wage and salary projected income for the small businessmen occupational group to arrive at total income lost during the exclusion.

A similar treatment is necessary for farmers since the bulk of most farmers' incomes is from the sale of crops. For these detainees, then, an estimate of the value of crop sales, less the cost of production, was obtained and added to the Census figures on wage and salary income. A second complication with farmers is that, at least until recent years, some of the consumption of families living on farms came directly from the land in the forms of small animals and vegetable plots. This is called "nonmarket income" since, in a sense, the farmer's total income from farming includes any wages earned plus crop sales, as well as items produced and consumed directly without travelling through market transactions. To account for this nonmarket

⁵Since the analysis is conducted in terms of adults only, consistency requires that this value be defined in terms of the number of detained adults, rather than by the entire camp population.

income, an estimate of the value of "home consumption"⁶, as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) terms it, was obtained and was added into the calculated loss of market income to arrive at total projected income losses for farmers.

There is also a small complication in calculating actual income earned during the detention years by farm hands. Apparently, one policy of the WRA governing leaves from the camps was that seasonal workers, especially pickers and packers of agricultural products, were permitted to take temporary leaves from camp for such employment. The WRA records list the total number and duration of these seasonal leaves; thus our estimate of the duration of lost projected income was adjusted downward by these leaves.

This completes the thumbnail sketch of the income loss methodology. Applied to each group of detainees (see Section 2.2.1 below for the categorization of groups), the methodology involved: (1) estimating projected income in the absence of exclusion for the duration of detention; (2) estimating income earned during detention; (3) valuing the goods and allowances provided in camp; and (4) subtracting 2 and 3 from 1. Note that throughout the analysis, all values are inflated or deflated to the year 1945. No special significance is attached to that year; it simply serves as a benchmark for aggregation of the yearly income loss estimates.

Finally, the 1945 figures are translated to 1983. This adjustment is made in two ways. The first is called the "constant dollar" method, which allows only for inflation during the intervening years. The second, "interest foregone" method reflects both the inflation impact and the interest return foregone. This second method seeks to adjust for the fact that any lost income, had it been available at the time, could have been invested from the time of loss to the present. This adjustment is performed with (a) an actual nominal interest rate and (b) an assumed 3 percent real interest rate adjustment in addition to inflation.⁷ The spread of 1983 loss estimates that this procedure yields, then, provides a reasonable range for interest adjustments.

⁶This number is, essentially, the aggregate value of various items raised and consumed directly on farms in California during a given year. These statistics are reported in the USDA's "The Farm Income Situation."

⁷The nominal interest rate method, in a sense, implicitly adjusts for both inflation and real interest. However, the true real interest rate is unobservable since it is defined by the expected rate of inflation. As a consequence, the interest adjustment that the nominal rate provides (in excess of actual inflation) is the realized real rate. Interestingly, for some brief historical periods this realized rate was negative since, presumably, actual inflation outdistanced anticipated inflation. This can yield counterintuitive results when accumulating over a few years. For longer horizons, the usual relationship holds, i.e., the adjustment for interest plus inflation (using nominal interest rates) exceeds that for inflation alone.

2.2 DATA DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES

In this section the major elements of historical data used to compute income losses are discussed. For each element of information used, a brief description of its construction and source is provided.

2.2.1 Detainee Population Statistics

Following exclusion, the WRA gathered and processed an enormous quantity of data from the many files, forms, and other records pertaining to the excluded ethnic Japanese population. This effort culminated in a statistical report entitled The Evacuated People: A Quantitative Description. Among the many useful tables and summary statistics available from this source are data on the pre-exclusion occupations, ages, and lengths of detention of the some 110,000 detained ethnic Japanese.⁸ Since pre-exclusion occupations are reported in exceptional detail, it was possible to construct occupational categories which correspond to the 1940 Census categories for wage and salary income. (This congruence was necessary because actual income statistics for the ethnic Japanese by occupation are not reported in the 1940 Census.) The data on duration of detention are particularly important since many detainees were released prior to 1945.

The derived distribution of detainees, by occupation and sex, and by six month time intervals, appears in Exhibit 2-1.

The methodology section above described the slight complication posed by seasonal leaves permitted agricultural workers during their detention. Exhibit 2-2 below tabulates the average number of such leaves during the detention years.⁹ The resulting ratios of the number of leaves to the number of seasonal workers were used to adjust downward the number (from Exhibit 2-1) of detainees who were assumed to have lost their projected income during each period.

2.2.2 Pre-Camp Wage and Salary Income

One difficulty usually encountered in quantitative analyses of historical episodes is the lack of accurate and reliable data. This problem arises in estimating pre-exclusion income of the detainees. Most of the disaggregated original data from the 1940 Census are no longer available.¹⁰ Thus,

⁸Tables 6, 15, and 22 from The Evacuated People are the sources for these data.

⁹These are derived from Table 15 of The Evacuated People.

¹⁰This fact was determined after consultation with several staff members of the Bureau of the Census.

EXHIBIT 2-1

DETAINEES BY OCCUPATION GROUP

Occupational Categories	Sex	1942A	1942B	1943A	1943B	1944A	1944B	1945A	1945B	1946A	1946B
Professional and Managerial	Male	0	2418	2418	2418	1646	1413	1116	128	49	0
	Female	0	1008	1008	1008	682	588	464	53	20	0
Clerical	Male	0	3943	3943	3943	2072	1609	1270	145	56	0
	Female	0	4839	4839	4839	2637	2084	1645	188	72	0
Service	Male	0	3812	3812	3812	2929	2638	2083	238	92	0
	Female	0	5046	5046	5046	3356	2880	2274	260	100	0
Agricultural	Male	0	6838	6838	6838	5333	4822	3807	435	167	0
	Female	0	1012	1012	1012	862	801	632	72	28	0
Farmers	Male	0	6386	6386	6386	4980	4504	3556	407	156	0
	Female	0	247	247	247	211	196	155	18	7	0
Farmhands	Male	0	7803	7803	7803	6085	5503	4345	497	191	0
	Female	0	3478	3478	3478	2965	2755	2175	249	96	0
Skilled	Male	0	2188	2188	2188	1488	1297	1024	117	45	0
	Female	0	847	847	847	618	561	443	51	19	0
Semiskilled	Male	0	3005	3005	3005	1777	1454	1148	131	50	0
	Female	0	951	951	951	715	645	509	58	22	0
Unskilled	Male	0	1766	1766	1766	961	738	582	66	25	0
	Female	0	4413	4413	4413	3246	2806	2216	254	98	0
Small Business	Male	0	4592	4592	4592	3125	2685	2119	242	93	0
	Female	0	795	795	795	538	464	366	42	16	0
Not in Labor Force	Male	0	6337	6337	6337	4591	3227	2548	291	112	0
	Female	0	17007	17007	17007	14132	12569	9923	1135	436	0

A = (January - June)

B = (July - December)

Source: War Relocation Authority. The Evacuated People: A Quantitative Description; Tables 6, 15, 22.

EXHIBIT 2-2
DATA ON SEASONAL LEAVES FOR FARMHANDS

	<u>Average Number of Seasonal Leaves</u>	<u>Number of Detained Farmhands</u>	<u>Ratio of Number of Leaves to Number of Farmhands</u>
1942B	1184	11,281	.11
1943A	1097	11,281	.10
1943B	1247	11,281	.11
1944A	882	9,150	.10
1944B	696	8,258	.08
1945A	0	6,530	.00
1945B	0	746	.00
1946A	0	287	.00

A = (January - June)

B = (July - December)

Source: War Relocation Authority. The Evacuated People: A Quantitative Description, Table 10.

detailed data concerning income and some other important characteristics of the ethnic Japanese population do not exist. As a result, it was necessary to approximate the wage and salary earnings of each detainee occupation group by using the corresponding income figure for all Californians in each category.¹¹ The income figures generated, by occupation and sex, for the year 1939 (i.e., the basis for the 1940 Census) are shown in Exhibit 2-3.

In order to have these 1939 earnings figures serve as projected income for detainees during the exclusion, growth rates for the wages in each occupational category must be applied. The Survey of Current Business supplies data which can be manipulated to yield those rates.¹² Exhibit 2-4 tabulates annual wage growth rates for each of the pre-exclusion occupations of the detainees. In several instances, averages of the growth rates in the categories listed in the Survey of Current Business are used to increase the correspondence between the Census occupation categories and the wage growth business categories.

An important issue in estimating income losses is raised by the question of what ethnic Japanese men and women would have done in the absence of exclusion. One hypothetical scenario is that many men would have joined the armed forces earlier and more women would have joined the labor force. In the sensitivity analysis reported later in this chapter, the income losses resulting from this hypothetical scenario are estimated. Here we describe the data needed to use this scenario. For males, an estimate of the likely proportion of each occupational category that would have enlisted in the armed forces was developed. This was obtained by first tabulating the age distribution of male detainees.¹³ Men between the ages of 18 and 30 were assumed to be those who would have gone to war. These 16,783 males were then proportionately distributed across all of the pre-exclusion occupational categories with the exception of small businessmen, farmers, and professionals (since the men in these occupations were older and less likely to be required to serve). The resulting numbers of young men relative to the total

¹¹Using California wages to approximate the earnings of ethnic Japanese parallels Hatamiya's methodology, which is justified by the fact that a large proportion of the ethnic Japanese resided in California prior to the exclusion. These wage and salary numbers were generated from Table 16 of the 1940 California Census. See Hatamiya (1982).

¹²The Survey of Current Business, Table 6.9, tabulates nominal wages by many different occupation categories, on a yearly basis. Subtraction and division of these numbers yields growth rates, year-to-year, which can be applied to the pre-exclusion earnings, by occupation, of the detainees.

¹³These data are from WRA records reported in table 36 of The Evacuated People.

EXHIBIT 2-3
1939 WAGE AND SALARY INCOME BY OCCUPATION AND SEX ^{1/}
(1939 dollars)

Sex	Professional and Managerial	Clerical	Service	Agricultural	Farmers ^{2/}	Farm-hands	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Small Business ^{3/}	Not in Labor Force
Male	\$2,039	\$1,515	\$912	\$522	\$1,102	\$522	\$1,283	\$1,193	\$851	\$913	\$0
Female	1,134	906	438	192	994	192	804	553	514	335	0

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^{1/} The 1940 Census reports only income ranges. These figures are averages of the ranges, weighted by the number of people in each income range.

^{2/} Farmers' income listed here includes net income from crop sales.

^{3/} These figures include only wage and salary income of small businessmen. See Section 2.2.3 below for nonwage business income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census, 1940. Population, California. Third series, The Labor Force: Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income; Table 16.

EXHIBIT 2-4
ANNUAL WAGE GROWTH FROM 1939 TO 1946 BY OCCUPATION
(percent)

Year	Professional and Managerial	Clerical	Service	Agricultural	Farmers	Farm-hands	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Small Business	Not in Labor Force
1940	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	5.1%	5.1%	2.9%	2.1%	0.0%
1941	3.0	4.1	7.0	22.0	22.5	22.5	15.4	15.4	7.0	5.3	0.0
1942	6.1	5.3	11.0	35.0	35.6	35.6	22.4	22.4	11.0	7.9	0.0
1943	8.3	12.5	19.0	29.0	30.3	30.3	16.1	16.1	19.0	12.6	0.0
1944	7.3	10.8	14.2	18.0	18.7	18.7	7.1	7.1	14.2	10.9	0.0
1945	7.1	6.0	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.6	0.0
1946	1.1	4.5	10.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	10.4	11.9	0.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce. Business Statistics. Appendix II: National Income and Product Accounts; Table 6.9.

population then define ratios of armed-forces-eligible men to total men in each occupation.¹⁴ These proportions were then used to develop an estimate of earnings that combines civilian and armed forces wages. Specifically, a weighted average of pre-exclusion occupational earnings and armed forces earnings (including the value of deferred compensation, such as health care and G.I. bill benefits) was used as projected income lost due to the exclusion.¹⁵

A slightly different method was used to account for the likely increase in the labor force participation rate of female ethnic Japanese under this scenario. First, the percentage increase in the female labor force participation rate for the U.S. as a whole from 1942 to 1944, 17.5 percent, was used to augment the pre-exclusion labor force participation rate, 42.9 percent, for female detainees. Next, this new, conjectural labor force participation rate was multiplied by the number of female detainees to arrive at an estimate of the number of these women, 2,976, who would have gone to work had the exclusion and detention not occurred. These hypothetical new workers were then added to the skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, and farm hand occupations in the proportions which the female detainees actually participated in those occupations.¹⁶

Finally, for the sake of completeness, Federal and State of California personal tax rates prevailing during the 1940s were applied to the projected income figures to yield net after-tax income. An IRS summary of past tax rates demonstrates that the personal tax structure was both less complicated and less progressive during this period, so that flat rates of tax could be applied to all projected income in excess of \$1,000, the personal exemption at the time for married taxpayers. These rates are: 1 percent for California

¹⁴This somewhat circuitous procedure is necessary because the tables in The Evacuated People do not provide cross-tabulations of pre-exclusion occupations by detainee ages. The methodology used here seems reasonable in light of this paucity of data.

¹⁵Wage rates for military personnel were taken from the Department of Defense's Military Compensation Background Papers, August 1976, pp. 20-23. The particular pay grade used was E-2, since, presumably, these men would have advanced through the ranks gradually during the war.

¹⁶Adding these new workers to these categories rather than the more traditional entry level female occupations at the time, e.g., service and clerical, is intended to reflect, however crudely, the general replacement of men by women in these occupations during the war.

taxes, and Federal rates of 4 percent (1942), 6 percent (1943-1944), and 3 percent (1945-1946).^{17,18}

2.2.3 Pre-Camp Business Net Income

In the discussion of the income loss methodology above, the problem of businessmen's income from nonwage sources was described. To capture the full loss of income for this group of detainees, IRS summary statistics on net income of corporations were used.¹⁹ These figures, which list totals of all returns for each item on the tax form, are tabulated by the IRS separately for a number of types of businesses and several different asset size classes which fit closely the population of ethnic Japanese businesses prior to exclusion. From these statistics, averages of net income from such businesses were obtained for the years 1943 and 1945. The results showed that the average post-tax net income for these businesses was \$2,162 in 1943 and \$2,417 in 1945. These figures yield a growth rate for this income for this period, approximately 6 percent, which was used to extrapolate to 1942 and to interpolate to 1944. The resulting post-tax net income loss figures are \$2,040 (1942), \$2,162 (1943), \$2,292 (1944), and \$2,417 (1945).

A word of caution on this procedure is in order. There is a distinct possibility of under or over-counting income losses when calculating losses of income and property separately. The reason for this is that if business property losses are computed as of 1942 (when most losses occurred), then the income which would have been earned with that capital ought not to be included in income losses (assuming that the loss is valued and, implicitly, compensated in 1942). This is the case because the value of capital in 1942 reflects its stream of future earnings. There are several ways to avoid this

¹⁷Whether or not in-camp income was subject to tax is a moot point for most, if not all, of the detainees. During the exclusion period, the personal exemption for Federal taxes was never less than \$1,000 (married and living together), and \$500 (single person). Since camp wages never exceeded \$19 per month, no taxes would have been owed anyway.

¹⁸Sources for these tax data are the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, "Statistics of Income for 1946", and the Franchise Board, the State of California, Annual Report, 1978, appendix A. Strictly speaking, allowances of \$350 for dependents might have been added. However, the exemption for a single taxpayer was only \$500. The \$1,000 figure used, then, really amounts to a rough average exclusion. Since tax rates were low, any misspecification here will cause negligible changes in the income loss estimates.

¹⁹The source is the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, "Corporation Compilations" (various years), which were graciously provided for this study by Mr. Richard Peterson of the IRS.

problem. The approach adopted was to calculate business property losses as of 1945 (without adjustment for interest between 1942 and 1945) and to include the income which would have been earned during the intervening years in the income loss computations.²⁰

2.2.4 Pre-Camp Farm Income

Farmers, like businessmen, received a significant portion of their incomes in nonwage forms. In particular, crop sales constituted a large fraction of the income loss suffered by the excluded ethnic Japanese farmers. To account for this, figures for the value of crop sales in California in 1942, less the costs of production, as well as the number of such farms, were obtained.²¹ The figure computed for average per-farm net income from crop sales in 1943, \$2,030, was then adjusted for inflation to the various years of possible losses, i.e., 1942-1946. These figures were added to the estimate of wage and salary income losses of farmers for these years.

Another twist in computing projected income losses for farmers is the nonmarket income obtained from home consumption. For this adjustment, the USDA supplied a series on the total value of home consumption on California farms in 1942.²² Division by the number of such farms, again provided by the USDA, yielded the per-farm value, \$148, of this form of "income." This amount was then added to the projected market incomes of detainee farmers to obtain total projected income lost during their exclusion.

2.2.5 Detention Camp Income

The primary source for data on incomes, hours worked, and other financial aspects of the detention years is a collection of WRA forms called "Basic Family Cards." These documents, which are stored in the National Archives, were used by camp authorities to record earnings and hours worked, as well as clothing and other allowances granted, for each family residing in the camps,

²⁰The alternative to this method is far more complicated. If the property losses were to be counted, and implicitly compensated for, in 1942, then an estimate of the proportion of this property that was lost would have to enter the income loss calculations. This would operate to subtract from the total lost property income an amount that would be, in a sense, already compensated for as a result of the 1942 valuation method for property losses.

²¹The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, publishes these and other statistics periodically in "The Farm Income Situation."

²²This is also from the USDA's "The Farm Income Situation". The actual number was obtained in a telephone conversation with Mr. Allen Smith of the USDA.

by individual family member. Exhibit 2-5 is a photostatic copy of a typical Basic Family Card (with the name of the family removed).

A major data collection effort conducted for this study involved gathering a random sample of 90 of these Basic Family Cards (10 per camp), and coding the wage, labor, age, and allowances information for each family member.²³

The information obtained through these coding efforts formed a data set on average camp earnings, hours worked, and allowances, by age and sex, for 328 individuals. The data were subjected to several statistical tests to determine whether there were significant across-camp differences in these characteristics. As the discussion in Appendix C explains, little meaningful variation was found; hence, these data were aggregated to obtain fairly robust estimates of average earnings, hours worked, and clothing allowances, by sex, for the detainees. Consistent with the focus of this analysis on adults, the clothing allowances of children were distributed to their parents in order to avoid underestimating total allowances.

Exhibit 2-6 presents the final results of the analysis of the Basic Family Cards data. For both adult males and females, the average hourly wage, the average hours worked per month, and the several allowances provided are tabulated. These enter the income loss calculations as follows. Actual in-camp earnings per year equal the average hourly wage times the average number of hours worked per year. For males this amounts to \$141.48, and for females this is \$55.10. These are subtracted from projected income to get net income losses. Clothing and public assistance grants per month were added and multiplied by 12 to yield yearly allowances. These were then added to the estimated value of in-camp subsistence per adult to arrive at a total, which is subtracted, finally, from estimated total income losses.

2.2.6 Goods and Services Supplied by Camps

For completeness, the value of the goods provided to the detainees in the camps, i.e., food, medical care, and shelter, ought to be subtracted from projected income. The cost of provision of the goods is used as an estimate of their value.²⁴ These costs are estimated in a set of WRA records stored

²³The details of the selection, coding, and quality control procedures for this effort are presented in Appendix B of this study. Basic Family Cards are available in the National Archives for only 9 of the 10 camps. The missing camp is Jerome Relocation Center.

²⁴Strictly speaking, this method of valuing free goods is not accurate since the true value to an individual of, say, food provided in the camp is the amount he would have been willing to pay for it. However, no data exist whereby true estimates of willingness to pay might be obtained. Cost of provision, then, is the only defensible proxy for this value.

EXHIBIT 2-5
SAMPLE BASIC FAMILY CARD

FORM NO. WRA - 96

BASIC FAMILY CARD

1. NAME		2. ALIAS		3. FAMILY NUMBER				
4. FAMILY MEMBERS		5. DEPENDENT ON HEAD	6. SEX	7. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	8. BIRTH-DATE	9. BIRTH-PLACE	10. OCCUPATION OR OTHER STATUS	11. REMARKS
MAN	[REDACTED]	H	M		3/11/27	JAPAN		
WOMAN	[REDACTED]	✓	F	WIFE	2/25/22	JAPAN		
CHILDREN	[REDACTED]		M	SON	8/22/22	CHICAGO		
	[REDACTED]	✓	F	DAUGHTER	1/25/24	CHICAGO		
	[REDACTED]	✓	M	SON	4/11/25	CHICAGO		MARRIED 6/28/43
	[REDACTED]		F	DAUGHTER	6/24/24	CHICAGO		born in Chicago, Ill. - came to U.S. in 1925
	[REDACTED]	✓	F	DAUGHTER	6/30/22	CHICAGO		born in Chicago, Ill. - came to U.S. in 1925
	[REDACTED]	✓	M	SON	2/15/25	CHICAGO		born in Chicago, Ill. - came to U.S. in 1925
12. OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD								
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME								
13. ADDRESS		14. DATE	15. ADDRESS	16. DATE	17. ADDRESS	18. DATE	19. ADDRESS	20. DATE
[REDACTED]		11-11-27	[REDACTED]					

EXHIBIT 2-5 (continued)

SAMPLE BASIC FAMILY CARD

Family Number 24220

FAMILY EARNINGS AND COMPENSATION RECORD

Fiscal Year 1942

INDIVIDUAL'S NAME	I.D. NO.	AGE	DEPENDENT (RELATIONSHIP)	RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY HEAD	ALLOWANCE	TOTAL PAYMENT TO FAM. HEAD	PAYMENT TO INDIVIDUAL
[REDACTED]		7	SON		3.00		
[REDACTED]		10	DAUGHTER		3.00		
[REDACTED]		12	DAUGHTER		3.00		
[REDACTED]		17	SON		3.50		
[REDACTED]		7	DAUGHTER		8.50		
[REDACTED]		40	WIFE		3.50		
[REDACTED]		45		FATHER	3.50	38.00	
[REDACTED]		19			3.50		3.50

POSTINGS

MONTH	I.D. NO.	DAYS WORKED	WAGES	UNEMP. COMP.	PUBLIC ASST.	CLOTHING ALLOW.	TOTAL	MONTH	I.D. NO.	DAYS WORKED	WAGES	UNEMP. COMP.	PUBLIC ASST.	CLOTHING ALLOW.	TOTAL
JULY	[REDACTED]	17	11.00			3.00	14.00	JAN.	[REDACTED]	30/30	16.00			3.00	19.00
	[REDACTED]	176	11.00			3.00	14.00		[REDACTED]	30/30	16.00			3.50	19.50
	[REDACTED]	19	11.00				11.00		[REDACTED]	16/30	7.85				7.85
	[REDACTED]	109	11.00				10.90		FEB.	[REDACTED]	18/30	9.60			3.00
AUG.	[REDACTED]	26	12.00			3.50	15.50	[REDACTED]		24/30	12.00			3.50	15.50
	[REDACTED]	19	12.60			3.00	15.60	[REDACTED]							
	[REDACTED]	26	12.00				12.00	MAR.		[REDACTED]	30	16.00			3.00
	[REDACTED]	209	12.00				20.90		[REDACTED]	30	16.00			3.50	19.50
SEPT.	[REDACTED]	23/30	16.00			3.00	19.00		[REDACTED]	15/30	6.00				6.00
	[REDACTED]	28/30	15.70			3.50	19.20		[REDACTED]	11/30	5.80				5.80
	[REDACTED]	30/30	16.00				16.00	[REDACTED]	30/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	14/30	7.40				7.40	[REDACTED]	20/30	19.00				19.00	
OCT.	[REDACTED]	4	16.00			3.00	19.00	[REDACTED]	20/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	20	16.00			3.50	19.50	[REDACTED]	20/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	15 3/4	8.40				8.40	[REDACTED]							
NOV.	[REDACTED]	21	11.00			3.00	14.00	[REDACTED]	18/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	30	16.00			3.50	19.50	[REDACTED]	18/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]							[REDACTED]	15/30	12.00				12.00	
	[REDACTED]							[REDACTED]	16/30	12.30				12.30	
DEC.	[REDACTED]	30	16.00			3.50	19.50	[REDACTED]	18/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	22	11.73			3.00	14.73	[REDACTED]	19/30	16.00				16.00	
	[REDACTED]	10 1/4	5.75				5.75	[REDACTED]	18/30	19.00				19.00	
	[REDACTED]							[REDACTED]	12/30	9.50				9.50	

EXHIBIT 2-6
IN-CAMP INCOME AND ALLOWANCE INFORMATION

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Mean Hourly Wage	\$.0833	\$.0533
Mean Monthly Hours Worked	141.53	86.15
Mean Clothing Allowance per month (without children's allowances allocated to parents)	\$2.421	\$2.421
Mean Clothing Allowance per month (with children's allowances allocated to parents)	\$4.123	\$4.123
Mean Public Assistance per month (with and without children's allowances)*	\$.71	\$.71

* The two entries are the same because the amounts of public assistance grants to children were miniscule.

Source: Basic Family Cards and ICF Incorporated estimates.

at the National Archives for each camp.²⁵ The camp budget documents contain a variety of financial information about the detention camps, from the cost of materials and supplies for detainee subsistence to the salaries of educational personnel. Unfortunately, these records do not cover the entire population of camps. However, some data were available to generate very crude estimates of the cost of provision of food and medical care per adult detainee. The sparse data available are tabulated in Appendix C of this study. These data must be treated with caution for several reasons. First, the estimates of per adult expenditures on these items are spread over a very wide range. Second, the definitions of the subcategories which the gross expenditures figures represent are not clear cut. Finally, these figures are expenditures, not valuations by the detainees.

The in-camp consumption adjustment used in the actual estimates of income losses ignores medical care provided in the camps because no reliable data exist on its level and quality. We recognize that the question of the quality and quantity of medical care, and hence, the health effects of the detention, is a controversial one. It is worth emphasizing here, then, that our exclusion of medical care is a consequence solely of the lack of data. Shelter is also ignored in this calculation because the data were so sparse that even an educated guess on this number would be difficult to make. Thus, the portion of the in-camp consumption and allowances adjustment that allows for in-kind compensation accounts only for food provided in the camps. Exhibit C-4 in Appendix C provides a rough average of per adult food expenditures of about \$142 per year. The total yearly in-camp consumption and allowances figure used is \$200, which is made up of \$142 per adult per year in food, plus the \$4.12 and \$.71 in monthly clothing and public assistance allowances. Because of the large range of possible values that this cost of subsistence might take on, the impact of this variable on the calculations is examined further in the sensitivity analysis.

2.2.7 Inflation and Interest Rates

To render the results of the income loss computations more accessible, the estimates are brought forward to 1983 in several ways. The "constant dollar" method adjusts the 1945 values to 1983 by accounting for inflation. The Economic Report of the President, 1983 supplies a Consumer Price Index (CPI) series for this purpose.²⁶ The rise in the CPI from 1945 to 1983 was about

²⁵Of course, estimates, as opposed to actual figures, may be inaccurate. No accessible sources other than these Camp Budget Estimates were available. The derived average expenditures on several different categories of goods did vary by camp somewhat, so this variable is the subject of sensitivity analysis below.

²⁶Table B-52.

444 percent; that is, adjusting for intervening inflation, \$1 in 1945 would be worth about \$5.44 in 1983.

The "interest foregone" method of adjustment from 1945 to 1983 allows for lost interest by two means. One uses an actual interest rate, the average annual rate prevailing on corporate bonds rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service.²⁷ Investing \$1 at these average annual rates from 1945 to 1983 would have yielded about \$8.24 in 1983. The second interest foregone method uses an assumed 3 percent real interest rate in addition to a full inflation adjustment, resulting in an adjustment factor of about 16.71.

The corporate bond method corresponds loosely to a conservative investment strategy since Aaa rated corporate bonds are quite safe investments. On the other hand, the 3 percent real rate plus inflation method implies that an investor not only recouped inflation, but also obtained a substantial real return during the entire 38 year period. Historically speaking, few, if any, investments provided such large returns after inflation for such a long period of time. Thus, the 3 percent real interest method represents a reasonable upper bound on loss estimates.

2.3 RESULTS

2.3.1 Central Estimates of Income Losses

The computation of income losses was performed by creating a computer program using the mathematical algorithm discussed in Appendix C. The program was designed to accept the input data discussed in the previous section and to print several intermediate steps in the computation such as income losses and the in-camp consumption and allowances adjustment, by sex and occupation.

As the previous sections have made clear, many of the input data are derived from approximations and statistical adjustments of related items. The values detailed above, though, represent the best estimates possible, given the available data.

Central estimates of income losses are tabulated, by occupation and sex, in Exhibit 2-7. The first column sets out to income losses, i.e., projected income minus actual income earned in camp. The second column shows the value of goods and allowances provided in camp. The second column is then subtracted from the first to arrive at net income losses, listed in the third column. These are summed across occupations to yield subtotals for each sex and, finally, added for the two sexes to reach a central estimate of the total net income losses suffered during the exclusion by the ethnic Japanese, approximately \$136 million in 1945 dollars. Adjusting for inflation, this is about \$738 million today.

²⁷ Economic Report of the President, 1983, Table B-67.

EXHIBIT 2-7

INCOME LOSS ESTIMATES BY
OCCUPATION AND SEX, 1945
(millions of 1945 dollars)

MALES

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Income Loss</u>	<u>Consumption Adjustment</u>	<u>Net Income Loss</u>
Professional	\$ 12.703	\$ 1.240	\$ 11.464
Clerical	14.097	1.817	12.280
Services	10.089	2.072	8.017
Agricultural	11.581	3.743	7.838
Farmers	26.449	3.496	22.954
Farmhands	12.167	4.271	7.896
Skilled	8.018	1.125	6.893
Semi-Skilled	9.661	1.451	8.210
Unskilled	3.841	.821	3.021
Small Business	37.024	2.354	34.670
None*	-1.125	3.181	-4.306
Subtotals	144.507	25.570	118.937

FEMALES

Professional	\$ 3.042	\$.516	\$ 2.526
Clerical	10.934	2.262	8.674
Services	6.108	2.565	3.544
Agricultural	.652	.579	.073
Farmers	.993	.142	.852
Farmhands	2.067	1.991	.076
Skilled	2.095	.452	1.644
Semi-Skilled	1.612	.513	1.110
Unskilled	6.766	2.334	4.433
Small Business	5.164	.407	4.757
None*	-1.311	9.516	-10.826
Subtotals	38.126	21.275	16.851
TOTALS	182.633	46.845	135.788

* "None" refers to those who are listed in the WRA records as having no occupational category. Since these people did not work prior to the exclusion, no explicit income was lost during detention. This finding and the fact that they did earn income while in camp account for the negative net income loss reported here.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates based on data including the 1940 Census and WRA records; see text.

Although interpretation of the income losses table is reasonably straightforward, a few details deserve mention. First, since both the per adult cost of subsistence and allowances provided in camp are the same irrespective of the detainee's occupation, the entries in the second column are roughly proportional to the numbers of detainees in those occupations. This proportionality is not exact because the rate of termination of camp residence is close, but not uniform, across the occupational groups. On the other hand, the income loss figures (column 1) are not proportional to the number of members in each occupation because these estimates reflect three sources of variation: 1) the numbers of people in each occupation; 2) the rate of termination of camp residence of each occupation; and 3) the amount of projected income lost due to exclusion for each occupation. Because projected income varies substantially across occupations, the relative sizes of income losses for alternative occupations are quite different. This is especially evident in the difference between the two most lucrative occupations' income losses (farming and small business), and the lower-paying occupations.

Finally, the net income losses of men are much higher than those incurred by women because both the employment rate and the pay scales for men were much higher than for women.

Because some of the data used are, as indicated, less than ideal and because various assumptions had to be made, it is important to indicate how different data or assumptions might affect the results. This is done by sensitivity analysis, which is discussed below.

2.3.2 Sensitivity Analysis

Exhibit 2-8 tabulates net income losses for several alternative scenarios. For all cases but one, the data are presented for the total of males and females since the analysis did not indicate any significant differences by sex. The exception is the hypothetical wartime labor force scenario (described below), which is tabulated for males and females separately at the bottom of the table. The 1945 dollar results were also translated to 1983 values using both the constant dollar method and the two interest foregone methods.

The input data concerning the numbers of detainees, their pre-exclusion occupations, their earnings, and the growth rates of those earnings are relatively robust estimates. Much less confidence can be attached to some other data including:

- (1) the adjustment for the cost of goods provided in camp;
- (2) the level of in-camp earnings;
- (3) the use of California wages to approximate the earnings of ethnic Japanese; and
- (4) the value of the home consumption adjustment for farmers.

EXHIBIT 2-8

INCOME LOSS SENSITIVITY RESULTS
(millions of dollars)

Scenario	Income Loss (1945 \$)	Total Consumption Adjustment	Net Income Loss (1945 \$)	Net Income Losses in 1983 (Constant Dollar Method)	Net Income Losses in 1983 (Interest foregone at Corporate Bond Rate Method)	Net Losses in 1983 (3 Percent Real Interest Method)
Central Estimate	\$182.633	\$46.845	\$135.788	\$738.143	\$1,118.743	\$2,269.629
In-Camp Consumption						
= 75%	182.633	38.647	143.927	782.386	1,185.800	2,405.668
=125%	182.633	55.042	127.591	693.584	1,051.209	2,132.620
In-Camp Earnings						
=90%	183.815	46.845	136.970	744.568	1,128.482	2,289.385
=110%	181.452	46.845	134.607	731.723	1,109.014	2,249.889
Projected Income						
=90%	163.594	46.845	116.749	634.647	961.883	1,951.401
=110%	201.497	46.845	154.652	840.687	1,274.162	2,584.931
Farmer "Home Consumption"						
=90%	182.372	46.845	135.527	736.724	1,116.593	2,265.266
=110%	182.894	46.845	136.049	739.561	1,120.894	2,273.991
Hypothetical Wartime Labor Force Scenario						
Male	134.268	25.570	108.698			
Female	42.862	21.275	21.587			
Total	177.130	46.845	130.285	708.228	1,073.405	2,177.649

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

Sensitivity analysis was consequently conducted on each of these variables, as described below.

(1) The in-camp consumption adjustment figures are problematical due to the scarcity of data. Three alternative values for these goods are assumed and used in sensitivity computations. It seems unlikely that this value could vary more than by 25 percent, so alternative values of 25 percent less and 25 percent more than the central estimate values were selected. This spread of possibilities provides a good estimate of the impact that an increase or decrease in the value of subsistence provided in camp has on the ultimate net income loss results. Valued at 75 percent of the central estimate, the net income loss figure rises to \$144 million, only about 6 percent more than the central estimate of \$136 million. Thus, it seems safe to say that even a relatively large deviation of this in-camp consumption adjustment causes a not very substantial change of 6 percent in the resulting net income loss figures.²⁸

(2) Another important item in the income loss calculations is the income that adults were assumed to have earned while in camp. Since the wage rates were fixed, checking the sensitivity of the results to in-camp income is equivalent to changing the number of hours that the adults were assumed to work. This was done by setting the average number of hours worked monthly equal to 10 percent more and 10 percent less than the central figures, which seems reasonable given the relatively high quality of the data in the Basic Family Cards. As Exhibit 2-8 shows, total income losses are not very sensitive to this variable, primarily because of the very low wages paid in camp for detainee labor. Had both men and women worked 10 percent less than the central estimate, total income losses would have been higher by only about 1 percent. Thus, the results of the income loss calculations are not sensitive at all to alternative specifications of the in-camp income assumption.

(3) The projected income of the detainees was estimated to be the same as that of Californians in the same occupational classifications. It is important, then, to check the sensitivity of the net income loss calculations to this assumption because it is conceivable that prewar incomes of ethnic Japanese were close, but not exactly equal, to those of Californians. To do so, two alternatives were posited: a 10 percent increase and a 10 percent

²⁸As a final check, a zero value for these goods was assumed, not in view of its probability of being the true cost, but rather, to indicate the level of income losses under the assumption that the value placed on these goods was zero. This alternative indicates that had there been no value to the goods provided in camp, the net income loss would be estimated at \$169 million in 1945 dollars. This implies that at the central estimate value placed on these goods, approximately 20 percent of the pure income losses of the detainees was offset by these subsistence goods.

decrease in the level of income for each occupation relative to that of the Californians in the same occupations. The results of these calculations are also reported in Exhibit 2-8. Contrary to the case of changing in-camp income, assuming higher or lower projected income has a significant effect on the net income results. For a 10 percent reduction in the income that the detainees were assumed to have lost due to the exclusion, the net income loss figure falls by 14 percent. It is unlikely that the incomes of the detainees would have deviated in every case in the same direction from those of the Californians in the corresponding occupational categories by more than 10 percent. Thus, the sensitivity results for this variable help to establish, in a sense, upper and lower bounds on the possible income losses of the detainees.

(4) A final item of interest in terms of its impact on calculated total income losses is the effect of "home consumption" of farmers on total income losses. As Exhibit 2-8 shows, this variable's effect is miniscule since farmer-owners (as distinct from farmer-workers who were far more numerous) constitute only about 7.5 percent of the total sample of adult detainees and because the value of this nonmarket income is relatively small compared to total farmer income.

Finally, there is the hypothetical labor force scenario discussed above in which it is supposed that many detained men would have gone to war earlier, and many women to work, had the exclusion not occurred. We assume that (1) all men aged 18-30 would have been in the Army and (2) the labor force participation rate of women would have risen by about 17 percent, the rise in the U.S. female rate during the war. We further assume that all of these women would have been employed. This scenario produces two primary effects on the total income loss figures. The men who would have enlisted in the armed forces would have earned less, usually, than they would have had they instead remained in their pre-exclusion occupations. Thus, their net income losses under these conditions would likely have been lower.²⁹ On the other hand, the women who would have joined the labor force would have earned positive, rather than zero, income in the absence of exclusion, which yields a rise in their income losses as a result of exclusion. The combined impact of these effects is a fall in net income losses. Although the net income losses (in

²⁹The compensation of military personnel, especially those who served during wars, is composed of compensation that is deferred in the forms of nonwage benefits such as health care, education, and pension rights. For the purpose of comparing the outcomes of the base case and hypothetical scenario, however, it is not necessary to explicitly value these benefits, because they are implicitly included in both situations. Nonwage military benefits were earned by the 33,000 ethnic Japanese who were drafted (despite the exclusion) in the base case. In our hypothetical scenario, the men who are assumed to join the military also earn these benefits. Because in neither case are the military benefits lost, it is not necessary to calculate and include them.

1945 dollars) of men drop by about \$10 million, the losses of women rise by almost \$5 million, to yield a net effect of a reduction in total income losses of \$5.5 million. This amounts to only a 4 percent fall in total income losses.

These sensitivity tests for individual data items suggest the relative importance of each in total net income losses. However, it is sometimes instructive to examine the maximum and minimum values of the overall results when all of the possible sensitivity parameters work in the same direction at the same time. The likelihood that all of the individual variables are mismeasured in the same direction at the same time is small. Yet, calculation of total net income losses under these assumptions does produce, in a sense, fairly firm maximum and minimum estimates of losses.

These "boundary" estimates are listed in Exhibit 2-9. The low estimate of income losses was derived by assuming, all at the same time: (1) 25 percent higher in-camp consumption; (2) 10 percent lower projected income; (3) 10 percent higher in-camp income; and (4) 10 percent lower farm "home consumption" figures than in the base case. The high estimate was produced by assuming the opposite directions for these parameters.

As Exhibit 2-9 shows, the very highest estimate differs from the central estimate figure by about 20 percent, as does the lowest estimate. It should be emphasized, though, that the preponderance of the probability lies with the central estimate.

EXHIBIT 2-9

CENTRAL, HIGH, AND LOW ESTIMATES OF NET INCOME LOSSES
(millions of dollars)

<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Net Income Losses in 1945</u>	<u>Net Income Losses in 1983 (Constant Dollar Method)</u>	<u>Net Income Losses in 1983 (Interest Foregone at Corporate Bond Rate Method)</u>	<u>Net Income Losses in 1983 (Interest Foregone at 3 Percent Real Interest Method)</u>
Central	\$135.8	\$738.1	\$1,118.8	\$2,269.6
High	164.3	893.2	1,353.8	2,746.5
Low	108.3	588.8	892.4	1,810.4

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

3. PROPERTY LOSSES

This chapter presents a methodology for estimating property losses suffered by ethnic Japanese as a result of exclusion and detention, and the results of applying this methodology. Property losses were incurred by many if not all ethnic Japanese during the war, for a variety of reasons. Some sold their property at a loss before evacuation; and some property was damaged, partially or wholly destroyed, or lost while in the care of others during the detention years.¹

The estimation of property losses suffered by detainees is considerably more complex than the income loss calculations presented in the previous chapter. This is so because of the wide range of property holdings in the ethnic Japanese community, the paucity of good data, and the peculiar history of these property losses. Any valuation of property losses forty years later is bound to be controversial and subject to close scrutiny.

The single largest problem in estimating property losses is not the theoretical valuation of losses but the availability of adequate data. As will be discussed further below, a considerable amount of effort was devoted to determining whether certain data sources are extant, whether they could be made available for this study, and how representative they are of the total amount of losses.

This chapter is organized in the following manner. Section 3.1 explains the basic rationale and approach to estimating property losses. Section 3.2 discusses the findings of our data collection efforts. Section 3.3 evaluates the data and discusses the impact of the data on the specific methods by which property losses could be estimated. Section 3.4 explains the specific methods used in the task at hand. Section 3.5 presents the results of the analysis.

3.1 BASIC APPROACH

In order to understand the approach used in this analysis, it is essential to discuss the claims for property losses made by ethnic Japanese under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act between 1948 and 1958.

3.1.1 Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948

Ethnic Japanese who suffered real and personal property losses as a result of exclusion and detention were allowed to claim compensation for these losses under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App.

¹A variety of sources are available that provide details of the plight of the excluded ethnic Japanese. Foremost is the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Personal Justice Denied. The passage from the Commission Report cited on p. 7 provides an excellent brief commentary.

§1981 et seq.). Real property refers to land and anything erected or growing upon it. Personal property encompasses all other assets. Claims under this Act and its amendments were administered through 1958 by the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice (DOJ) received 26,568 claims from ethnic Japanese, totalling some \$148 million in claimed losses.² The U.S. Government paid out about \$37 million over the 10 year period in awards or settlements.

There is good reason to believe that neither of these two figures -- \$148 million in claims and \$37 million in awards -- represents the "true losses" of ethnic Japanese as a result of exclusion. Let us begin with the \$37 million figure. First, the 1948 Act specifically excluded certain types of claims as non-compensable. Non-compensable property losses include losses of contraband items (e.g. cameras and radios, which were viewed as possible instruments of espionage) and losses of anticipated profits on the sale of property.³

Second, because of the tremendous backlog of claims (only 232 of the 26,000 had been settled as of March 1951), the DOJ sought and obtained an amendment to the statute allowing the Attorney General to "compromise" the remaining claims in order to expedite this process. The 1951 amendment (PL 82-116) provided authority for DOJ to settle claims for 75 percent of the claim, or \$2,500, whichever was less. Under the 1951 amendment, all but about 2,000 claims were settled.⁴ Most claims, however, were probably settled for a great deal less than the reasonable value of the loss.

²Internal Report of the Japanese Claims Section of the Department of Justice on the Administration of the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act (circa 1959), CWRIC 105.

³Our estimates of property losses also do not take account of any appreciation of asset prices. There is no clearcut method for doing so because of the lack of data on asset appreciation and because it is impossible to determine exactly how long property would have been held if the exclusion had not occurred.

⁴Realizing in 1956 that the remaining claims were too large to be settled for \$2,500 or less, DOJ again requested and obtained an amendment to the 1948 Act that, among other changes,

- allowed compromising of claims up to \$100,000;
- "validated" the claims of corporations, associations, and other organizations; and
- transferred DOJ's authority for adjudicating claims (as opposed to compromising them) to the Court of Claims.

Finally, the Department of Justice paid claims in 1950s dollars for losses incurred in the 1940s. No account was taken of inflation or interest foregone. For these reasons, then, it appears virtually certain that the true losses suffered by the ethnic Japanese community exceeded the \$37 million paid in awards.

Whether or not the \$148 million figure represents an overestimate or an underestimate is less clear. It is possible that some people did not file claims with the Department of Justice at all, even though they suffered some, presumably smaller than average, losses. (This presumes some "threshold" below which the transaction costs of filing a claim may exceed the value of the expected award.) Some ethnic Japanese may have been unaware that any claims process had been established; some may have left the country or for one reason or another, been unable to file claims.

It is also possible that claimants, knowing about DOJ's strict adjudication procedures, and aware of the limits on compensable claims contained in the 1948 Act, did not bother to claim for certain losses because they knew they would be disallowed. Finally, because DOJ strongly suggested that claimants provide written documentation of ownership of property in making a claim, many legitimate but undocumented losses of ethnic Japanese may have been screened out by lawyers before the claim was sent to the Justice Department. The unpublished internal report by the Japanese Claims Section of DOJ (op. cit. CWRIC 27129-133) describes the detailed instructions given to DOJ lawyers at the time concerning the types and amounts of evidence claimants ought to provide.

These factors suggest that \$148 million may have been an underestimate of the true loss of property. On the other hand, one could argue that in any claim situation, there is an incentive to increase the value of the loss claimed. In any case, we view it as likely that "true property losses" suffered by the detainees were something other than either of these two figures. It is also important to note that while we use the term "true property loss," we regard such a figure as unknowable, given available information. Our goal is to establish a reasonable approximation to this figure.

3.1.2 Basic Methodology

This study began with the premise that the estimation of real and personal property losses must try to incorporate the information that was accumulated as a result of the claims asserted and paid under the 1948 Act. The claims information is the only primary data source on property losses by size and type of loss available to us. Moreover, the claims received by DOJ represent specific losses of individuals and families, recorded close to the actual time of loss, by those who actually suffered the loss. Any other data source would be at least one step further removed in accuracy or time.

The first basic element of our approach to estimating property losses essentially involves a reevaluation of the claims received by the Department

of Justice, without the constraints on compensable claims imposed by the Act, and without the compromise mechanism available to DOJ. Within the context of available information, the attempt would be to estimate "true losses" of some sample of claimants and then to extrapolate to the total number of claimants.

But what about extrapolating to the entire excluded population? In other words, to what extent did everyone who suffered losses assert a claim? As discussed earlier, there may have been a variety of reasons why some ethnic Japanese who suffered losses did not file claims, although a plausible hypothesis is that on the whole, the "nonfilers" had relatively small losses.⁵ In order to estimate the property losses of the entire ethnic Japanese group, however, some estimate of these "below the threshold" losses of nonfilers must be added in to the claims we do know about.

The second element of our approach therefore is to attempt to adjust the total estimate of claimant losses for the extra amount of losses that may have been incurred by nonfilers.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS

Data availability proved to be the most significant factor in shaping the specific methods used to accomplish both tasks outlined above. The data available for the two tasks -- reevaluating claims to estimate "true losses" and adjusting for nonfilers -- are discussed separately in this section.

3.2.1 Estimating "True Losses" of Claimants

This task focused on claims that were asserted under the 1948 Act, which may not have been fully compensated. To estimate the true losses suffered by claimants, we planned to undertake the following steps: (1) using a sample of the some 26,000 claims files from the 1948 Act, review the internal data contained in the files to determine what true losses were incurred; and (2) extrapolate the estimates of losses to the entire claimant population.

The first requirement therefore was to obtain a good sample of claims from the 1948 Act. In undertaking the data search and collection, we intended to select a sample of claimants that satisfied two criteria: (a) the internal data in each file on the losses and adjudication process should be as complete as possible; and (b) the sample should be representative of all claimants in

⁵The analysis underlying this is the standard notion of costs versus benefits. Clearly, no injured party would press a claim for \$50 if the time, energy, and explicit fees would exceed \$50. The reason for hedging this particular point is that the emotional and physical upheaval of the exclusion and its aftermath could well have made pursuing a claim for even large amounts of losses less likely.

terms of the amounts of losses claimed.⁶ These two criteria obviously correspond to the two steps listed above.

Only one data source would have been able to satisfy both criteria: a random sample of the 26,568 claims files received by the Department of Justice under the 1948 Act. The data in the DOJ files represented the best information collected on "true losses" incurred, as opposed to the amount of the claim or the amount of the award. In a file for an adjudicated claim, for example, correspondence between the Justice Department and the claimant or claimant's attorney contained detailed discussions and supporting material on the basis for claiming a particular lost item, the value attached to the item by the Justice Department, and the reasons for the government's adjudication.

Unfortunately, we determined that, to the best of our knowledge, all but 186 of these files have apparently been destroyed or disposed of by the Federal Records Center. (It is possible that others of the 26,568 files still exist; however, with the assistance of DOJ and Federal Records Center staff, we have spent considerable effort trying to locate them, with no success.)

No single existing data source available to us contains sufficient internal data on losses suffered and at the same time is representative of the entire claimant distribution. It was therefore necessary to compile a variety of data sources in order to accomplish this task. The following are the major data sources used:

- An internal report of the Civil Division of the Justice Department tabulated, as of 1951, the number of claims in each of seven dollar categories of claimed loss amounts (i.e., \$0-500, \$501-1000, etc.) for the 23,000 pending claims at that time. This size distribution of claims allowed us to make rough determinations on whether our samples of claims files were representative of the universe of claims.

⁶Examining the "size distribution of claims" is a mechanism for deciding whether the sample claims are representative of the population. If one divides the range of possible dollar amounts of claims from \$0 to \$250,000 into categories or "cells" and tabulates how many people had claims in each category, the resulting distribution is called the "size distribution of claims."

Of course, it would be best if we could be sure that the sample files were representative of all claimants in terms of actual losses suffered, rather than merely in terms of the losses claimed. However, actual losses are not known for all claimants; they were estimated only for the sample of claims that we coded. We do know the size distribution of claimed losses of all claims. Therefore, whether or not the sample files are representative of all claims can only be determined with reference to claimed losses.

- As noted above, 186 of the actual DOJ claims files are still available; these files contain the best data available on true losses. Unfortunately, most of these 186 files represent precedent cases adjudicated under the 1948 Act and are not necessarily representative of the universe of claims; they include larger proportions of very large and very small claims relative to the total claims filed. Precedent decisions under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act involving 96 individuals were also published as Volume I of the "Adjudications of the Attorney General of the United States, Precedent Decisions under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act."
- The 1948 Act required the Attorney General to submit annual reports to Congress on claims received and awarded. These reports are currently accessible among the Senate Records at the National Archives. The reports contain summary sheets for each of the 23,121 claims that were compromised by the Justice Department, usually at less than the amount of the claim (see Personal Justice Denied, p. 120). The summary sheets provide only three figures: the amount of the claim, the amount of the claim that was compensable under the Act, and the amount of the award. The reports also contain abbreviated adjudication reports on the 1,887 claims that were adjudicated under the Act. These adjudication reports are much more detailed than the summary sheets, but contain somewhat less complete data than the actual files on adjudicated claims and the precedent decision reports.

The entire data source proved useful, however, in providing a basis for re-estimating the size distribution of claimed losses. We randomly sampled over three percent of the summary sheets and adjudication reports to develop a more precise size distribution of claimed losses (i.e., a distribution with 22 dollar categories rather than 7, each category being smaller in range) than was available in DOJ's tabulation. This data source also provided a complete count of the number of institutions that claimed losses under the 1948 Act.

- Finally, an additional set of 109 claims files was made available to us by Mr. Minoru Yasui, a lawyer who handled a large number of claims under the 1948 Act in the Portland, Oregon area. These files contain data almost as complete as the DOJ files, and are more representative of the sample of claims in terms of the size distribution of claimed losses.

3.2.2 Adjusting for Nonfilers

The second task in estimating property losses involves adjusting the total estimate of claimant losses for the extra amount of losses incurred by ethnic Japanese who did not file claims under the 1948 Act. It seems reasonable to assume that there were some losses suffered by nonfilers, although how large these losses were and how many nonfilers there were are open to dispute.

Let us examine first the question of how large the losses of nonfilers might have been. To what extent can we estimate the characteristics of nonfiler's losses from the relatively scanty information we have about filers? An argument can be made that since nonfilers did not file there must be inherent differences between them and the actual claimants. One possible hypothesis (the "threshold" hypothesis) is that nonfilers had small losses, small enough that the cost and bother of filing a claim were not worth it. If this conjecture is true, then at least some guidance exists for imputing losses to those who did not file. Note that it is consistent with this hypothesis to assume that the "threshold" for not filing varied for different individuals.

On the other hand, a reasonable case might be made that some nonfilers may have had substantial losses, and, perhaps because of ignorance, did not file. This argues for imputing much larger losses to nonfilers than the de minimis criterion above. (There is, however, little evidence that large numbers of potentially eligible persons were ignorant of the 1948 Act.)

To account for these alternative reasons for nonfiling, and hence, the different implied losses to be included, several different methodologies were developed which will be discussed in the next section. The basic argument remains, however, over why potential claimants did not file, and therefore, how large their losses likely were. This argument cannot be resolved by further analysis or by any data available to us.

We turn now to the issue of how many nonfilers there could have been. About 25,000 individual (as opposed to institutional) claims were filed under the 1948 Act and there were about 115,000 excluded ethnic Japanese. It is clear from the files that we obtained and examined that many claims covered the property losses of several, usually related, people. Others, though, were on behalf of a single person. Unfortunately, the sample files contain only haphazard references to additional people covered by each claim. How, then, is the population of "potential claim filers" to be determined?

A reasonable method for deriving this number assumes that claims actually filed were filed more or less by groups of related people (i.e., families). Thus, for each standard family -- husband, wife, and children -- one claim ought to have been filed, assuming that all families suffered some losses. WRA population statistics provide the number of "standard" families. WRA records also indicate that there were many single people among the excluded population. It seems reasonable that at least some single people suffered losses, but, at the same time, it is also plausible that not all of them did.

There is, unfortunately, no way to estimate the number of single person potential claim filers without being arbitrary. Recognizing that it is impossible to determine this number with certainty, we instead use alternative assumptions which bracket the range of likely values for the number of potential claim filers. The specific assumptions are discussed in Section 3.3.3 below.

Adjusting the estimates of property losses incurred by actual claimants for losses of nonfilers produces, of course, higher total estimates of losses. Moreover, the adjusted losses are likely to have different distributions from the losses of actual claimants. For example, if we use the hypothesis that nonfilers had small losses, then adding in the losses of nonfilers will result in a higher proportion of small losses in the whole distribution. One way to test whether the various methods used to adjust for nonfilers are valid is to compare the resulting distribution of losses with another, independent source.

The study by Broom and Reimer provides such a check.⁷ In the course of their analysis of the exclusion, these authors conducted two separate surveys of different ethnic Japanese communities. Families were questioned about both their income and property losses and their answers were tabulated. The resulting distribution of losses, although reported relatively crudely,⁸ does provide a rough idea of the magnitude and distribution of property losses.

Broom and Reimer argue that their survey samples contain a relatively higher proportion of poor people than in the general ethnic Japanese population. They suggest, therefore, that their loss distribution may overrepresent small losses and underrepresent larger losses, relative to the total excluded population. For this reason alone, then, comparing this study's adjusted total loss distributions (generated by accounting for nonfilers) with those in Broom and Reimer provides some check on the accuracy of our procedures. The check consists of comparing the percentage of people reporting small losses in the Broom and Reimer surveys with our adjusted loss

⁷Leonard Broom and Ruth Reimer, Removal and Return: The Socio-Economic Effects of the War on Japanese-Americans (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949). The authors conducted interviews with people who volunteered to participate. Comparison of their results with ours is not straightforward because potential biases of their sample relative to the total excluded population are not quantifiable. Their estimates, however, are helpful in establishing an order of magnitude check on losses calculated under alternative methodologies.

⁸The data are reported only in diagrams of cumulative frequency distributions; see, Broom and Reimer, op. cit., pp. 146, 148-149, 172, and 174-175.

frequencies for those categories. The test is whether our estimated proportion of small losses is less than Broom and Reimer's estimates.⁹

3.3 EVALUATING THE DATA FOR PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATES

The specific methods used to estimate property losses were selected not only to fit the data sources available (as discussed in the previous section), but also on the basis of an examination of the actual data. This section discusses the information derived from evaluating and coding the claim files and provides the details of how some other important input data were chosen and calculated.

3.3.1 Sample Files Statistics

The full sample of 295 claim files used for this study was composed of 186 files from the Department of Justice and 109 files supplied by Mr. Yasui. As explained above, the object of the close examination of each file was to assess the actual losses of property represented in the file. (The claim summaries in "Adjudications of the Attorney General of the United States, Precedent Decisions under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act" were used instead of the DOJ file whenever they provided adequate information.) Actual losses were not necessarily the same as the amount claimed or the award. The instructions given in assessing the information in each file and the forms used to code the data are provided in Appendix B.

⁹We also attempted to ascertain the occupational distribution of potential claimants. It would be useful to approach estimating losses by occupation, because occupation may be correlated with property loss. After considerable effort, this approach was determined not to be feasible. Basically, so few data were available and so many assumptions had to be made in order to generate an occupational distribution for actual and potential claimants that this approach was dropped. We do not even have an occupational distribution of all actual claimants. The only clear-cut method we know for obtaining a true occupational distribution for the claimants is to gain access to two sets of files stored at the Federal Records Center. Neither of these is open to inspection by the public due to Privacy Act restrictions. If these files were open, a thorough and quite time-consuming cross referencing would be necessary between one set of files that lists names and DOJ claim file identifying numbers, and another set (amounting to about 3,000 cubic feet) of personal folders on each detainee. It is, however, unclear whether the successful implementation of this method would improve the final result. Our sample files could not be used to generate an occupational distribution; we determined that certain occupations were so heavily overrepresented in the sample files that, even if extrapolated only to the total claimant population, they would have exceeded the total number of ethnic Japanese in that occupation.

The attempt to pinpoint a single figure for the amount of the true loss was usually unsuccessful. In most cases, the evaluator of the file was able only to define a range of upper and lower estimates of the "true" loss. Thus, the file reevaluations resulted in a data set with two variables for losses -- "high" and "low". The "low" entry is an absolute floor under the true loss; it represents well-documented losses. In other words, the "low" estimate is the lowest we believe possible to assume, even though the actual award may have been lower still. The interpretation of the "high" estimate, on the other hand, is not quite parallel. In many instances, a loss of, say, \$1,000 may have been claimed, but, because of inadequate documentation of some portion of it, or due to ambiguities concerning the precise value of the property, we were not sufficiently confident of the \$1,000 figure to define it as a high estimate. As a consequence of this strict evaluation methodology, the "high" figure is almost always less than the claim. Thus, the "high" estimate is not an extreme upper bound on true property losses.

Another important outcome of the file evaluations and coding of data was to excise from the claim estimates any amounts requested as compensation for lost income. This is crucial in order to avoid double counting, since this study estimates income and property losses separately.

The final data set is composed of 245 claims on behalf of individuals and 50 claims by institutions. Institutions are entities such as chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League, associations, churches, and corporations.

Descriptive statistics for the claim files are provided in Exhibit 3-1. For both individual and institutional claims, the exhibit shows the average values of the claim and the award, as well as the two coding estimates of losses, high and low. Note that the award averages only about 10 percent of the claim and that the average claim was well in excess of the file evaluator's high estimate. The exhibit also shows the standard deviations for each value, which measure the extent of dispersion of these numbers from their respective mean values. The standard deviations are quite large, indicative of the wide range of claims filed.

Our method of measuring whether the sample files are representative of all claims is based on claim amounts, rather than on the actual losses suffered. Thus, it is important that the correlations of the claim amounts with our measures of actual losses (high, low) be positive and significant. If this were not the case, then any similarity of our sample files to the total claims filed in terms of claimed losses would not necessarily imply similarity in terms of actual losses suffered. The correlations between the claim and the coding estimates of actual losses are indeed high. For example, the correlation of the claim and the high estimate for individual claims is .92, and that between claim and low estimate is .78; both are statistically significant. This fact provides some assurance that assessing representativeness in terms of claimed amounts is a reasonable approximation to doing so in terms of actual losses.

EXHIBIT 3-1
SAMPLE CLAIM FILES DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
(1945 dollars)

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
Claims by Individuals		
Claim Amount	\$17,245	\$60,397
High Estimate	12,871	40,598
Low Estimate	6,015	18,664
Award	1,777	4,455
Claims by Institutions		
Claim Amount	\$73,878	\$126,138
High Estimate	48,106	94,427
Low Estimate	28,258	57,797
Award	6,979	9,912

Source: Department of Justice claim files; files of Mr. Minoru Yasui; and ICF Incorporated estimates.

These summary measures are presented here to acquaint the reader with the data. For the actual computation of total property losses, of course, the individual data items are used.

3.3.2 Random Sample of All Claim Summary Sheets

In order to extrapolate loss estimates to the entire claimant population using information from the sample files, it is critical that some basis exist for comparing the characteristics of the sample files to the entire population of claims. Using the information contained in the Attorney General's communications to Congress under the 1948 Act, it was possible to develop statistics describing the total claimant population. Recall that the Attorney General's reports contain summary sheets on the settlement of each claim. About 3.5 percent (i.e., 860, or approximately every 30th) of the total of some 25,000 claim summary sheets¹⁰ were sampled and the relatively sparse information provided (e.g., claim amount, award amount) tabulated.

The first column of Exhibit 3-2 shows one result of this effort. Twenty-two claim categories were defined; the claim cells were chosen so that not too many claims were in any given cell. This is important because if the claim cell is defined too broadly, a large proportion of potentially quite different claims would end up being classified as the same. The second column in Exhibit 3-2 shows the percentage of sample claim files for individuals that claimed a loss in each of the dollar claim cells shown. The third column tabulates the percentage of the 3.5 percent random sample of all claim summary sheets that fall into each of these claim cells.

Since the sampling technique used virtually guarantees that our subset of claim summary sheets is an unbiased representation of the total population of actual claimants,¹¹ the distributions in Exhibit 3-2 permit inferences to be drawn concerning the statistical representativeness of the sample files

¹⁰Of the total 26,568 claims settled, about 1,500 original claims were duplicates and were settled by dismissal. Another 113 were institutional claims. Hence, for estimating total individual property losses, we use an approximate figure of 25,000 to represent the total claimant population.

¹¹We were able to implement the technique because of the physical structure of the reports at the Archives. Bound volumes of the summary sheets, year-by-year, covering about 95 percent of the total claims (the others were adjudicated), are well-preserved. By simply calibrating a device to lift, on average, 30 sheets, a random sample could be drawn (since each claim was on a separate sheet). Since we made a complete inventory of the adjudicated claims, a random 3.5 percent sample of these were added to the 3.5 percent sample of summary sheets to get our random sample of all claims.

EXHIBIT 3-2
PROPERTY LOSS SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CLAIMS
FOR INDIVIDUALS

<u>Claim Cells</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Claim Files Falling in Claim Cell</u>	<u>Percentage of the 3.5% Sample of All Claim Summary Sheets Falling in Claim Cell</u>
\$0-100	0.4%	0.8%
100-250	4.5	1.4
250-350	1.6	2.6
350-500	6.5	4.7
500-750	10.2	6.3
750-1,000	6.1	6.2
1,000-1,500	14.7	12.9
1,500-2,000	5.3	10.8
2,000-2,500	6.5	11.9
2,500-3,000	5.7	7.7
3,000-4,000	2.4	9.1
4,000-5,000	4.1	5.4
5,000-7,500	7.3	8.6
7,500-10,000	2.9	4.2
10,000-15,000	5.3	3.1
15,000-20,000	2.9	1.7
20,000-25,000	2.4	0.7
25,000-50,000	3.7	1.3
50,000-75,000	3.3	0.2
75,000-100,000	0.8	0.2
100,000-250,000	1.6	0.3
250,000+	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>
	100%	100%

NOTE: Columns do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: Department of Justice claim files; files of Mr. Minoru Yasui; and Reports of the Attorney General on the Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry Pursuant to Public Laws 886 (80th Congress), 116 (82nd Congress), and 673 (84th Congress), 1949-1959.

relative to the total claimants. The distribution of the 245 individual claim files is shown in the second column of the table. Note that the sample files overrepresent the relatively small claims (but not the very smallest) and the largest claims, but they underrepresent the central claim cells. This is an important finding since this fact implies that simply expanding the sample distribution from 245 individuals to about 25,000 would not be appropriate.¹²

Exhibit 3-3 tabulates the sample institutional claim files according to the same claim-amount breakdown. Here, the complete number of institutional claim summary sheets, 113, was tabulated. It may seem surprising that so many (i.e., 50) of the total institutional claims ended up in the sample of claims files. This is explained by the fact that all institutional claims were settled after 1956 and that many of these claims were large. Both late-settled and large claims were more likely to be controversial and thus more likely to be included in our sample files.

The conclusion to be drawn here, then, is that the sample files, which provide so much information about property losses, are unlikely to be statistically representative of the entire population. The sample files are not an unbiased picture of the actual losses contained in the entire 25,000 claims. This has important ramifications, as will be seen, for the appropriate methodology for generalizing from the sample's information to total property losses of all claimants.

3.3.3 Estimating the Number of Potential Claimants

Section 3.2 touched on the basic method for obtaining an estimate of the number of claims that would have been filed had there been no cost to doing so. That method is, essentially, to classify the total excluded ethnic Japanese population by whether each individual would have been included in a family claim or would have filed a separate claim.

WRA figures tabulated in The Statistical Analysis provide a fairly accurate breakdown by families of the detainee population.¹³ These indicate that about 12 percent of the detainees were classified as single person

¹²The analysis presented provides empirical evidence that the sample files are unrepresentative of all claimants. On an intuitive level, a similar judgment could be made on the basis of the fact that 186 of the claims files represent DOJ precedent cases. Reading through the precedent decisions gives an impression that both small and very large claims were included. One reason for expanding the sample of claim files with those from Mr. Yasui was that the latter group of files were more representative of all claims in terms of claimed losses.

¹³Tables 93 through 96 of The Statistical Analysis give details of family composition.

EXHIBIT 3-3

PROPERTY LOSS SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CLAIMS
FOR INSTITUTIONS

<u>Claim Cells</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Claim Files Falling in Claim Cell</u>	<u>Percentage of the 3.5% Sample of All Claim Summary Sheets Falling in Claim Cell</u>
\$0-100	0.0%	0.0%
100-250	0.0	0.9
250-350	0.0	0.9
350-500	0.0	1.8
500-750	0.0	3.5
750-1,000	4.0	6.2
1,000-1,500	6.0	8.8
1,500-2,000	2.0	3.5
2,000-2,500	2.0	7.1
2,500-3,000	8.0	3.5
3,000-4,000	4.0	5.3
4,000-5,000	2.0	3.5
5,000-7,500	12.0	10.6
7,500-10,000	6.0	8.8
10,000-15,000	10.0	7.1
15,000-20,000	2.0	0.9
20,000-25,000	6.0	5.3
25,000-50,000	8.0	6.2
50,000-75,000	0.0	2.7
75,000-100,000	8.0	3.5
100,000-250,000	8.0	5.3
250,000+	<u>12.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>
	100%	100%

NOTE: Columns do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: Department of Justice and Yasui Claim Files; and Reports of the Attorney General on the Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry Pursuant to Public Laws 886 (80th Congress), 116 (82nd Congress), and 673 (84th Congress), 1949-1959.

families and 88 percent were in multiple-person families. The average number of people in multiple-person families was about 3.4. Census figures on ethnic Japanese on the West Coast are consistent with these estimates.

There were about 5,000 voluntary excludées in addition to the number of people detained. The total excluded population that may have suffered losses is about 115,000. Adjusting for single persons and family size, the total number of "family" claims predicted, maintaining the hypothesis¹⁴ concerning grouping of losses by households, is 29,827 ($= 115,240 \times .88 \div 3.4$).¹⁵

It is likely that some of the nearly 14,000 single people ($= .12 \times 115,240$) sustained losses, so the number of family claims here could be viewed as a "low" estimate of the number of potential claimants. On the other hand, it is also reasonable to suppose that not all of these single people suffered losses which would have been filed separately. Ultimately, no scientific way exists to predict an exact number of potential claimants. The solution adopted here allows, then, for three possible scenarios:

- (1) no claims by single individuals (low);
- (2) half of the single individuals would have made claims (medium); and
- (3) all single people would have made claims (high).

The predicted numbers of potential claimants under these alternatives are listed in Exhibit 3-4.

EXHIBIT 3-4

NUMBER OF POTENTIAL CLAIMANTS

<u>Scenario</u>	<u>Number</u>
Low	29,827
Medium	36,741
High	43,656

Source: WRA records and ICF Incorporated estimates.

¹⁴The hypothesis is that only one claim would have been filed on behalf of all of a family's members. This assumption is buttressed by the fact that DOJ, in administering the 1948 Act, attempted to consolidate all related claims. See the Internal Report of the Department of Justice, CWRIC 27104-105.

¹⁵The number of family claims is quite close to the rough estimate by Broom and Reimer of about 25,000 families.

These three numbers of potential claimants represent implicit estimates of the extent to which the sample of files includes the losses of people unrelated to the household head. Using this range of possibilities is necessitated by the fact that, although assiduous efforts to obtain such information were made, no reliable estimates of the average number of people included in a claim were apparent from the sample files.

This completes the discussion of primary data sources for computing total property losses. In the following section, methods for extrapolating from the sample files to total property losses are explained and evaluated.

3.4 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES

3.4.1 Differential Extrapolation by Claim Cell

On a conceptual level, generalizing from limited information drawn from a small sample to a large population is not straightforward. A characteristic of the sample can be assumed to be representative of the entire population only if there is some assurance that the proportions of the numbers of observations in the sample and in the total population with a particular characteristic are the same.

It is evident immediately from Exhibit 3-2 in the previous section that this condition is unlikely to hold for the sample of files and the true claimant population. The distributions, by claim size, of the two sets of claims are clearly quite different. The DOJ-Yasui sample files overrepresent low loss claims (with the exception of the \$0-\$100 cell) and the very highest claims, while they significantly underrepresent the claim cells in the middle of the distribution.

This is important because it rules out a straightforward extrapolation from the sample distribution losses to total potential claimant losses. Thus, if we were only to multiply the sample distribution by the ratio of the number of potential claimants to the number of claims in the sample, we would very likely obtain a biased estimate.¹⁶

Another major consideration in attempting to generalize from the sample files to the total potential claimant population is that presented by nonfilers. The main question here is exactly what losses should be attributed to them.

¹⁶ A priori, it is not clear that a "naive" straightforward extrapolation will yield a high or a low estimate. It turns out, though, that the oversampling of the larger claims far outweighs the undersampling of mid-range areas, so that the estimate resulting from a "naive" method grossly overestimates total losses.

Several different methods to extrapolate from the sample files to total property losses were developed and evaluated. Some would have required far more data than actually available for this study. Others were discarded since their results would have been difficult to interpret in the light of the gross ambiguities concerning the characteristics of the true claimant population. One basic approach that conceptually seemed likely to produce reasonable estimates of property losses, given sufficient data, was an extrapolation from the sample files to total losses by claim cell.

This method centers on the fact that the bias of the sample files relative to the total population of claims is measurable. Both the numbers of actual claims in each claim cell (from the claim summary sheets) and the number of sample files in each claim cell are known. Both of these distributions were shown in Exhibit 3-2. Using this information, it is possible to "correct" for the under and over-sampling from the true population of claims that exists in the sample of files. This is performed by grouping the sample files by the 22 claim cells and then extrapolating the property loss data in the sample files, by a different number for each claim cell, to the unknown total property losses, rather than simply extrapolating by a constant amount which would be the same for each cell. This is called "differential extrapolation."

A simple example may be helpful in understanding this method. Suppose that a set of data contains 100 observations of a single variable "X" and that a sample of 10 of these 100 are drawn and tabulated by three ranges of X: low, medium, and high. Assume, in addition, that the distribution of the true population of 100 observations is known. Exhibit 3-5 tabulates hypothetical data for this situation. As can be seen, the hypothetical sample is biased in that the frequency in the low group is too high (50 percent when it should be 10 percent) and too low in the medium group.

EXHIBIT 3-5

HEURISTIC EXAMPLE OF DIFFERENTIAL EXTRAPOLATION

	<u>Low</u>		<u>Medium</u>		<u>High</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
True Population	10	10%	70	70%	20	20%	100
Sample of 10	5	50%	3	30%	2	20%	10
"Naive" Extrapolation (100/10)	50	50%	30	30%	20	20%	100
Differential Extrapolation	10	10%	70	70%	20	20%	100

If one were to extrapolate "naively" from the sample to the total (the third line of Exhibit 3-5), that is, without using the knowledge that the sample is quite unrepresentative, the predicted total population distribution of X would be incorrect. However, if the available knowledge of the true distribution of X is used, fallacious inferences can be minimized.

In this example, differential extrapolation from the sample would yield line 4 of Exhibit 3-5. The method works as follows. The sample frequency in the low cell, 5, is multiplied by the ratio of the total population to the sample population (100/10) and then adjusted by the ratio of the known true distribution of X in the low cell (10%) to the sample's percentage (50%), or (10/50).¹⁷ This yields 10, the true frequency of the total population. The "naive" extrapolation method does not perform the final adjustment, the omission of which causes the bias in line 3 of Exhibit 3-5.

We use a more complicated variant of this method for extrapolating from the 245 individual sample files (and, separately, the 50 institutional files) to the total actual claimant population.^{18, 19}

3.4.2 Claim Cell Extrapolation with Nonfilers

The differential extrapolation method outlined above is done in two ways. The first attempts only to extrapolate to the actual claimant total, while the second tries to account, in addition, for nonfilers.

As described above, the idea is to move from the losses tabulated from the claim files sample to the losses represented by all claims using the information on sampling frequencies by claim cell. The basic claimant method, called Scheme A, makes no adjustment for nonfilers, and hence should be

¹⁷That is, $5 \times (100/10) \times (10/50) = 10$.

¹⁸The actual method is more complicated since the variable that describes the true population of claimants is the claim amount, not the amount of losses. Because the grouping is by the 22 claim cells, while it is losses that are differentially extrapolated, it is crucial that the correlation between the claim amount and the amount of losses be high, which it is. If that were not the case, then the differential expansion factors derived from the claim cell groupings might not correct adequately for the unrepresentativeness of the sample files.

¹⁹Since the coding of data from the sample files also obtained the occupations of the claimants, a natural alternative to the extrapolation-by-claim cell method exists. This is to extrapolate differentially the sample losses to the entire potential claimant population on the basis of occupation. The procedure is identical to the claim cell extrapolation method except that it corrects for the under or overrepresentativeness of the sample on the basis of occupational distribution. A major problem with this method, though, is that there is no way to correct at the same time for the known bias in favor of high claims of the sample files relative to the total claims. This method, then, would add marginal information about differential losses across occupations, but it would allow the known bias from sample selection to remain. Moreover, the method is infeasible because there are no reliable existing data on the occupational distribution of the actual claimants, much less on the total potential claimants. As a consequence, this method was not performed.

viewed, at least for individuals, as a low estimate of total property losses. The method calculates total property losses separately for individuals and institutions. This is because, as Exhibits 3-2 and 3-3 above show, the differential sampling frequencies across the claim cells are not the same for individuals and institutions.

The approach for accounting for nonfilers is somewhat more complex. Essentially, after estimating total actual claimant losses, the estimated

number of nonfilers is distributed across the claim cells in a variety of ways in order to include the presumably small losses of potential claimants who, for one reason or another, did not file.

Because there is no way to determine precisely what these nonfilers' losses were, they must be "folded into" the total claimant distribution in the basic methodology in a specific fashion. We undertook several experiments to determine how the results were affected by alternative ways of allocating losses of nonfilers to claim size cells.

To explore these possibilities, three different methods of "folding in" nonfilers were used. The three methods differ in the number of claim cells into which the nonfilers are allocated, the highest claim cell into which nonfilers are allocated (i.e., the threshold), and the proportion of nonfilers allocated to each claim cell. The three methods, called Schemes B, C, and D, are shown in Exhibit 3-6 below.²⁰ As an example, under Scheme D, 10 percent

²⁰An alternative, but related, approach again starts with the results of the basic claimant method. However, instead of simply allocating nonfilers across several claim categories and then summing, this method attempts to incorporate nonfilers in a more ambitious manner. Starting with the total property loss distribution from the basic method, a threshold value of property losses (T) is selected for which it is conceivable that those who suffered losses less than T may not have filed. Next, the average actual property losses of the members of the sample with claimed losses less than or equal to T is computed. Finally one half of these mean losses (because nonfilers presumably experienced lower losses than did filers) is allocated to each nonfiler and summed to get a "candidate" total property losses distribution. This result is then checked for consistency with Broom and Reimer's distributions.

After recalculating these steps for a number of possible values of T, weights are assigned to each distribution based on a subjective estimate of the likelihood that each value of T was the actual threshold value of costs faced by potential claimants. The average of all of these "candidate" loss distributions, derived using these weights, represents the "expected total property losses." The results under this method for estimating total property losses were quite similar to those obtained under the method outlined in the text. Because the latter is simpler, we do not present results from the method described in this footnote.

EXHIBIT 3-6

ALLOCATION OF NONFILERS
(percent distribution)

Claim Cell	Schemes			
	A	B	C	D
\$ 0-100	0%	50.0%	12.5%	10.0 %
100-250	0	25.0	12.5	10.0
250-350	0	12.5	12.5	10.0
350-500	0	12.5	12.5	10.0
500-750	0	0	12.5	10.0
750-1,000	0	0	12.5	10.0
1,000-1,500	0	0	12.5	10.0
1,500-2,000	0	0	12.5	10.0
2,000-2,500	0	0	0	1.54
2,500-3,000	0	0	0	1.54
3,000-4,000	0	0	0	1.54
4,000-5,000	0	0	0	1.54
5,000-7,500	0	0	0	1.54
7,500-10,000	0	0	0	1.54
10,000-15,000	0	0	0	1.54
15,000-20,000	0	0	0	1.54
20,000-25,000	0	0	0	1.54
25,000-50,000	0	0	0	1.54
50,000-75,000	0	0	0	1.54
75,000-100,000	0	0	0	1.54
100,000-250,000	0	0	0	1.54
250,000+	0	0	0	0
		100%	100%	100%

Source: ICF Incorporated.

of nonfilers are allocated to each of the first eight claim cells; 1.54 percent of nonfilers are allocated to each remaining cell up to \$250,000.

As discussed above, the exact number of nonfilers is not known. The decision was made to use low, medium and high estimates for this number to account for this uncertainty. Consequently, each method of allocating nonfilers is calculated three times, one for each possible number of nonfilers.

Finally, the process of allocating nonfilers is performed only for individuals since the number of potential institutional claimants is completely unknown. The consequence of this is that the total loss estimates for institutions produced by the basic claimant method should be understood as a lower bound.

3.5 RESULTS

This section presents the results of the property loss estimation method described in the previous section. Because the results are disparate and complex and because there are several sets of results, it is important to begin by explaining our method of presentation.

3.5.1 Presentation of Results

The results below are presented separately at first for institutions and individuals. The results for institutions are much more straightforward because we have complete data on the number of claimant institutions. For individuals, the data are very uncertain and we will offer several plausible assumptions by which individual property losses may be calculated. As a final task, we will add in institutional losses to the individual loss estimates (in 1945 dollars) and then convert the totals into 1983 dollars.

The results for individuals are presented as 12 different numbers. These 12 numbers differ in the ways that they combine 3 factors. The 3 factors are reviewed below.

Factor #1: Low, Medium, and High Loss Estimates

As explained in Section 3.3, when coding the sample claims files information, we estimated low and high amounts of losses incurred. The midpoint between the low and high estimates is termed "medium." (The average values for these figures per claimant are: \$6,015 low, \$9,443 medium, and \$12,811 high.)

Factor #2: Low, Medium, and High Numbers of Nonfilers

We estimated the lowest number of potential claimants (filers plus nonfilers) at 29,827 and the highest number at 43,656. The midpoint between these estimates is also used in the analysis: 36,741.

Factor #3: Allocation of Nonfilers -- Schemes A, B, C, and D

There are an infinite number of possibilities for allocating the losses of nonfilers to the different claims size classes. As explained earlier, we have chosen several ways to allocate nonfilers; each method adds usefully to what we learn about the loss estimates. However, because each of the schemes rests on a different assumption about what occurred in the real world, preferences among them are not strictly a matter for economic analysis.

To summarize, there are four schemes:

- Scheme A includes no losses for nonfilers. Scheme A therefore represents an estimate of only the losses of ethnic Japanese who did file claims.
- Scheme B assumes that nonfilers had small losses, below a threshold of \$500.
- Scheme C assumes that nonfilers suffered losses and that the filing threshold was \$2,000.
- Scheme D assumes that 80 percent of the nonfilers suffered losses under \$2,000, with the remaining 20 percent incurring losses evenly distributed among all the other claim size classes. Thus this scheme allows for the possibility of very large losses by non-filers.

As will be seen in the results below, certain of these assumptions matter more than others. For example, it makes relatively little difference whether nonfilers' estimated losses are included or not in the total loss estimates, as long as it is assumed that the threshold is fairly low (say, under \$2,000). This is because, relative to the base of estimated losses with no nonfilers included, even a large number of small losses adds a relatively small amount. On the other hand, if one assumes that nonfilers' losses were much more evenly distributed among all the claim cells, the results are significantly different from the low threshold scenario.

The estimates presented below are, we believe, the most representative results. The complete set of results for every combination of these factors is presented in full in Appendix D.

3.5.2 Property Loss Estimates

In presenting the property loss estimates below, we generally summarize each exhibit by noting the range of low and high estimates and citing, where appropriate, some of the central values in between. Usually, we cite the "medium" estimates under Schemes B, C, and D.²¹ No inference, however, should be drawn that these medium estimates are "best estimates." The estimates in the middle of the range are simply that. Along with the

²¹It seems implausible that no nonfilers incurred losses, so Scheme A is not discussed in detail in the text.

extremes of each set of estimates, they help characterize the set. The medium values are not necessarily preferred over any other numbers.

Exhibit 3-7 provides low, medium, and high estimates of total property losses of institutions. The low estimate is \$1.6 million in 1945 dollars, the high estimate is \$2.7 million, and the medium estimate is the midpoint of the other two, \$2.1 million. The low, medium, and high estimates refer to different estimates of losses based on review of claim files. Although there may have been nonfiling institutions that suffered losses, no estimates of their losses were made.

EXHIBIT 3-7

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1945 DOLLARS (millions of dollars)

Type of Loss <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$1.6
Medium	2.1
High	2.7

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

Exhibit 3-8 presents 12 estimates of property losses of individuals. The estimates range from \$63.2 million to \$228.1 million, in 1945 dollars. Focusing only on the medium estimates, the first three "schemes" produce results of \$83.6, \$85.5, and \$89.8 million, respectively. As noted earlier, this clustering of results occurs under assumptions of no nonfilers (Scheme A); nonfilers with a threshold loss of up to \$500 (Scheme B); and nonfilers with a threshold loss of up to \$2,000 (Scheme C). A large jump in loss estimates occurs, however, under Scheme D, where allocation of nonfilers' losses to a wider range of claims classes results in a medium loss estimate of \$138.2 million.

Exhibit 3-9 presents total property loss estimates for both individuals and institutions (without adjusting for payments under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act). The numbers are derived from simple addition of the low, medium, and high institutional loss estimates in Exhibit 3-7 to the respective figures in Exhibit 3-8. Total property losses range from \$64.8 million to \$230.7 million; the medium values under Schemes B, C, and D are \$87.7, \$91.9, and \$140.3 million, respectively, in 1945 dollars.

EXHIBIT 3-8

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES OF INDIVIDUALS
IN 1945 DOLLARS
(millions of dollars)

<u>Scheme for Allocating Nonfilers</u>	<u>Type of Loss Estimate and Number of Nonfilers Assumption</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
A	\$63.2	\$ 83.6	\$104.0
B	63.9	85.5	107.4
C	65.3	89.8	116.7
D	76.9	138.2	228.1

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

EXHIBIT 3-9

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES
OF INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS
IN 1945 DOLLARS
(millions of dollars)

<u>Scheme for Allocating Nonfilers</u>	<u>Type of Loss Estimate and Number of Nonfilers Assumption</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
A	\$64.8	\$ 85.7	\$106.6
B	65.5	87.7	110.1
C	67.0	91.9	119.3
D	78.6	140.3	230.7

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

The remaining three exhibits translate Exhibit 3-9 into 1983 dollars, using the same three methods employed in the income loss chapter. Exhibit 3-10 shows total property losses in 1983 dollars adjusted only for inflation (constant dollar method). The estimates range from \$352 million to \$1.25 billion; medium estimates for Schemes B, C, and D are: \$477, \$500, and \$763 million, respectively.

Exhibits 3-11 and 3-12 show 1983 dollar estimates of total property losses, taking into account both price level changes and foregone interest. Using the corporate bond rate method to calculate foregone interest, property loss estimates range from \$534 million to \$1.9 billion, with medium values of \$723 million, \$757 million, and \$1.2 billion under Schemes B, C, and D, respectively (see Exhibit 3-11). Using the 3 percent real interest rate method to calculate an upper bound estimate, property losses shown in Exhibit 3-12 range from a low of \$1.1 billion to a high of \$3.9 billion. Medium values under Schemes B, C, and D are \$1.5, \$1.5, and \$2.3 billion, respectively.

Finally, note that these estimates represent total property losses incurred, not total uncompensated losses. To obtain the latter figure, the amount of compensation received by ethnic Japanese would have to be subtracted from the loss estimates. The largest amount of compensation paid was the \$37 million awarded by the Justice Department. Rough estimates put that \$37 million (paid between 1949 and 1958) at about \$25 million in 1945 dollars. The tabulations in the Executive Summary and in Chapter 4 report such net property loss figures.

The next chapter concludes the report by summarizing the estimates of income and property losses.

EXHIBIT 3-10

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN 1983 DOLLARS
Constant Dollar Method
(millions of dollars)

<u>Scheme for Allocating Nonfilers</u>	<u>Type of Loss Estimate and Number of Nonfilers Assumption</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
A	\$352.3	\$465.9	\$ 579.5
B	356.1	476.7	598.5
C	364.2	499.6	648.5
D	427.3	762.7	1,254.1

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

EXHIBIT 3-II

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN 1983 DOLLARS
Interest Foregone: Corporate Bond Rate Method
(millions of dollars)

<u>Scheme for Allocating Nonfilers</u>	<u>Type of Loss Estimate and Number of Nonfilers Assumption</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
A	\$533.9	\$ 706.1	\$ 878.3
B	539.6	722.6	907.1
C	552.0	757.2	982.9
D	647.6	1,155.9	1,900.7

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

EXHIBIT 3-I2

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN 1983 DOLLARS
Interest Foregone: 3 Percent Real Interest Method
(millions of dollars)

<u>Scheme for Allocating Nonfilers</u>	<u>Type of Loss Estimate and Number of Nonfilers Assumption</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
A	\$1,083.1	\$1,432.4	\$1,781.8
B	1,094.8	1,465.9	1,840.3
C	1,119.9	1,536.1	1,994.0
D	1,313.8	2,345.0	3,856.0

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

4. SUMMARY AND LIMITATIONS

This chapter summarizes the results of the analysis of income and property losses incurred by ethnic Japanese as a result of exclusion and detention between 1942 and 1946. In Section 4.1 below, we present the summary data on income and property losses from the previous chapters and aggregate these estimates. In Section 4.2, we discuss the major limitations of this study and assess the areas in which uncertainties are particularly troublesome.

4.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Central estimates of income and property losses are shown in Exhibit 4-1, expressed in 1945 and 1983 dollars, using several different assumptions about inflation and interest rates. Expressed in 1945 dollars, the central estimates of ethnic Japanese losses are \$136 million of lost income and \$92 to \$140 million of lost property. After subtracting from the total property losses the approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) in compensation received under the 1948 Act, these produce total net losses of \$203 to \$251 million. The range of property loss values reflects two alternative methods of calculating the loss developed in Chapter 3 (i.e., Schemes C and D for allocating losses of nonfilers). When translated into 1983 dollars, the total uncompensated loss can be estimated at between \$1.1 billion and \$4.2 billion, depending on the interest and inflation adjustments used. As can be seen, solely by virtue of the length of time that has passed since the losses were incurred, adjustments for inflation and interest greatly magnify the estimates.

Exhibit 4-2 provides an aggregate range of low and high estimates for both income and net property losses, expressed both in 1945 and 1983 dollars, based on the sensitivity analyses for income and property losses. Exhibit 4-2 thus presents the full range of total economic loss results. Note that for income losses, the low and high estimates are derived from the "Low" and "High" scenarios in the income loss sensitivity analysis (see Exhibit 2-9 in Chapter 2). For property losses, the low value reflects the lowest estimate of loss per claimant, a low number of nonfilers, and Scheme B (the most conservative) for allocating losses of nonfilers. The high estimate reflects a high loss estimate per claimant, the high number of potential claimants, and Scheme D for allocating losses of nonfilers.

It is interesting to compare the results of this study with the work of Broom and Reimer. By and large, these results are not inconsistent with their previous estimation attempt, although they are not strictly comparable either. The study by Broom and Reimer differs from ours in several ways. Broom and Reimer undertook small surveys and performed a simple extrapolation. We undertook a statistical reconstruction. In doing so, we probably did not capture estimates of all of the clothing and other small articles that were lost, but not claimed. Hence, our central estimate is lower than theirs. Broom and Reimer's estimate of aggregate losses of income and property, \$367 million is, however, within the range of our estimates of

EXHIBIT 4-1
CENTRAL ESTIMATES OF UNCOMPENSATED
ECONOMIC LOSSES¹

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Property</u> ²	<u>Total</u>
Losses in 1945 dollars			
	\$136 million	\$67 million or \$116 million	\$203 million or \$251 million
Losses in 1983 dollars			
<u>Inflation adjustment only</u>	\$738 million	\$365 million or \$628 million	\$1.1 billion or \$1.4 billion
<u>Interest foregone adjustments</u>			
Corporate bond	\$1.1 billion	\$553 million or \$952 million	\$1.7 billion or \$2.1 billion
3% Interest plus inflation	\$2.3 billion	\$1.1 billion or \$1.9 billion	\$3.4 billion or \$4.2 billion

¹The estimates for property losses are net of the approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) in compensation received under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948.

²Two methods of calculating property losses are shown in this exhibit. In the terminology used in Chapter 3, the top figure shown in each case represents "Scheme C," while the bottom figure represents "Scheme D."

NOTE: These are rounded estimates. The more precise figures are presented in Chapters 2 and 3 and in Appendix D.

EXHIBIT 4-2

RANGE OF ESTIMATES OF TOTAL
UNCOMPENSATED ECONOMIC LOSSES¹

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Total</u>
Losses in 1945 dollars			
Low ²	\$108 million	\$41 million	\$149 million
High ³	\$164 million	\$206 million	\$370 million
Losses in 1983 dollars			
<u>Inflation adjustment only</u>			
Low	\$589 million	\$221 million	\$810 million
High	\$893 million	\$1.1 billion	\$2.0 billion
<u>Interest foregone adjustments</u>			
Corporate bond			
Low	\$892 million	\$335 million	\$1.2 billion
High	\$1.4 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$3.1 billion
3% Interest plus inflation			
Low	\$1.8 billion	\$680 million	\$2.5 billion
High	\$2.7 billion	\$3.4 billion	\$6.2 billion

¹The estimates for property losses are net of the approximately \$25 million (in 1945 dollars) in compensation received under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948.

²The low estimates of property losses assume: 1) lowest estimate of loss per claimant, 2) a low number of nonfilers who suffered losses, and 3) a very low threshold below which claims were not filed ("Scheme B"). See Chapter 3 for details.

³The high estimate of property losses assume: 1) a high estimate of loss per claimant, 2) a high number of potential claimants, and 3) losses incurred by nonfilers ranged over a much wider spectrum of dollar values ("Scheme D"). See Chapter 3 for details.

NOTE: The figures are rounded estimates. The more precise figures are presented in Chapters 2 and 3 and in Appendix D.

losses in 1945 dollars as listed in Exhibit 4-2. The fact that two very different methods produce roughly the same size of losses may suggest that the value of true losses is within this range.

The study by Lon Hatamiya does not attempt to estimate economic losses. Instead, his paper presents historical data which demonstrate the economic advancement of the ethnic Japanese from 1940 to the present. In order to do that, Hatamiya had to estimate the pre-exclusion wages of the ethnic Japanese, just as we did. Hatamiya includes only the wage and salary incomes of farmers and small businessmen in computing his median 1939 earnings (from the 1940 Census) of \$622. The figure in our study which corresponds most closely is the mean earnings of ethnic Japanese in California in 1939 exclusive of these two occupations. That figure is \$787. Ours is higher than Hatamiya's because his is a median value (usually lower than the mean value) and because ours includes non-wage income earned by farmers and small businessmen. Finally, our figure is not inconsistent with Broom and Reimer's estimate (between \$671 and \$694) of 1941 mean earnings for the relatively poorer people in their sample. Because all of these estimates are fairly close, we can be reasonably confident about the accuracy of the net income loss calculations.

4.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

4.2.1 Human Capital

This study has not included an analysis of the potential effects of exclusion and detention on the human capital of ethnic Japanese. In order to make any meaningful statements on this subject, the following steps would have to be undertaken:

- A survey of the human capital literature to design appropriate statistical measurement and sampling techniques;
- Determination of the level and type of education, job tenure, and wages of the detainees and the general population from 1940 to the present;
- Development of a unique and unprecedented data base;
- Assessment of alternative impact of military service on human capital; and
- Statistical analysis of complex models and data to determine biases due to characteristics specific to ethnic Japanese.

Clearly, this is an ambitious research agenda. Even if time and money to pursue it were available, we are not persuaded that adequate data would be available with which to implement it.

Recently, at least two writers have dealt with this subject. Readers seeking further material on this subject are directed to the studies of Lon Hatamiya and John Modell (see Appendix A).

4.2.2 Other Limitations

The specific methods used to estimate economic losses in this study inevitably remain at least one step removed from the ideal methodology. A more inclusive measure of losses would be provided by estimates of a detainee's "willingness-to-pay" to have avoided the experience. This method would measure the damages of all the myriad effects of the exclusion on ethnic Japanese, including the conventional losses of income and property, plus those relating to pain and suffering caused by the exclusion, removal, and detention.

Such a methodology, while theoretically attractive, would have been virtually impossible to implement given the constraints of inadequate data. Furthermore, the lack of guidance for choosing from the several measures of "willingness-to-pay" discussed in the theoretical economics literature would have imparted substantial arbitrariness to the estimates.

Within the practical methodology employed for studying income and property losses, the major limitation is the dearth of comprehensive and reliable data. Although a great deal of our time and energies were devoted to discovering and investigating every source of information that could be helpful, the results are still subject to considerable uncertainty, especially on the property side. We could, for example, determine no satisfactory way to estimate the potential number of nonfiling institutions. Hence, on this count the property loss estimate is a lower bound. Given the small size of institutional property losses relative to those of individuals, however, even a large adjustment would not significantly affect the nature of the results.

Finally, a less obvious limitation is that our analysis focused on the losses to individuals who were detained. It is possible that intergenerational effects may have existed, such that future generations of the ethnic Japanese community were affected. We take no account of this possibility. Both the lack of data and the absence of a clearly defined conceptual framework for analyzing this possibility prevent any treatment of this issue.

APPENDIX A

**INFORMATION SOURCES: PUBLICATIONS,
RECORDS, AND INDIVIDUALS**

INFORMATION SOURCES

A.1 Publications

Adjudications of the Attorney General of the United States, Volume 1: Precedent Decisions under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, 1950-1956. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Bonacich, Edith, and John Modell. The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980.

Broom, Leonard, and John I. Kitsuse. The Managed Casualty: The Japanese-American Family in World War II. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1956.

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A.2 Records

- (1) Records from the Office of Alien Property of the U.S. Department of Justice. These records were not used; they concern only a small fraction of property of ethnic Japanese.
- (2) Japanese Claims Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. Annual Reports to Congress by the Attorney General on compromise settlements and adjudications reached under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, 1949-1959. These reports, issued each year in January, include one page for each compromise settlement and adjudication reached during the previous calendar year. Over three percent of all compromised claims were sampled, as were 100 percent of the adjudication reports. Located among the Senate Records at the National Archives.
- (3) Japanese Claims Section, Civil Division, of the U.S. Department of Justice. Files of claims for real and personal property loss under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act and subsequent amendments. One hundred eighty six (186) Department of Justice files were obtained from the National Archives.
- (4) Dr. Sandra Taylor's records on the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank's handling of detainee property. These records provide only sparse information on losses and usually do not include dollar figures.
- (5) War Relocation Authority of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Annual budget estimates for relocation centers, 1942-1946. The budget estimates contain information on expenditures by category for a relocation center. Eighteen budget estimates were reviewed for data on the cost of health care, education, and food provided in the relocation centers.
- (6) War Relocation Authority of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Basic family cards for detainees, 1942-1946. These cards were kept for each detainee, and contain information on earnings in camp, clothing allowances, public assistance grants, and relocation grants. Family cards were available from all relocation centers except Jerome. A sample of cards for 90 families was reviewed. Located at the National Archives.
- (7) War Relocation Authority of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Evacuee real property inventory cards, 1942-1946. These cards contain information on both farm and non-farm real property of excludées, including assessed value of property. Located at the National Archives. These cards were consulted by DOJ in the process of settling the claims of the ethnic Japanese under the 1948 Act.

- (8) Mr. Minoru Yasui's files of claims he handled as an attorney for ethnic Japanese claiming real and personal property loss under the 1948 Act. One hundred nine (109) files were made available for review by ICF. Files were transmitted to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

A.3 Individuals Contacted

- Frank Chuman - Los Angeles attorney, handled many claims cases.
- Roger Daniels - Department of History, University of Cincinnati.
- Lon Hatamiya - Author of paper, "Economic Effects of the Second World War Upon the Japanese Americans in California."
- Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga - Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
- Madeleine Johnson and Jean Kornblut - Department of Justice. Assisted in obtaining access to DOJ claims files.
- David Kepley - National Archives. Provided access to Senate Records containing Attorney General reports.
- Harry Kitano - Department of Sociology, University of California at Los Angeles.
- Key Kobayashi - Assistant to Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.
- John Lin - Department of Asian Studies, University of California at Los Angeles.
- Mary Livingstone - Archivist, National Archives. Provided access to War Relocation Authority files.
- James Moore - Special Assistant, Office of the Minister, Ministry of Justice, Government of Canada.
- Rick Peterson - Internal Revenue Service. Provided summary data on corporate income tax returns.
- Aloha South - Archivist, National Archives. Provided access to War Relocation Authority files.
- Allen Smith - U.S. Department of Agriculture. Provided data on home consumption for farm families in California.
- James Smith - Department of Economics, University of Michigan.
- Sandra Taylor - Department of History, University of Utah.
- Harold Williams - National Archives. Assisted in the search for DOJ claims files under the 1948 Act.
- Minoru Yasui - Director of Community Development, City and County of Denver, Colorado.

APPENDIX B

**CODING INSTRUCTIONS AND SAMPLE CODING FORMS
FOR CLAIM FILES, BASIC FAMILY CARDS,
AND CAMP BUDGET ESTIMATES**

B.1 Coding Instructions and Sample Coding Form for Claim Files

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPERTY LOSS CLAIM FILES CODING FORMS

These coding forms are designed to allow the coder to extract ambiguous and complex information from the claim files, and to record the information so it can be easily entered into a computer. There are three types of forms: Individual Item Forms, Aggregation Forms, and a Final Form.

The individual item forms allow the coder to record the detailed information required to construct the loss estimates. For most loss categories in this project we will be developing four types of loss estimates: claim, high estimate, low estimate, and award. Claim is the amount claimed by the evacuee, and award is the amount awarded by the Justice Department. High estimate and low estimate are derived from the evaluation of the claim file by the coder. In many cases, the coder may be able to determine that the claim was definitely excessive and/or the award too low. In some cases, it may be possible to determine the exact amount of the loss. But in many cases, the coder may be uncertain of the true value of the loss. In these cases, the coder should record two estimates, a high estimate and a low estimate, which form upper and lower bounds for the loss. The high estimate may equal the claim and the low estimate may equal the award. If it is possible to determine the exact amount of the loss, it should be entered as both the high and low estimates.

There are five types of Individual Item Forms: Damaged and Missing Property, Property Sold at Loss, Other Compensable Losses, Evacuation Expenses, and Noncompensable Losses. All forms have a number of common elements. Each has the same heading, which contains spaces for basic identifying information. Each form includes space for a description of the property or loss type. The "Type of Estimate" column denotes the type of estimate (claim, high estimate, low estimate, award) represented by the calculations to follow. There may be calculations for each of the four types of estimates. The "Year of Loss" column reflects the year to which the original loss estimate refers. In some cases this is the year in which the loss occurs. For example, if a car had to be sold at a loss of \$300 in 1942, the year of loss is 1942. In other cases, it is the year in which the loss is discovered. For example, if property was damaged in 1942 but not discovered and repaired until 1945, and the repair cost is provided as the estimate of loss, the year of loss is 1945. The year of the award should be entered immediately below the Award line. The column labeled "Conversion to 1945 \$" refers to the value of the loss when multiplied by a conversion factor to translate the estimate of loss into 1945 dollars. This conversion factor is obtained from the conversion factor table provided to each coder. The "Accumulated Value of Loss in 1945" column expresses the value of the loss accumulated or discounted to 1945 dollars. The conversion factors for this translation are obtained from a table provided to each coder.

In addition to the common items discussed above, the Damaged and Missing Property form allows several options for recording the loss included in the claim files. These options correspond to the ways in which the loss might be estimated by the claimant. For example, the claimant may have stated that his losses were \$X, equal to the cost of repair of the damaged property. The claimant may have provided an estimate of the damage. The claimant may have sold the property, and estimated the damage as a reduction in the money received from the sale. Any other estimate should be briefly described on the line labeled "Other." In many instances, several of these columns might be needed in order to describe fully the losses suffered on a given class of property. For example, some of the claimant's household goods may have been damaged and some lost during the evacuation. If the claim does not specify the groups of items individually, then the coder should record separately the losses in the appropriate columns -- Cost of Repair, Damaged, or Missing -- if possible. After coding these losses, the coder should add any separate entries for each Loss Estimate Type to obtain "Total Estimated Loss." The Year of Loss column and the conversions to 1945 dollars should then be computed as above.

The Property Sold at Loss form is similar to the Damaged and Missing Property form. The loss from property sales equals the value at time of sale minus the sale price. Sometimes, the claimant may report the purchase price instead of the value at time of sale. If the market value is not computed in the claim file (which it normally is), the value at time of sale must be calculated by multiplying the purchase price times a depreciation factor. This yields the "Estimated Market Value at the Time of Sale."

Another category of loss included by the Act is expenses incurred during the evacuation. A form is provided for calculating claimed amount, high and low estimates, and awards for these losses.

The Other Compensable Losses form is intended to apply to any legally compensable loss not covered by the other forms. Because many different types of losses might be included here, space is provided for notes.

Because so many of the claims included losses which were explicitly disallowed under the Act, a form for Noncompensable losses is provided. This form assists in understanding and documenting why the claim is often so much larger than the settlement. Coding here is straightforward, and of course, no "Award" entries exist.

After the Individual Item forms are completed, the data are transferred from the item forms to the Aggregation Forms. Note that there are two virtually identical aggregation forms. The first is for aggregating losses in terms of constant 1945 dollars, and the other is for the same losses accumulated or discounted to 1945. The indicated addition should be performed and the results transferred to the Final Form.

The Final Form contains estimates of losses transferred from the Aggregation Forms, plus other information. Information entered in the spaces

on the left side of the Final Form is written. Information entered on the right side is numerical, to be entered in the computer. In some cases, both written and numerical information are entered. The numbers in parentheses to the refer to the column numbers in the computer data base.

A description of the information in each item follows.

1. DOJ Number. The last five digits on the number of each claim file. The first five digits are 146-35 for each claim file.

2. Name of Coder - self explanatory.

3. Name of Supervisor - self explanatory.

4. Date - self explanatory.

5. Box Number - The number on the box from which the claim file is taken.

6. Name of Claimant - Last name, first name.

7. Individual/Institution - Institutional claims are those for businesses, social groups, churches, etc.

8. Type of Institution - Write a brief description of the type of institution (e.g., church, trading firm, orphanage, etc.)

8A. DOJ File or Yasui File - If the information is taken from a DOJ File, leave the space blank. If it is taken from Yasui file, write "1".

9. Name of Family Members and Relationship to Claimant - Write only the first name unless the last name is different than the claimants. In those cases, write last name, first name. If the claim is definitely intended to cover the losses of any family members, place an asterisk next to the name.

10. Number in Family - The number of family members listed in item 9 plus the claimant. If the claimant is an institution, write "88". If the number of family members is unknown, write "99".

11. Number Included in Claim - The number of family members with asterisks listed in item 9, plus the claimant. If the claimant is an institution, write "88". If the number included in the claim is unknown, write "99".

12. Claimant Head of Household - If the claimant is an institution, write "8".

13. Year of Birth - If the claimant is an institution, write "8888". If year of birth is unknown, write "9999".
14. Year of Claim - The year the claim was first filed.
15. Year of Settlement - The year the award was paid.
16. State of Residence - The state of residence as of December 7, 1941. The state codes are taken from the list provided the coder.
17. County of Residence - The county of residence as of December 7, 1941. The county codes are taken from the list provided the coder.
18. Camp of Residence - The camp in which the claimant spent the majority of his/her time. If more than one camp is mentioned and the coder is unable to tell at which camp the claimant spent the most time, code "98", more than one camp, and record the names of all camps. The camp codes are taken from the list provided the coder.
19. Occupation - The occupation code is taken from the list provided the coder.
- 20-47. Amount Claimed, High Estimate, Low Estimate, Award for the various compensable and noncompensable categories. These are transferred from the aggregation forms.
48. The percentage of estimated noncompensable losses for nonproperty items which are attributable to lost income.

CWR - PROPERTY LOSS CLAIM FILE CODING FORM

FINAL FORM

_____	1. DOJ Number (Last 5 numbers)	(1-5)	_____
_____	2. Name of Coder		
_____	3. Name of Supervisor		
_____	4. Date		
_____	5. Box Number		
		(6)	BLANK
_____	6. Name of Claimant (Last, first)		
1 = Individual, 2 = Institution, 9 = Unknown	7. Individual/Institution	(7)	_____
_____	8. Type of Institution		
Blank = DOJ 1 = Yasui	8A. DOJ File or Yasui File	(8)	_____
_____	9. Names of Family Members and Relation to Claimant [Put * next to people included in claim]		

88 = Institution	10. Number in Family	(9-10)	_____
88 = Institution	11. Number Included in Claim	(11-12)	_____

1 = Yes, 2 = no,
8 = Institution
9 = Unknown

8888 = Institution
9999 = Unknown

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12. Claimant Head of Household | (13) | _____ |
| 13. Year of Birth | (14-17) | _____ |
| 14. Year Claim Filed | (18-21) | _____ |
| 15. Year of Settlement | (22-25) | _____ |
| 16. State of Residence | (26-27) | _____ |
| 17. County of Residence | (28-30) | _____ |
| 18. Camp of Residence | (31-32) | _____ |
| 19. Occupation | (33-34) | _____ |

COMPENSABLE PROPERTY TOTALS:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|-------|
| 99999999 = Unknown | 20. Amount Claimed in 1945 \$ | (35-42) | _____ |
| | | (43) | BLANK |
| 99999999 = Unknown | 21. High Estimate in 1945 \$ | (44-51) | _____ |
| | | (52) | BLANK |
| 99999999 = Unknown | 22. Low Estimate in 1945 \$ | (53-60) | _____ |
| | | (61) | BLANK |
| 99999999 = Unknown | 23. Award in 1945 \$ | (62-69) | _____ |
| | | (70) | BLANK |
| 99999999 = Unknown | 24. Amount Claimed Accumulated to 1945 | (71-78) | _____ |
| | | (79) | BLANK |
| 99999999 = Unknown | 25. High Estimate Accumulated to 1945 | (80-87) | _____ |
| | | (88) | BLANK |

99999999 = Unknown	26. Low Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(89-96)	_____
		(97)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	27. Award Discounted to 1945	(98-105)	_____
		(106)	BLANK
NONCOMPENSABLE PROPERTY TOTALS:			
99999999 = Unknown	28. Amount Claimed in 1945 \$	(107-114)	_____
		(115)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	29. High Estimate in 1945 \$	(116-123)	_____
		(124)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	30. Low Estimate in 1945 \$	(125-132)	_____
		(133)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	31. Amount Claimed Accumulated to 1945	(134-141)	_____
		(142)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	32. High Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(143-150)	_____
		(151)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	33. Low Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(152-159)	_____
		(160)	BLANK
OTHER NONCOMPENSABLE TOTALS:			
99999999 = Unknown	34. Amount Claimed in 1945 \$	(161-168)	_____
		(169)	BLANK

99999999 = Unknown	35.	High Estimate in 1945 \$	(170-177)	<hr/>
			(178)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	36.	Low Estimate in 1945 \$	(179-186)	<hr/>
			(187)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	37.	Amount Claimed Accumulated to 1945	(188-195)	<hr/>
			(196)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	38.	High Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(197-204)	<hr/>
			(205)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	39.	Low Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(206-213)	<hr/>
			(214)	BLANK
EVACUATION EXPENSE TOTALS				
99999999 = Unknown	40.	Amount of Claim in 1945 \$	(215-222)	<hr/>
			(223)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	41.	High Estimate in 1945 \$	(224-231)	<hr/>
			(232)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	42.	Low Estimate in 1945 \$	(233-240)	<hr/>
			(241)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	43.	Award in 1945 \$	(242-249)	<hr/>
			(250)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	44.	Amount of Claim Accumulated to 1945	(251-258)	<hr/>
			(259)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	45.	High Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(260-267)	<hr/>

		(268)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	46. Low Estimate Accumulated to 1945	(269-276)	_____
		(277)	BLANK
99999999 = Unknown	47. Award Discounted to 1945	(278-285)	_____
	48. Percent of Other Noncompensable Losses Due to Lost Income	(286-288)	_____ %

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

AGGREGATION FORM 1

LOSSES IN 1945 \$

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CLAIM	HIGH ESTIMATE	LOW ESTIMATE	AWARD
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	[Enter in Item 20, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 21, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 22, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 23, Final Form]

NONCOMPENSABLE CLAIMS
FOR PROPERTY

	CLAIM	HIGH ESTIMATE	LOW ESTIMATE
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	[Enter in Item 28, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 29, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 30, Final Form]

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

AGGREGATION FORM 1 (Continued)

LOSSES IN 1945 \$

NONCOMPENSABLE CLAIMS
FOR OTHER THAN PROPERTY

CLAIM

HIGH ESTIMATE

LOW ESTIMATE

TOTAL

[Enter in Item 34,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 35,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 36,
Final Form]

EVACUATION EXPENSES

CLAIM

HIGH ESTIMATE

LOW ESTIMATE

AWARD

TOTAL

[Enter in Item 40,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 41,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 42,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 43,
Final Form]

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

AGGREGATION FORM 2
ACCUMULATED LOSSES IN 1945 \$

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

CLAIM

HIGH ESTIMATE

LOW ESTIMATE

AWARD

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL

[Enter in Item 24,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 25,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 26,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 27,
Final Form]

NONCOMPENSABLE CLAIMS
FOR PROPERTY

CLAIM

HIGH ESTIMATE

LOW ESTIMATE

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL

[Enter in Item 31,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 32,
Final Form]

[Enter in Item 33,
Final Form]

DOJ Number _____
 Name of Coder _____
 Name of Supervisor _____
 Date _____
 Box Number _____

AGGREGATION FORM 2 (Continued)
 ACCUMULATED LOSSES IN 1945 \$

NONCOMPENSABLE CLAIMS
 FOR OTHER THAN PROPERTY

	CLAIM	HIGH ESTIMATE	LOW ESTIMATE
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	[Enter in Item 37, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 38, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 39, Final Form]

EVACUATION EXPENSES

	CLAIM	HIGH ESTIMATE	LOW ESTIMATE	AWARD
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	[Enter in Item 44, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 45, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 46, Final Form]	[Enter in Item 47, Final Form]

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

INDIVIDUAL ITEM FORM

DAMAGED OR MISSING PROPERTY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION _____

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	COST OF REPAIR	DAMAGE ESTIMATE	VALUE OF MISSING PROPERTY	OTHER	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS	YEAR OF LOSS	LOSS IN 1945 \$	ACCUMULATED VALUE OF LOSS IN 1945
Claim	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
High Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Award	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

INDIVIDUAL ITEM FORM

PROPERTY SOLD AT LOSS

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION _____

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	PURCHASE PRICE	YEAR OF PURCHASE	DEPRECIATION FACTOR	ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE AT THE TIME OF SALE	MARKET VALUE AT TIME OF SALE	SALE PRICE	YEAR OF SALE	AMOUNT OF LOSS	LOSS IN 1945 \$	ACCUMULATED VALUE OF LOSS IN 1945
Claim	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
High Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Award	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

INDIVIDUAL ITEM FORM
OTHER COMPENSABLE LOSSES

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION _____

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	VALUE OF LOSS	YEAR OF LOSS	LOSS IN 1945	ACCUMULATED VALUE OF LOSS IN 1945	NOTES
Claim	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
High Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Award	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

INDIVIDUAL ITEM FORM
EVACUATION EXPENSES

TYPE OF EXPENSE _____

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	AMOUNT	YEAR OF EXPENSE	VALUE OF EXPENSE IN 1945 \$	ACCUMULATED VALUE OF EXPENSE IN 1945
Claim	_____	_____	_____	_____
High Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____
Award	_____	_____	_____	_____

DOJ Number _____

Name of Coder _____

Name of Supervisor _____

Date _____

Box Number _____

INDIVIDUAL ITEM FORM
NONCOMPENSABLE CLAIMS

PROPERTY TYPE OR LOSS TYPE _____

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	AMOUNT OF LOSS	YEAR(S) OF LOSS	TOTAL OF LOSS IN 1945 \$	ACCUMULATED VALUE OF LOSS IN 1945
Claim	_____	_____	_____	_____
High Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Estimate	_____	_____	_____	_____

B.2 Coding Instructions and Sample Coding Form for Basic Family Cards

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CODING BASIC FAMILY CARDS

These forms are designed to tabulate information recorded on Basic Family Cards in a systematic fashion.

First, five records must be selected from each of the boxes of Basic Family Cards. After randomly choosing each record, attach a "Basic Family Card Record Tag" to indicate its selection.

To code the information on the particular Basic Family Cards selected, first fill in the coder information as indicated. Next, determine from the record how many individual family members are represented in the tabulations on the card. Use a different form for each individual family member.

For each individual, find the age, sex, and pre-detention occupation (if available) and fill in these spaces on the coding form.

Using the Basic Family Card's record of wages, hours (or days) worked, and allowances section, trace each individual family member's work and allowance history, month-by-month. After obtaining a clear listing of these data, fill in the coding form columns, month-by-month, with this information.

After tabulating this information for each family member, examine the Basic Family Card carefully for any references to relocation and/or termination grants. Note these at the bottom of the coding form.

Quality control procedures will consist primarily of periodic examination of coding forms by the supervisor. These checks will focus on the accuracy of the coder's extraction of the wage and allowance data and will ensure that the several coders resolve ambiguities consistently.

ICF - Basic Family Cards Record Tag

Camp Name	Sample Box Number
Central Utah□	1□
Colorado River□	2□
Gila River□	3□
Granada□	4□
Heart Mountain□	5□
Jerome□	
Manzanar□	Sample Record Number
Minidoka□	1□
Rohwer□	2□
Tule Lake□	3□
	4□
	5□

Name of Coder:

Date of Coding:

B.3 Coding Instructions and Sample Coding Form for Camp Budget Estimates

CAMP BUDGET ESTIMATES: CODING INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE PRINT NEATLY

1. Records are located in National Archives. Archivists are Ms. South and Ms. Livingstone 523-3119.
2. List your name as coder and the date of coding.
3. Obtain all available Budget Estimate records for each camp.
4. List as much information as you can find on the coding form.
5. If information is unavailable, list data from categories which are reported that approximate the data requested. Make notes on coding sheet of differences (in "Comments" section).

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Dates of Operation</u>
Central Utah, UT	9-11-42 to 10-31-45
Colorado River, AZ	5-8-42 to 11-28-45
Gila River, AZ	7-20-42 to 11-10-45
Granada, CO	8-27-42 to 10-15-45
Heart Mountain, WY	8-12-42 to 11-10-45
Jerome, AR	10-6-42 to 6-30-44
Manzanar, CA	6-1-42 to 11-21-45
Minidoka, ID	8-10-42 to 10-28-45
Rohwer, AR	9-18-42 to 11-30-45
Tule Lake, CA	5-27-42 to 3-20-46

CODING FORM: CAMP BUDGET ESTIMATES

PLEASE PRINT NEATLY

Name of Coder:

Date of Coding:

Camp:

Fiscal Year:

Expense Type

Amount

Total

Administrative (total)

Community Services (total)

Education (total)

Salaries

Equipment and Supplies

Health (total)

Salaries

Equipment and Supplies

Japanese Labor and Subsistence (total)

Wages

Subsistence

Supplies and Materials

Number

Other Information

Number of Educational Personnel

Number of Doctors

Number of Nurses

Comments:

APPENDIX C

NOTES ON INCOME LOSS CALCULATIONS

NOTES ON INCOME LOSS CALCULATIONS

C.I INCOME LOSS COMPUTATION ALGORITHM

This section presents the algebraic formulas that were used to compute income losses.

Definitions of Symbols

- $t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ - Index of time periods by six month periods running from 1941 (January-June) through 1946 (July-December).
- $N(i, j, t)$ - Numbers of detainees by occupation (i), sex (j), and time period (t). Constructed from WRA data.
- $Y^P(i, j, t)$ - "Projected" income, post tax, which could have been earned by occupation (i), sex (j), and time period (t).
- $Y^A(j)$ - Actual in-camp income by sex. Derived from Basic Family Cards coding.
- $Y^{CAL}(i, j)$ - Average income of Californians by occupation (i) and sex (j) adjusted from 1939 to 1942. From the 1940 Census.
- $WDOT(i, t)$ - Growth of wages over time by occupation (i). From the Survey of Current Business, National Income and Product Accounts.
- $C(t)$ - Average value per adult detainee of consumption and clothing and public assistance allowances provided in camps. From analysis of Camp Budget Estimates.
- $\alpha(i, t)$ - Percentage of farm hands assumed to have lost projected income by time period. This is adjusted for the impact of seasonal leaves; $\alpha(i, t) = 1$ for non-farm hands. Derived from WRA statistics.
- $\beta(i)$ - Nonmarket income factor for farmers. $\beta(i) = 1$ for nonfarmers. Derived from USDA statistics.

- KY(t) - Amount of lost business earnings by time period. From IRS summaries of business tax returns.
- r(k,t) - Discount and accumulation rates over time. k indexes different series. From the Economic Report of the President, 1983.

A preliminary calculation of $Y^P(i,j,t)$ is necessary. It is:

$$Y^P(i,j,t) = Y^{CAL}(i,j) \cdot WDOT(i,t).$$

Calculation

The computation has three distinct steps. The lost income for each occupational group is calculated in Step A. Step B subtracts from income losses the average value of consumption and allowances provided in camp. Finally, Step C adds the amount of lost business income for small businessmen.

Step A - Income Loss

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^{10} N(i,j,t) (Y^P(i,j,t) \beta(i) - Y^A(j)) \alpha(i,t) \cdot (1+r(i,t))^{(7-t)}$$

Note that the accumulation factor operates to place all losses at the end of 1945.

Step B - In-Camp Consumption Adjustment

$$\sum_{i=1}^{11} \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^{10} N(i,j,t) \cdot C(t) \cdot (1+r(k,t))^{(7-t)}$$

Step C - Business Income Losses

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^{10} N(10,j,t) \cdot KY(t) \cdot (1+r(k,t))^{(7-t)}$$

Note that $i = 10$ denotes business owners.

Translation of the resulting sum to 1983 is done in several ways. Call the final 1945 result from Steps A - C above Z(1). Various corresponding 1983 figures are:

$Z(2) = Z(1) \cdot \frac{CPI(1983)}{CPI(1945)} = 5.4352$	Price level adjustment to 1983 only.
$Z(3) = Z(1) \cdot 8.2389$	Adjustment to 1983 with actual Moody's Aaa Corporate bond rates.
$Z(4) = Z(2) \cdot 3.0748$	Adjustment to 1983 for both inflation and a constant 3% real interest rate.

C.2 BASIC FAMILY CARDS AND CAMP BUDGET ESTIMATES DATA

This section discusses the data obtained from two sources at the National Archives: the Basic Family Cards and detention camp budget estimates.

I. Basic Family Cards

The Basic Family Cards provided data on monthly earnings, hours worked, and allowances paid to detainees while in camps. These monthly figures were coded onto forms and then entered into a computer data set. (See Appendix B above for the sampling and quality control procedures used in this endeavor.) A sample of 90 Basic Family Cards yielded a data set of 328 individuals representing nine different detention camps. Of these, 237 were adults (age 14 and over), and 91 were children.

Exhibit C-1 tabulates average monthly clothing and public assistance allowances for adults and children separately.

The income loss analysis in Chapter 2 is limited to adults for a variety of reasons, including the fact that children, on average, worked very little in the detention camps. (The estimated average number of hours worked per month by children, derived from the Basic Family Cards data, confirm this fact.) On the other hand, it is clear that children received clothing allowances while in camp. To avoid undercounting these allowances, which were not insubstantial, allowances attributable to children were added to those received by adults. The bottom two lines of Exhibit C-1, then, show the average monthly clothing and public assistance grants for adults after allocating children's allowances to them. Note that the public assistance allowance amount remains the same because children's allowances for this were so small.

EXHIBIT C-1

BASIC FAMILY CARDS ALLOWANCE RESULTS
(1945 dollars)

	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>
Average clothing allowance per month	\$2.421	\$2.07
Average public assistance allowance per month	.71	.01
Average clothing allowance per month (with children's allowances added to adults)	4.123	N/A
Average public assistance allowance per month (with children's allowances added to adults)	.71	N/A

Since the Basic Family Cards data are observations of individuals in different detention camps, the question arises whether significant variation of these averages existed across camps. To test for this, for each variable listed in the table above, each camp's average was computed separately. The hypothesis tested was that the camp's mean was identical to the total population's mean. In all cases, and for all of the variables, this hypothesis could not be rejected at the standard confidence levels. This result is not surprising since the administration and the populations of the camps were quite homogeneous.

The fact that these averages do not vary significantly across camps permits the use of the entire data set to determine those averages and allows the income loss estimation to proceed without having to account for camp of residence. In other words, the analysis can be conducted as if there had been a single camp.

Inspection of the raw data revealed that male detainees worked, on average, longer hours (and for more months during their detention) than did females. Further, women usually received lower wages for the work they performed. Both of these facts suggest that sex distinctions for in-camp averages of hours worked and hourly wages are warranted. To obtain average hours worked per month and the hourly wage, simple ordinary least squares regressions for each variable were run on the adults with a constant, an age variable, and a dummy variable for sex, as shown in Exhibit C-2. (The numbers in parentheses are T values.)

EXHIBIT C-2

HOURS WORKED AND WAGE REGRESSIONS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AVH} &= \text{Average hours worked per month} \\ &= 148.74 - .198 \text{ Age} - 55.38 \text{ Sex} & (R^2 = .14) \\ &\quad (12.42) \quad (.75) \quad (6.25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AVW} &= \text{Average hourly wage} \\ &= .0962 - .00354 \text{ Age} - .03 \text{ Sex} & (R^2 = .11) \\ &\quad (16.92) \quad (2.84) \quad (4.99) \end{aligned}$$

The constant in the regression, plus the product of the age coefficient and the average age (36.42), is the average of the variable for males (dummy = 0). The average for females (dummy = 1) is the male average plus the parameter estimate on the dummy. Hence, the average number of hours worked per month by males is 141.5, which equals the constant, 148.74, plus the product of the age coefficient (-.198) and the mean age (36.42). For females, the monthly average is 86.2, i.e. the value for males, plus the dummy coefficient (-55.38). By a similar method, the average hourly wage for males is \$.0833 and the female average hourly wage is \$.0533.

Exhibit C-3 below tabulates these wages and hours worked values.

EXHIBIT C-3

BASIC FAMILY CARDS RESULTS FOR IN-CAMP INCOME (1945 dollars)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Average hours worked per month	141.53	86.15
Average hourly wage	\$.0833	\$.0533

2. Camp Budget Estimates

The second National Archives data source useful in estimating income losses is the camp budget estimates. These documents are available for many of the camps for several fiscal years, although the type and level of detail of the information vary significantly from camp to camp. It was possible, however, to piece together enough of the data to arrive at very crude estimates of camp expenditures for several items of interest, including food, medical care, and educational personnel. The results of this effort are tabulated in Exhibit C-4.

EXHIBIT C-4

DATA ON FOOD, MEDICAL CARE, AND
EDUCATION PROVIDED IN DETENTION CAMPS

<u>Year/Camp</u>	<u>No. of Detainees</u> 1/	<u>Food Outlays per Detainee</u>	<u>Medical Outlays per Detainee</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Education Outlays per Child</u>	<u>Number of Educational Personnel</u>	<u>Number of Doctors</u>	<u>Number of Nurses</u>
<u>1942</u>								
Colorado River	7,281 2/	\$ 85.15	\$17.32	--	--	--	--	--
<u>1943</u>								
Rohwer	8,548	152.67	--	1,668	--	81	4	5
<u>1944</u>								
Colorado River	14,295	178.26	10.94	3,531	\$107.93	116	5	18
Gila River	9,869	276.73	39.68	2,383	126.23	--	--	--
Jerome	6,700	15.49	3.37	1,519	20.59	--	--	--
Manzanar	8,643	273.83	5.01	1,720	27.85	--	--	--
Tule Lake	15,630	185.46	19.37	5,059	54.67	--	--	--
Granada	7,355	152.44	12.04	1,742	117.23	67	2	8
Heart Mountain	10,388	135.32	26.54	2,555	68.44	82	3	34
<u>1945</u>								
Colorado River	11,710	160.62	15.96	3,567	81.36	--	--	--
Gila River	9,550	136.17	12.36	2,909	78.44	--	--	--
Manzanar	5,588	149.52	14.02	1,702	81.45	--	--	--
Granada	6,255	116.47	13.46	1,906	67.81	53	1	13
Heart Mountain	8,537	178.09	19.64	2,601	82.37	--	--	--
Rohwer	6,747	125.09	16.16	2,055	64.47	--	--	--
Minidoka	7,770	160.41	13.78	2,367	88.08	69	4	14
Central Utah	5,984	143.01	13.95	1,823	86.39	50	2	11
<u>1946</u>								
Gila River	--	--	--	--	--	78	6	22

1/ As of January 1st.

2/ As of June 1st.

"--" indicates data not available.

Source: Detention camp budget documents, National Archives.

APPENDIX D

PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATES

PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATES

The estimates of property losses reported in Chapter 3 were derived using several methodologies and under a variety of alternative assumptions. In the tables of that chapter, though, only representative figures for each method were presented, primarily because of the large number of the estimates. Here, the full sets of results are tabulated for each method and each set of assumptions.

The exhibits in this appendix list property losses of individuals and institutions separately under several assumptions. These concern the type of loss estimate used, the number of potential claimants, and the allocation scheme for adding nonfilers. The first exhibit presents results for institutions, followed by results for individual claimants. Finally, totals for individuals and institutions under the several nonfilers schemes are aggregated for 1945 dollars, and for the three methods of expressing these totals in 1983 dollars. We present these numbers rounded to the nearest \$.1 million. The actual calculations used more significant digits than shown here.

Exhibit D-1 lists the property loss estimates in 1945 dollars for institutions alone. The range of figures from \$1.6 million to \$2.7 million is produced by varying the type of loss estimate per claimant. For institutions, recall that no variation of the number of potential claimants assumption is possible. Exhibit D-2 lists the property loss estimates for individuals. Here, the three key assumptions are varied:

- (1) the type of loss estimate per claimant;
- (2) the number of potential claimants; and
- (3) the method by which these nonfilers' losses are included.

Consequently, the exhibit is divided into four panels which correspond to the four methods of including nonfilers' losses -- Scheme A (which has no nonfilers) through Scheme D. Each panel lists property loss estimates using the indicated nonfilers scheme and using each combination of the other assumptions.

For example, in Exhibit D-2, individual property losses were \$89.8 million using Scheme C, the medium type of loss estimate, and the medium number of potential claimants. Exhibits D-3 through D-6 may be read in a similar fashion. Exhibit D-3 adds the results for institutions to those for individuals to obtain total property losses in 1945 dollars. Exhibits D-4 to D-6 translate these 1945 dollar amounts to 1983 using the inflation adjustment and the two interest foregone methods.

EXHIBIT D-I
ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES OF INSTITUTIONS
IN 1945 DOLLARS
(millions of dollars)

<u>Type of Loss</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$1.6
Medium	2.1
High	2.7

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see text.

EXHIBIT D-2

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES OF INDIVIDUALS
IN 1945 DOLLARS
(millions of dollars)

SCHEME A

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$ 63.2
Medium	83.6
High	104.0

SCHEME B ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 63.9	\$ 64.9	\$ 65.9
Medium	84.4	85.5	86.7
High	104.9	106.1	107.4

SCHEME C ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 65.3	\$ 68.4	\$ 72.6
Medium	86.1	89.8	94.6
High	106.9	111.1	116.7

SCHEME D ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 76.9	\$ 94.6	\$113.2
Medium	107.1	138.2	170.6
High	137.3	181.8	228.1

^{a/} Nonfilers allocated by method described in Chapter 3.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see Chapter 3.

EXHIBIT D-3

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSSES OF INDIVIDUALS
AND INSTITUTIONS IN 1945 DOLLARS
(millions of dollars)

SCHEME A

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$ 64.8
Medium	85.7
High	106.6

SCHEME B ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 65.5	\$ 66.5	\$ 67.5
Medium	86.5	87.7	88.8
High	107.5	108.8	110.1

SCHEME C ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 67.0	\$ 70.1	\$ 74.2
Medium	88.3	91.9	96.8
High	109.5	113.7	119.3

SCHEME D ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 78.6	\$ 96.2	\$114.8
Medium	109.3	140.3	172.8
High	140.0	184.5	230.7

^{a/} Nonfilers allocated by method described in Chapter 3.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see Chapter 3.

EXHIBIT D-4

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES
IN 1983 DOLLARS
Constant Dollar Method
(millions of dollars)

SCHEME A

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$352.3
Medium	465.9
High	579.5

SCHEME B ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$356.1	\$361.5	\$366.9
Medium	470.2	476.7	482.7
High	584.4	591.4	598.5

SCHEME C ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$364.2	\$381.1	\$403.4
Medium	480.0	499.6	526.2
High	595.2	618.1	648.5

SCHEME D ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$427.3	\$ 522.9	\$ 624.1
Medium	594.2	762.7	939.3
High	761.0	1,002.9	1,254.1

^{a/} Nonfilers allocated by method described in Chapter 3.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see Chapter 3.

EXHIBIT D-5

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES
IN 1983 DOLLARS
Interest Foregone: Corporate Bond Rate Method
(millions of dollars)

SCHEME A

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$533.9
Medium	706.1
High	878.3

SCHEME B ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$539.6	\$547.9	\$556.1
Medium	712.7	722.6	731.6
High	885.7	896.4	907.1

SCHEME C ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$552.0	\$577.5	\$611.3
Medium	727.5	757.2	797.5
High	902.2	936.8	982.9

SCHEME D ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$ 647.6	\$ 792.6	\$ 945.8
Medium	900.5	1,155.9	1,423.7
High	1,153.4	1,520.1	1,900.7

^{a/} Nonfilers allocated by method described in Chapter 3.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see Chapter 3.

EXHIBIT D-6

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSSES
IN 1983 DOLLARS
Interest Foregone: 3 Percent Real Interest Method
(millions of dollars)

SCHEME A

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Low	\$1,083.1
Medium	1,432.4
High	1,781.8

SCHEME B ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$1,094.8	\$1,111.5	\$1,128.2
Medium	1,445.8	1,465.9	1,484.2
High	1,796.8	1,818.5	1,840.3

SCHEME C ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$1,119.9	\$1,171.7	\$1,240.2
Medium	1,475.9	1,536.1	1,618.0
High	1,830.2	1,900.4	1,994.0

SCHEME D ^{a/}

<u>Type of Loss Estimate</u>	<u>Number of Potential Claimants</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>
Low	\$1,313.8	\$1,607.9	\$1,918.8
Medium	1,826.9	2,345.0	2,888.3
High	2,340.0	3,083.8	3,856.0

^{a/} Nonfilers allocated by method described in Chapter 3.

Source: ICF Incorporated estimates; see Chapter 3.