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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection: DUBERSTEIN, KENNETH: FILES:
Office of the Chief of Staff

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File Folder: Japanese Internment
*Box 7
 GA-18344*

Date 7/27/99

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Howard Baker to RR re Restitution for Japanese Internment (partial), 1p.	3/29/88	<i>DS</i>
2. memo	Howard Baker to RR re Restitution for Japanese Internment (partial), 1p. <i>(Annotated copy of item 1)</i>	3/29/88	<i>DS (P) 11/7/00</i>

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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OA-18344 Box 2

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Howard Baker to RR re Restitution for Japanese Internment (partial), 1p.	3/29/88	P5
2. memo	Howard Baker to RR re Restitution for Japanese Internment (partial), 1p.	3/29/88	P5

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 19 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

FROM: Joseph R. Wright, Jr.
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: H.R. 442 and S. 1009 - Relocation of
Japanese Americans During World War II

S. 1009 (Matsunaga and 74 others), which is almost identical to H.R. 442 (Foley and 150 others), is currently pending in the Senate. (H.R. 442 passed the House on September 17th by 243-141.) The Department of Justice testified against the bills in the House and Senate, and a Statement of Administration Policy was sent to the House threatening a veto of H.R. 442 at Justice's request. OMB agreed because of the potential cost of the bill. (I sent a memorandum, dated November 5, 1987, to Howard Baker to determine if we should adhere to our position of opposing the bills. To date, we have not received a response.)

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with (1) information on the bills and (2) the outlook for Senate action.

Background

The 1948 American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act provided a comprehensive remedy for persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Over \$37 million (1958 dollars) was paid out under the Act in settlement of 26,568 claims. In 1976, President Ford formally recognized that the evacuation and internment were mistakes and repealed the 1942 Executive order that authorized them.

Provisions of Legislation

H.R. 442 would provide restitution (\$20,000 to each eligible individual from a fund that is authorized at \$1.25 billion) to persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. S. 1009 would provide a \$1.3 billion fund. It is estimated that 60,000 Japanese-Americans would be eligible to apply for these payments (60,000 applicants at \$20,000 each = \$1.2 billion). Appropriated amounts not spent for reparations would be available for research and educational activities

related to the internment. Both bills would also request that the Attorney General review certain criminal convictions of such interned persons and submit pardon recommendations to the President.

S. 1009 would also authorize appropriations of "such sums as are necessary" for reparations to persons from the Alaskan Aleutian Islands who were relocated during World War II (\$12,000 for each eligible Aleut), and would authorize approximately \$21.4 million to restore churches damaged in Aleut villages and for other hardships sustained during World War II.

Administration Position

The Administration threatened a veto of H.R. 442 and S. 1009 for the following reasons:

- o Persons of Japanese ancestry have already been reasonably compensated for the hardships caused by their internment during World War II.
- o The compensation recipients would include survivors of the estimated 20,000 Japanese-Americans who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan during the internment period.
- o The bill could cost \$1.25 billion or more in FY 1989.
- o The bill could establish a bad precedent for other groups who feel that they have suffered injustices.
- o The pardon provisions are unnecessary, as the Federal Government has already offered to vacate the convictions of persons of Japanese ancestry who violated wartime restrictions.

In addition, with respect to S. 1009, the benefits provided to the Aleuts are unjustified because the wartime hardships incurred by these people resulted from proper actions (i.e., removal from a war zone).

Outlook in Senate

S. 1009 was reported by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on October 20th. Committee staff advise informally that eight Republican Senators had placed a "hold" on the bill. However, we understand that Senator Matsunaga has talked to each of the Senators and that they will withdraw their "hold."

Accordingly, S. 1009 may reach the Senate floor early this session. Committee staff also indicate that S. 1009 may be filibustered, but it is anticipated that a cloture vote (60 votes in favor required to invoke) would be successful given the bill's 72 cosponsors.

Attachment



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 19, 1988

OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TO: Ken Duberstein

FROM: Joe Wright *JWR*

Per our discussion on Fridsy, I am attaching the list of "Minor Bills with Veto".

See No. 25 for status of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Japanese Civilians.

Attachment

22. Service-Disabled Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act - Senate adopted House bill, H.R. 2616 as substitute, 12/4, 88-0. S. 9 was passed as an amendment, 12/4, voice vote. Sponsors - S. 9 - Cranston/H.R. 2616 - Montgomery. Congress passed and the President signed H.R. 2945 containing compensation-COLA, six month extension of VA's Job Training program, an increase in the limit of vocational training evaluations 12/31/87. Position: VA testimony on 5/20 to House Committee, and VA and DOD letters to Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee on 6/30 and 7/13, respectively, strongly opposed S. 1002 (predecessor bill). VA letter of 8/6 to Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee with "not in accord" advice strongly opposed anti-drug testing provisions. Letters were sent on 10/14 to selected Members of the Senate from Attorney General, OPM and OMB Directors on the drug testing provision of S. 9, stating that they may be compelled to recommend that the President withhold approval of the bill. Memoranda from same officials were sent to all agency heads on 10/15 advising them of position on that provision and asking them for notice of similar provisions in their legislation. Letters were sent on 10/30 to Senate from VA Administrator Turnage urging support for the DeConcini amendment to S. 9, which would delete the drug testing prohibition from the bill. SAP sent to Senate 11/12, updated on 12/3 with senior advisors recommending veto. Drug testing language was deleted and AIDS language significantly improved on Senate floor, 12/3, therefore, no longer a veto candidate. Next Action: H.R. 2616 still exists, and is expected to be in Conference sometime after February, however, without the provisions contained in H.R. 2945. Major Concern: Establishes presumptions of service connection for disability compensation purposes for several types of radiation-induced diseases without scientific or medical evidence (provision is related to one included in H.R. 1811, see item #13).

MINOR BILLS WITH VETO

23. Public Buildings Amendments of 1987 - H.R. 270 passed House on 12/14, 271-86. Referred to Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on 12/15. Sponsor - Howard. Position: SAP sent to House on 12/10 with senior advisers recommending veto. Next Action: Consideration by Senate Environment and Public Works Committee - timing uncertain. Major Concern: Section 5 (time financing of public buildings) would: undermine essential budgetary controls, not result in savings, reduce administrative flexibility, encourage pork barrel spending, and be contrary to Administration privatization efforts.

24. National Narcotics Leadership Act- Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on 5/14. Sponsor: S. 789 - Biden
Position: On May 14th the Attorney General as head of the National Drug Policy Board sent a letter to the Judiciary Committee saying he would recommend veto. On 7/1, OMB Director sent letter to Committee threatening veto.
Next Action: Senate Judiciary Committee markup has been delayed repeatedly - timing uncertain.
Major Concern: Adds another unnecessary and cumbersome layer to the bureaucracy that would be counterproductive with respect to anti-drug programs.
25. Wartime Relocation and Internment of Japanese Civilians - H.R. 442 passed the House 243-141, 9/17. Senate Governmental Affairs Committee reported S. 1009 on 10/20. Sponsors - H.R. 442 - Foley and 166 others, S. 1009 - Matsunaga and 73 others.
Position: The Department of Justice has opposed H.R. 442 before a House Judiciary Subcommittee and in a report to Committee on 6/16, threatened veto. Justice also threatened veto of S. 1009 in statement for 6/17 Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee hearing and on 9/15 in reports to Senators Dole and Byrd. SAP veto signal on H.R. 442 sent 9/11.
Next Action: Senate floor action - timing uncertain.
Major Concern: People of Japanese ancestry have already been reasonably compensated; would authorize about \$1.2 billion more.
26. Labor Protective Provisions for Airline Mergers - H.R. 1101 passed House 6/22, by voice vote. On 8/5, text of H.R. 1101 was included in H.R. 3051, a bill which would mandate various "consumer protection" regulatory measures related to airlines. H.R. 3051 passed House amended on 10/5. S. 724 reported by Senate Commerce Committee on 7/9. S. 724 was attached to S. 1485 then incorporated into H.R. 3051 and passed Senate, 10/30, 88-5. Sponsors - H.R. 3051, Mineta, S. 724 - Ford.
Position: Department of Transportation letter 5/11 stated that Administration opposes H.R. 1101. SAP veto signal sent to the House on 6/22. SAP threatening veto of S. 724 transmitted to Senate on 10/9. On 11/23, Justice sent letter to Conferees addressing objectionable provisions in House and Senate passed versions of H.R. 3051, and stated bill would "not be in accord with President's program."
Next Action: Conference on H.R. 3051 - no meetings scheduled thus far.
Major Concern: Inappropriately subjects most airline mergers to labor protection provisions which would be paid for by the airlines.

27. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Appalachian Regional Commission - H.R. 2686 passed House on 8/6, 330-89. Sponsor - H.R. 2686 - Savage.
Position: Commerce testified before Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee against authorization of EDA and in support of the Administration's proposal to abolish the EDA, and sent letter on 6/17 to Committee stating that H.R. 2686 would "not be in accord" with the program of the President. Similar letter sent to House Banking Subcommittee on 7/14. On 7/30, SAP threatening veto was sent to House Rules Committee.
Next Action: Senate Committee action - timing uncertain.
Major Concern: EDA has been ineffective and has misallocated resources from the private sector to the public sector, serving only narrow interests.

28. Davis-Bacon Amendments - House Education and Labor Committee ordered reported H.R. 2216 on 8/4. Sponsor - Murphy.
Position: Labor has strongly opposed in 6/24 letter to Subcommittee with advice that the bill is "not in accord" with the program of the President. In a 8/3 letter to the full Committee, Labor stated that if the bill should be presented to the President in its current form, the President's senior advisers would recommend veto. DOD also strongly opposed bill in 8/4 "not in accord" letter to Committee.
Next Action: No action will occur in Senate until H.R. 2216 passes House. House floor action - timing uncertain.
Major Concern: The increase in the threshold is too small; adds administrative costs; expands coverage.

29. Resale Price Maintenance - S. 430, ordered reported on 8/6 by Senate Judiciary Committee. H.R. 585 passed House by voice vote 11/9, pending in Senate Judiciary Committee. Sponsors - S. 430 - Metzenbaum and 23 others, H.R. 585 - Rodino and 60 others.
Position: The Department of Justice opposed S. 430 in testimony before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee and threatened veto in a report to Senator Thurmond on 8/5. Justice threatened veto of H.R. 585 in report to House Judiciary Committee, 9/30. SAP prepared on short notice (but insufficient time to send to House) 11/9 with Justice threatening veto of H.R. 585. Position was conveyed verbally to key offices.
Next Action: Senate action - timing unclear.
Major Concern: Expands scope of current court rulings so that manufacturers acting independently (as opposed to in conspiracy with a dealer) to determine desired resale prices would violate antitrust laws; doesn't require that actions be anticompetitive as precondition for incurring antitrust liability.

30. Waiver of SBA Loan Prepayment Penalties - Senate Small Business Committee reported S. 437 on 12/16 and Senate passed on 12/19 by a voice vote. Sponsor - Metzenbaum and 7 others, H.R. 3718 - LaFalce.

Position: Treasury and SBA opposed S. 437 in testimony before the Senate Small Business Committee. On 9/28, Treasury sent letter to Senator Weicker and on 12/9 to Chairman LaFalce threatening veto of S. 437 and H.R. 3718, respectively.

Next Action: No further action scheduled. House Small Business Committee hearing on H.R. 3718 on 12/10.

Major Concern: Permitting holders of SBA Sec. 503 loans (e.g. loans to State and local development companies for capital improvements) to repay such loans early without incurring prepayment penalties amounting to losses of \$150 million or more.

31. Indian Education Amendments - H.R. 5 Omnibus Elementary Secondary Education bill (with Indian Education as Title VIII) passed House 5/21, 401-1. S. Senate passed H.R. 5 substituting text of S. 373 (with S. 1645 text included) as amended, 97-1, 12/1. Sponsors - H.R. 5 - Hawkins, S. 1645 - DeConcini, S. 373 - Pell.

Position: 9/29 testimony by Interior for Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee on S. 1645 stated that unless the Department's suggested changes were made, Interior would recommend veto. Interior sent reports to the Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee opposing S. 1645 on 10/6, 10/14, and 11/3, and to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on 11/3, with "not in accord" advice. Education sent letters expressing concern on 11/3, 11/5 respectively to both Committees. SAP sent 11/30, with Interior recommending veto if S. 1645 is added to S. 373.

Next Action: Conference Wk. of 2/8/88.

Major Concern: S. 1645 limits executive branch authority to operate BIA-funded schools, and increases costs of Indian education programs.

32. Airline Passenger Consumer Protection - House passed H.R. 3051 (incorporating H.R. 1101) by voice vote on 10/5. (H.R. 1101 passed House on 6/22.) Senate passed H.R. 3051 amended to include the text of S. 1485 and other amendments (e.g., labor protection provision), 10/30, 88-5.

Position: SAP on H.R. 1101 threatened veto sent 6/22. On 7/13 DOT sent letter to Senate Commerce Committee opposing S. 1485. SAP sent to Senate 7/30 opposing. On 9/15, DOT letter opposing H.R. 3051 to House Public Works and Transportation Committee. SAP sent threatening veto of H.R. 3051, 9/18. The Administration has sent a veto signal on all aviation labor protection bills since 1982. On 10/28 Justice sent report to Senate majority and minority leaders, advising that provision in H.R. 3051 requiring airlines to pay ticket holders of bankrupt companies may be unconstitutional. OMB Director sent letter to Senator Nickles stating senior advisors would recommend veto of S. 1485 if amended to include labor protection provision. On 11/23, Justice sent letter to Conferees addressing objectionable provisions in House and Senate-passed versions of H.R. 3051, and stated bill would "not be in accord with the President's program".

Next Action: Conference action not scheduled.

Major Concerns: Interferes with airline marketing operations, difficult to implement, and contains labor protection provisions and potentially unconstitutional provision.

33. Federal Trade Commission Reauthorization - H.R. 2897 passed House (as amendment to S. 677), as amended, 10/7, 404-10. S. 677 passed Senate 4/8, 88-9. Sponsor - H.R. 2897 - Luken and 16 others, S. 677 - Gore and 60 others.

Position: SAP sent to House on 10/5 with OMB Director recommending veto. SAP sent to Senate on 4/2 opposing.

Next Action: Conference - timing uncertain.

Major Concern: Restricts FTC's ability to intervene in certain proceedings, contains other restrictive and objectionable provisions (e.g. requirement that FTC disclose law enforcement related materials).

34. Employee Polygraph Protection Act - H.R. 1212 passed House, amended, 11/4, 254-158. S. 1904 pending in Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. Sponsors - H.R. 1212 - Williams and 181 others, S. 1904 - Kennedy, Hatch and 10 others.

Position: SAP opposing H.R. 1212 sent to House Rules Committee with DOJ recommending veto, 10/28. SAP sent to House with DOJ and OMB recommending veto, 10/30.

Next Action: Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee markup of S. 1904 - timing uncertain.

Major Concern: Each State, not the Federal Government, should determine how to regulate use of polygraph by the private sector; violates Administration's Federalism principles.

35. Telecommunications Broadcast Renewal - Senate Commerce Subcommittee held hearings on S. 1277 on 7/17 and 7/20. Sponsor - S. 1277 - Inouye. Position: Department of Justice sent letter on 8/7 to Senate Commerce Subcommittee threatening veto of S. 1277. Next Action: Subcommittee markup - timing uncertain. Major Concerns: Bill contains unconstitutional provisions in violation of the First (free speech) and Fourteenth (equal protection) Amendments of the United States Constitution (i.e., by requiring license renewal applicants to prove that their programming has been "meritorious and by establishing statutory racial and gender preferences for use in awarding broadcast licenses); codifies FCC's cable TV "must carry" rules, currently in litigation.
36. Water and Power Authorization Act of 1987 - S. 640 passed Senate by voice vote 6/17; passed House on 10/22 by 220-184. Sponsor - S. 640 - Burdick and Conrad. Position: SAP opposed both Senate and House versions. SAP prepared in anticipation of further Senate floor action with Senior advisors recommending veto. Dawson sent letter on 11/5 to Sen. Johnston with senior advisors recommending veto. Next Action: Senate Committee action - timing uncertain. Major Concern: Bereuter Amendment: Exemption of Missouri National Recreational River Project from non-Federal cost sharing requirements achieved last year -- this could lead to many similar exemptions and cost the Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars over the next several years.
37. Oversight of Department of Energy Nuclear Facilities - S. 1085 was reported by Senate Governmental Affairs on 9/22. S. 1085 was ordered reported by Senate Armed Services Committee, 11/19. Sponsor - S. 1085 - Glenn. Position: Energy, Labor, EPA, HHS have opposed the bill in testimony. On 11/4 Justice sent letter to Senate Armed Services Committee threatening veto. Next Action: Senate floor action - possible after March. Major Concern: Constitutional problems regarding bills' intrusion in executive branch responsibilities.
38. Consumer Rail Equity Act - H.R. 1393 was marked up by House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee, 11/5. S. 676 introduced 3/6. Sponsors - H.R. 1393 - Boucher and 57 others, S. 676 - Rockefeller and 10 others. Position: FRA Administrator sent letter 10/28 to House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee stating "not in accord" advice. OMB Director sent letter 10/29 stating senior advisors would recommend veto. Next Action: Full House Committee markup probably in December. Major Concern: Would re-regulate rail rates, contrary to Administration's deregulation policy.

39. Maritime Administration Authorization - H.R. 953 passed the House on 6/2, voice vote, and the Senate (substituting the text of S. 800) on 11/3, voice vote. Sponsors - H.R. 953 - Biaggi and 44 others, S. 800 - Breaux and Stevens.

Position: On 5/22, SAP sent to House Rules Committee, and subsequently to House, opposed H.R. 953. On 11/6, prepared SAP threatening veto of Senate-passed version of H.R. 953; transmittal of SAP to House is pending.

Next Action: House consideration of Senate passed bill or Conference - timing uncertain.

Major Concern: House and Senate passed versions of bills exceed appropriation authorization requested in 1988 Budget, continue financial assistance to State maritime schools, and do not terminate authority to make new Title XI shipbuilding loan guarantees. (Note: House-passed bill does, however, contain a three-year moratorium on Title XI loan guarantees for certain vessels).

40. Montana Wilderness - H.R. 2090 passed House 10/13 under suspension of the rules. Sponsors - H.R. 2090 - Williams, S. 1478 - Baucus.

Position: USDA testimony on 7/1 strongly opposed H.R. 2090. SAP sent to House, 10/8, opposing. Secretary Lyng letter to Morris Udall and Ron Marlenee on 10/9 stated USDA would recommend veto unless the bill is amended.

Next Action: Senate Committee action - timing uncertain.

Major Concern: Would designate nearly twice the wilderness area recommended by the Administration, thereby reducing future timber sale receipts, lowering future mineral development opportunities and receipts, and restricting land management options.

MINOR BILLS WITHOUT VETO

41. Travel and Tourism - S. 1267 passed Senate on 7/21 by voice vote. Sponsors: Rockefeller and 15 others.

Position: The Department of Commerce has testified in support of Administration proposal to authorize a user fee to fund the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA). On 6/15, Department sent letter to Committee stating that S. 1267, which reauthorizes USTTA without authorization for a user fee, would "not be in accord" with the program of the President.

Next Action: House Committee consideration - timing unclear.

Major Concern: Direct appropriation, not a user fee; burden is on the taxpayer not the beneficiaries.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CN - 001
TRENTON
08625

THOMAS H. KEAN
GOVERNOR

February 6, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Reagan:

The last time you were in New Jersey, we talked about Japanese-American redress legislation. You mentioned your concern for righting what we both view as one of the few black marks on American history.

Since our conversation, I have received two letters from friends in the Japanese-American community. The first, from Grant Ujifusa, responds directly to your question about whether the Japanese-Americans were forced to go to the camps or whether they moved on their own volition. From Grant's letters and the accompanying pictures, I think you will agree that the Japanese-Americans were coerced. They had no choice in the matter.

I also enclose a letter and photo from June Masuda Goto. You will probably recognize the photo of General "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell awarding a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross to Mrs. Goto's brother. I understand you were at the event that day and you gave a rousing speech that is still remembered within the Japanese American community.

Page Two
February 6, 1988
President Ronald Reagan

Given your life-long commitment to the cause of equal rights, and the esteem in which Japanese-Americans now hold you, I feel it would be very fitting for you to sign the redress legislation. It would show the world that America is big enough to admit when we make mistakes, and still true to the values on which we were founded.

Sincerely,



Thomas H. Kean
Governor of New Jersey

cc: Chief of Staff Howard Baker
Deputy of Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein

9 Greenridge Drive
Chappaqua, New York 10514
November 24, 1987

Governor Tom Kean
State House
125 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Governor Kean:

On behalf of the Japanese American community, I want to thank you for bringing up redress legislation in your conversation with President Reagan. When you told me that the President understood and sympathized personally with our cause, it was one of the most deeply affecting moments of my life. As an Asian American citizen, I have worked hard for Japanese American redress because I believe that our effort is part of what our country has always stood for and what it will always mean. So it is that our country is finally a great affair of the heart.

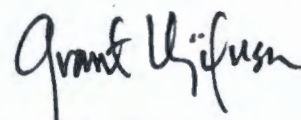
From June Masuda Goto, I have enclosed a letter, a photograph, and some material about a California episode in which Ronald Reagan showed his mettle and truly distinguished himself in our community. This was in 1945 in Santa Ana, as he may recall.

I have also included some photographs of my own. These, I feel, show that Japanese Americans during World War II were not beneficiaries of "protective custody." We did not voluntarily leave our homes, our neighborhoods, and our work, but as the San Francisco Examiner had it, we were "ousted" from our rights and our property. The guns were pointed toward us, and not toward any group that may have wanted to hurt us.

The truth is that the "protective custody" argument was developed by some government officials and journalists as an after the fact rationalization. Many of these people were ashamed of what they advocated and did; some were not. In any case, Japanese Americans were soon enough confronted with the three-cents-on-the-dollar-red-tape horror of the Evacuations Claims Act of 1948. This also scarred our community, adding insult to a profound sense of injury.

We knew we were innocent in 1942; other ordinary Americans could not easily get at the truth. But now with the help of full hindsight, all Americans, I hope, will support us as we petition Congress and our President for redress. We feel that we ask only for simple justice.

Sincerely,



Grant Ujifusa

10214 Oriole Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
November 19, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter.

Perhaps you recall a very special day for our family, December 9, 1945, in Santa Ana, California, when General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross medal to my brother, Kazuo Masuda. He was killed in action on the banks of the Arno River in Italy on August 27, 1944, while serving with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

You were then Captain Ronald Reagan, and joined General Stilwell after his 3000-mile flight from Washington. All of you came, I feel, not only to honor Kaz, but to help calm great hostility in Orange County to Japanese Americans. People at the time did not accept us as Americans, even after my brother's death. The local cemetery, for example, refused to accept my brother's body for burial. The presence of you and General Stilwell greatly affected the community, and led to a better life for our family.

After General Stilwell pinned the medal on my sister in front of our farm house (I have enclosed a photograph), there was a ceremony at the Santa Ana Bowl. General Stilwell said: "The amount of money, the color of one's skin do not make a measure of Americanism. A square deal all around; free speech; equality before the law; a fair field with no favor; obedience to the majority. An American not only believes in such things, but is willing to fight for them. Who, after all, is the real American? The real American is the man who calls it a fair exchange to lay down his life in order that American ideals may go on living. And judging by such a test, Sgt. Masuda was a better American than any of us here today."

You then rose, and said the following words: "The blood that has soaked into the sand is all one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on

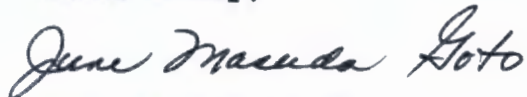
race, but on a way -- an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way. Mr. and Mrs. Masuda, just as one member of the family of Americans, speaking to another member, I want to say for what your son Kazuo did -- Thanks."

Many times I have been asked to speak at the Kazuo Masuda middle school. I speak to all the history classes, and quote your words to the students.

I bring this up to you because our family feels that what you and General Stilwell said in 1945 are as true and important as ever: the ideals for which all good Americans should be willing to fight and die. My brother did both, even though his parents and family were stripped of all their American rights, and placed in an Arizona internment camp.

The words also express why so many of us in the Japanese American community so deeply support redress legislation now pending in Congress. If the legislation comes to you, I hope you will look upon it favorably. All of us in our family -- I believe Kaz as well -- would be greatly honored if you would. I also believe that America, through you, would honor itself.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "June Masuda Goto". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

June Masuda Goto

Vagaries

Comics Story . . .

Sid Feder, A. P. war correspondent who wrote many of the stories about the 100th infantry division and the 442nd Combat team which appeared in U. S. papers, is now back at his post with the A.P. sports staff, covering horse racing. . . The winter issue of World's Finest Comics carries a cartoon story of America's fighting Nisei, as told by Johnny Everyman. The story is about the participation of the Nisei in the fight against Japan despite hoodlum attacks upon the group in the United States. As Johnny Everyman says of the Nisei: "They have taken their places among men of good will of all faiths and races. They have asked only to serve, and they have served well. They have earned the gratitude of our nation, and of all free nations of the world."

One of the Southern California winners of the National American Hearst awards, sponsored by the Hearst newspapers is a Nisei girl, Ruth R. Shirahishi of Gardena high school. . . The Rafu Shimpo (Los Angeles Japanese Daily News) is resuming publication as a daily newspaper on New Year's Day. English editor will be Henry Mori, a former member of the Rafu Shimpo staff, who has been a member of the reports staff of the Los Angeles WRA office. The Rafu Shimpo is the first of eight West Coast bi-lingual Japanese American daily newspapers to resume publication. Akira Komai is publisher.

Film Actor . . .

Film star Ronald Reagan, just back from Army service, read Lieut. Col. James Hanley's letter to a North Dakota editor ("I know where some good Japanese Americans are buried") at the Americans United rally in Santa Ana on Dec. 5. Mr. Reagan spoke as a representative of the American Veterans Committee, the organization of World War II veterans which had much to do with the Navy's decision to abolish its ban on Japanese Americans. . . At the rally Louise Allbritton, Universal star who is a native of Texas, thanked the 442nd Combat Team for its rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division.

McCloy . . .

John J. McCloy, who recently resigned as Assistant Secretary of War and returned to private life in New York, believes that "one of the most satisfying accomplishments that I had anything to do with while I was in the War Department was the organization of the Japanese American units which so fully justified the confidence of those who backed them." . . . A report is being prepared for the Denver Unity Council on license discrimination against Nisei businessmen in Denver. . . The Navy language school program at the University of Colorado at Boulder will close soon. Many Nisei have participated as instructors in teaching Navy personnel.

Veteran . . .

Ken Nishimoto, former relocation officer in charge of the Washington district office of the War Relocation Authority and a wounded veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, is now employed by the Veterans Administration. Nishimoto was employed by the WCA and the WRA before volunteering for the Army. . . The Outrigger Canoe Club of Honolulu which recently reaffirmed its policy of excluding persons of Oriental ancestry from its dining room and other facilities, will discuss its present restrictive policy in February when the matter will be brought to the attention of the general membership. The Outrigger Club, however, is not the only organization of its type in Honolulu which excludes Oriental Americans.

As matters stand at present the WRA has gotten back one half or \$2,500,000 of the five millions which was slashed from its appropriation by an economy-minded House. The revised bill, passed by the House, has been sent to the Senate. Most of the fund was cut from the WRA budget had been earmarked for Tule Lake.

Pacific Northwest Letter: Employment, Housing Problems Concern Returned Evacuees

By ELMER R. SMITH

Seattle, Wash.

In my last letter to you, I stated that a more complete discussion would be carried out concerning the population composition of the Pacific Northwest and the implications that had for the problems of the returning evacuees. The important thing to remember in this connection, it seems to me, is that we are all part of the complete social and mechanical changes that are taking place throughout the country. The presentation to follow, therefore, deals with the total social, economic, political and mechanical world in which we are all living. The persons of Japanese ancestry are part, and a functional part especially, of this total sociocultural pattern.

The conversations, both formal and informal, in which it has been my pleasure to become involved, have tended to show that most persons and groups in a position to do anything about ethnic (racial) problems and other social-economic problems are waiting for some mysterious blueprint to be presented to them, upon which some sort of action can be taken. It seems to my way of thinking that the implications of the principles which are in most of the peoples' minds must not await the cumbersome process of formal completion of all-inclusive blueprints and agreements. The present problems facing the post-war adjustments of ethnic groups, and persons of Japanese ancestry in particular, must be approached from day to day in the light of the fast moving developments. Petty political, religious, economic and social differences must be laid aside and the problems attacked in a cooperative and democratic manner by all persons and groups concerned. If, under the uniting pressures of the present conditions, we cannot agree upon the application of American democratic principles from day to day, the prospects for the near future will not be bright!

In relation to the above, it may be safe to divide our population into at least four categories, namely (1) the "policy minded," (2) the "blueprint minded," (3) the "crisis minded," and (4) the "freedom FROM minded."

The "policy minded" persons refuse to think and act in terms of any specific plan or blueprint because they refuse to be bound or tied down in any way. The "blueprint or program minded" refuse to do anything that suggests theory, and they are always clamoring for something specific and definite before doing anything. The "crisis minded" persons always allow a crisis to develop in order that some authority or stimulus from the outside drive them to action. Theirs is a life of reaction and not of action. The "freedom FROM" group seem to be dominated by the philosophy of living and acting in terms of freedom FROM something but never in terms of freedom FOR anything. This last group seems to be, in many instances, the most dangerous. They are willing to act in terms of freedom from want, from intolerance, from discrimination, but they shy away from action which demands freedom for work, for inclusive living on an ethnic (racial) basis, for tolerance, and so on. Theirs is basically a negative approach and not a positive one.

None of these groups and individuals so classified will aid in solving the problems faced by the people within our society as long as they remain intolerant of other philosophies. All of us must become "people minded" in the sense that we must recognize the fact that human beings are rapidly changing creatures and that society is a rapidly changing phenomenon. Policies and blueprints we must have, but they must be flexible and relative, with the realization that these policies and blueprints are to be applied to living, dynamic human beings, in short they are to be applied to people. There is no place in our present changing social scene for the "crisis minded" and "freedom FROM" minded groups or individuals. The persons making up the membership of these groups belong to every race, creed and political affiliation.

The above classification does not mean that all the people in the Pacific Northwest, or anywhere else, fall within one or the other of these categories. There are certain groups and individuals who are "people minded" in the broadest sense of that term, but by and large they are in the minority.

Last week I had the pleasure of visiting some of my friends in Tacoma, and the situation there is very much like that described for Seattle in a previous report. Labor conditions for persons of Japanese ancestry are not good. Housing is a very real problem, and most of the returning families are housed in one or two places, but primarily in the Buddhist Church at Tacoma. The College of Puget Sound has but four Nisei attending this semester. The older Nisei are definitely in the minority in Tacoma; the principal "Japanese" population is made up of older people and the very young, that is children of grade and high school age. At the present time there are very few persons of Japanese ancestry in business in the Tacoma area, due primarily to lack of facilities, lack of finances and the presence of negative feelings in some quarters where businesses might be set up. These three things seem to contribute a fear reaction on the part of many toward going into various business ventures, at least for the next few months.

In the Seattle area, the negativism shown by the labor unions to returning evacuees has tended to make it nearly impossible for Nisei to get jobs, especially where the Teamsters Unions have either direct or indirect relations with the labor forces involved. There are a number of cases where Nisei who have belonged to a union in some other state have been refused acceptance into the Seattle union upon a transfer basis. As a result of this there are a number of skilled and trained workers in this area without jobs due to union discrimination purely upon the basis of race.

Washington News-Letter Action By Congress Closes America's Ears to the World

By JOHN KITASAKO

Up on Capitol Hill last week, the joint conference of the House and Senate appropriations committees reduced by half the operating funds of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, thereby forcing it to cease its functions immediately. Through its powerful listening post during the war, the FBIS monitored foreign radio broadcasts, giving this nation access to otherwise unobtainable information about enemy powers, particularly in important trends in domestic affairs.

Today, thanks to the reckless act of myopic, pennywise Congressmen, America's ears are closed to the world. While other nations are expanding their monitoring facilities for peace-time purposes, the U. S. is the only major power without monitoring service.

The average layman knows very little about the FBIS, for it functioned without fanfare, receiving little or no credit for the valuable services it performed. But it has a record that speaks for itself. The information it picked out of the ether formed the basis of the U.S. psychological warfare against Japan and Germany. A number of Nisei and Issei played an important part in the establishing of that record.

Nisei were employed in FBIS' far-flung empire, all the way from headquarters in Washington to Guam and intermediate points. The FBIS never went to sleep. In the Pacific outposts, monitors listened to broadcasts emanating from Japanese and satellite transmitters round the clock.

Special attention was paid to Japanese - language broadcasts beamed to overseas and home audiences. Broadcasts to Japanese home audiences received A-1 priority, for during the war they were the only source of information about inside Japan.

Expert Nisei monitors and translators stationed at the listen-

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

GI's Recall the Heroism of Their Buddies

They're coming back now, the fighting men of the 442nd. And at dinner tables and in front rooms of homes far from the West Coast, they are telling wives and parents and friends fascinating stories of their experiences.

Few of the stories are bitter. These Nisei vets would just as soon forget about the gripping fear they all knew under German shellfire, the cold in the Vosges, the tightness they felt about their hearts as they lay in foxholes waiting out the interminable minutes before H-hour.

But they remember the heroism of their buddies, the devotion of their cooks, the fearlessness of their medics. They know they cannot eat glory, but they are proud of their outfit and the record it set.

They speak almost with reverence of their sergeants—platoon and section leaders—who went out on dangerous patrols time after time rather than ask their men to volunteer.

They tell of one Sergeant K. who blamed himself for the loss of one of his men—a man whom the sergeant had known since childhood—and thereafter went out on every patrol rather than endanger others of his men, until one day he too met his death.

There is the lighter side too, stories of incidents which are funny now, but were tragically serious at the time.

There is the story of a company cook who was determined to get hot coffee to the boys holding a ridge in the cold Italian mountains. The Germans were shelling the hill. The cook never had been under shellfire before. His buddies in foxholes at the top of the ridge frantically wig-wagged the cook to take cover. And the cook, struggling up the hill with a five-gallon can of coffee, waved back, thinking the men were trying to give him encouragement.

Finally the cook reached the hilltop, trembling from the exertion and the strain of the shellfire. "Here," he said abakily, "here's your coffee, you guys," and he ducked into a foxhole to rest and calm his nerves with a cigarette.

The men picked up the can and shook it. It was empty. The can had been riddled by shell fragments, but the cook had been so intent on reaching the top he had

noticed neither the flying steel nor his lightening burden.

They tell the story of a rifleman who had a habit of snoring loudly and who lived in great fear that his snoring would attract German patrols when he was at the front. So he made it a habit of sleeping with his trench knife imbedded in the dirt near his head. He trained himself to clutch the knife and swing it in a wide arc about him whenever he was aroused, just in case some Jerry sneaked up on him.

This rifleman nearly decapitated several of his buddies before they learned to spring back quickly after awakening him.

But the greatest praise of these veterans is reserved for the medics who worked unarmed under fire, locating the wounded, giving them first aid, bringing them into aid stations. Many times the medics had to expose themselves to fire in order to get to the wounded.

Their only protection was Red Cross armbands, and they had to hope the Germans would recognize their non-combatant status and withhold fire. Sometime the Germans would not molest them, but at other times they were fair targets. And many a Nisei medic died with bullets in his back as he bent over to treat a wounded rifleman or carried a litter.

There are stories, too, of adventures in amour, of wild-eyed Italian partisans who often were little better than bandits, of boys of six and seven begging cigarette butts, of Arab vagrants who would slip a wristwatch off a Yank's arm while they conversed.

The memories of fear, horror and suffering—their own as well as that of the civilian population in the battle areas—have been seared permanently in the minds of some of these veterans. But to others these experiences have slipped off easily, like bad dreams that are only dimly recollected by morning.

Now the big objective of all these veterans is to find a place in the civilian life of the nation for which they fought so valorously and well.

EDITORIAL

DIGEST

"Thoroughly Democratic" SAN FRANCISCO NEWS

The Tule Lake renunciant's case for restoration of citizenship is "thoroughly democratic" and they have the right to use our American instruments of justice to establish their claims, according to the San Francisco News of Nov. 14.

"It must be recognized that the position in which they were placed by their sudden removal to relocation centers in 1942 created artificial and temporary conditions for them far from normal. . . It doubtless was hard for them to reach sound decisions," said the News, adding that if any act of our government led them to wrong decisions, "they certainly are entitled to make that known in orderly legal procedure."

"The whole question of their removal from their homes on the coast is shrouded in considerable 'legal fog,'" said the News. "Perhaps their move will result in a court decision that will clear away some of the doubts and establish a new basis of precedent to guide future actions if, perchance the thought, a similar emergency should rise again."

duct had to be circumspect lest they invite suspicion or criticism.

Thus while the Nisei GI's, by their bravery on the battle-scarred fields of Europe and the Pacific, underlined the contribution of Japanese Americans toward final victory, credit is due also to the civilian Nisei who fought the war behind mahogany desks, over teletype and typewriter keyboards, and between raucous earphones.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 28 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

THROUGH: James C. Miller III
Director

FROM: Joseph R. Wright, Jr.
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: H.R. 442 and S. 1009 - Relocation of Japanese
Americans During World War II

This memorandum is to update you on the outlook for Senate action on legislation to provide restitution (\$20,000 to each eligible individual) to persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II.

On November 5, 1987, we sent you a decision memorandum (copy attached) to determine if we should adhere to our veto position on the legislation. You asked for this memo if the bill started to move -- it could come up on the Senate floor at any time.

Legislative Background

S. 1009 (Matsunaga and 73 others) is almost identical to H.R. 442 (Foley and 150 others) - both bills are currently pending in the Senate. (H.R. 442 passed the House on September 17th by 243-141.) The Department of Justice testified against the bills in the House and Senate, and a Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) was sent to the House with senior advisers threatening a veto of H.R. 442. It is also attached. The veto threat was made at Justice's urging, and OMB agreed because of the bill's potential cost of \$1.2 billion and because of the undesirable precedent the bill would establish. In light of the President's reported interest in this legislation, the previous decision memorandum and this one are to obtain confirmation of the position to be taken by the Administration during Senate floor consideration.

Outlook in Senate

S. 1009 was reported by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on October 20, 1987. Committee staff have advised informally that eight Republican Senators had placed a "hold" on the bill. It is not yet clear whether Senator Matsunaga has been successful in his attempts to have the "holds" removed, but the

Committee staff indicate that Senator Wallop appears firm in his opposition to the legislation.

S. 1009 could reach the Senate floor shortly; it is currently listed as a possibility on the Senate schedule, but no firm date has been set for consideration.

Committee staff indicated earlier that S. 1009 may be filibustered, but a cloture vote would almost certainly be successful given the bill's 73 cosponsors.

Conclusion

We need guidance on the pending decision memorandum. Is it appropriate to send a SAP threatening veto of the legislation when it is considered on the Senate floor?

Attachments

c: Mr. Duberstein
Mr. Kranowitz
Mr. Wheeler



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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

5 NOV 1987

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The purpose of this memo is to determine if we maintain our veto position, as Justice desires, when the Senate considers the legislation.

Background

The 1948 American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act provided a comprehensive remedy for persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Over \$37 million (1958 dollars) was paid out under the Act in settlement of 26,568 claims. In 1976, President Ford formally recognized that the evacuation and internment were mistakes and repealed the 1942 Executive order that authorized them.

Provisions of Legislation

H.R. 442 would provide restitution (\$20,000 to each eligible individual from a fund that is authorized at \$1.25 billion) to persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. S. 1009 would provide a \$1.3 billion fund. It is estimated that 60,000 Japanese-Americans would be eligible to apply for these payments (60,000 applicants at \$20,000 each = \$1.2 billion). Appropriated amounts not spent for reparations would be available for research and educational activities related to the internment. Both bills would also request that the Attorney General review certain criminal convictions of such interned persons and submit pardon recommendations to the President.

S. 1009 would also authorize appropriations of "such sums as are necessary" for reparations to persons from the Alaskan Aleutian Islands who were relocated during World War II (\$12,000 for each eligible Aleut), and would authorize approximately \$21.4 million to restore churches damaged in Aleut villages and for other hardships sustained during World War II.

Administration Position

The Administration threatened a veto of H.R. 442 and S. 1009 for the following reasons:

- o Persons of Japanese ancestry have already been reasonably compensated for the hardships caused by their internment during World War II.
- o The compensation recipients would include survivors of the estimated 20,000 Japanese-Americans who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan during the internment period.
- o The bill could cost \$1.25 billion or more in FY 1989.
- o The bill could establish a bad precedent for other groups who feel that they have suffered injustices.
- o The pardon provisions are unnecessary, as the Federal Government has already offered to vacate the convictions of persons of Japanese ancestry who violated wartime restrictions.

In addition, with respect to S. 1009, the benefits provided to the Aleuts are unjustified because the wartime hardships incurred by these people resulted from proper actions (i.e., removal from a war zone).

Decision

Maintain Firm Veto Position. Given the reasons for the Administration's position to date, continue to oppose the bill because it is unacceptable both on policy and budgetary grounds.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Work for Compromise. Given the strong bi-partisan support for this bill, the Administration could signal opposition or veto but work to get the legislation amended to set a lower, more acceptable restitution amount and a lower appropriation authorization. (Note: an amendment to delete the authorization from H.R. 442 was defeated in the House by a vote of 162-237.)

_____ Yes

_____ No

Change Position and Do Not Object to Bill. In light of strong bi-partisan support for bill, remove the veto threat and do not object to bill.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Attachment



STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

September 10, 1987
(House)

H.R. 442 - Civil Liberties Act of 1987
(Foley (D) Washington and 166 others)

The administration opposes H.R. 442, and the President's senior advisers will recommend that the President veto the bill, should it be presented to him.

The United States has already acknowledged the unjustified personal hardships caused by the internment program undertaken as part of our national defense effort during World War II. In enacting the American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act in 1948, Congress established a comprehensive and reasonable program of restitution for injuries brought upon persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned. Further payments -- especially those authorized by section 7 of H.R. 442, which would be in excess of \$1 billion -- are not warranted.

H.R. 442 is also objectionable because it would inappropriately permit persons of Japanese ancestry who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan during the internment period to receive compensation. Other objectionable provisions of H.R. 442 include:

- section 4, concerning pardons for certain criminal convictions, because the Federal Government has already offered to vacate the convictions of persons of Japanese ancestry who violated wartime restrictions; and
- section 5, concerning agency review of applications for restitution for damages resulting from discriminatory acts during the internment period, because it is vaguely worded and its effect is uncertain.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

SUBJECT: RESTITUTION FOR JAPANESE INTERNMENT

I. ANALYSIS

The Senate will soon consider legislation to provide restitution to individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Similar legislation passed the House on September 17 by a vote of 243-141. The Senate bill currently has 73 cosponsors. The Department of Justice has testified against both bills and OMB issued a Statement of Administration position opposing the House bill before its passage.

While there were reparations paid based on a 1948 Act, they amounted to only \$37 million for 26,500 claims. It is estimated that there remain 60,000 eligible Japanese Americans who were interned. Both bills are simple authorizations, requiring subsequent appropriations, which would have to fit under the budget agreement totals for next year.

II. RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that we withhold any further threat of a veto and explore with Congress the possibility of reducing the potential costs while making it clear we expect any subsequent appropriations to be in accord with our budget agreement.

III. DECISION

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

_____ Approve as Amended

_____ No Action



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 28 1988

file

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

THROUGH: ~~James C. Miller III~~
Director

FROM: Joseph R. Bright, Jr.
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: H.R. 442 and S. 1009 - Relocation of Japanese
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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
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5 NOV 1987

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Decision

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* * * * *



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN
ALAN KRANOWITZ

FROM: JOE WRIGHT

SUBJECT: Japanese Internment Bill

Since the President decided to withdraw his veto threat, OMB (Carol Crawford) has been working with the Justice Department (Tom Boyd, Assistant AG for Congressional) to bring down the bill's cost. Results:

- o We developed specific amendments to the bill that would reduce its cost, both short term and total and looked at ways to reduce the eligible population and/or ways to spread out the payments.
- o Tom Boyd identified the representatives of the Japanese community with whom we should deal (Grant Ujifusa) and we met with him last Tuesday night.
- o Grant rejected most of our proposals for reducing the size of the beneficiary group, although toward the end Carol convinced him it could be in the interest of the older people he cares most about. He is sending data regarding the ages of the eligible population and was more agreeable to spreading the funding over ten years (as opposed to the current five-year authorization in the Senate bill).
- o Grant has contacted Senator Matsunaga's office to urge him to delay consideration of the bill until we can complete our discussions.
- o Carol has spoken with Sheila Burke to let her know that we are trying to get the costs down, and to request her assistance in delaying the bill. At last report, Sheila indicated that it may come up tomorrow (Friday) or next week.
- o A draft SAP is prepared. When we determine the bill will move, we can put it into "final" depending on whether we have made any progress with Ujifusa.
- o Senator Helms also has a series of amendments he plans to offer. In addition, we are calling other Senators known to oppose the bill (McCain, McClure, Gramm) to solicit assistance in offering amendments.

cc: Jim Miller
John Tuck
Carol Crawford
Gordon Wheeler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

55486355

0078

NDD16

HUD13-22

LE

FG006-11

DATE: March 29, 1988

NOTE FOR: JIM MILLER

The President has

seen

acted upon

commented upon

the attached; and it is forwarded to you for your:

information

action



Rhett Dawson
(x-2702)

cc: Alan Kranowitz
A. B. Culvahouse
Nancy Risque

Restitution for Japanese Internment

COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1988

file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

SUBJECT: RESTITUTION FOR JAPANESE INTERNMENT

I. ANALYSIS

The Senate will soon consider legislation to provide restitution to individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Similar legislation passed the House on September 17 by a vote of 243-141. The Senate bill currently has 73 cosponsors. The Department of Justice has testified against both bills and OMB issued a Statement of Administration position opposing the House bill before its passage.

While there were reparations paid based on a 1948 Act, they amounted to only \$37 million for 26,500 claims. It is estimated that there remain 60,000 eligible Japanese Americans who were interned. Both bills are simple authorizations, requiring subsequent appropriations, which would have to fit under the budget agreement totals for next year.

II. RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that we withhold any further threat of a veto and explore with Congress the possibility of reducing the potential costs while making it clear we expect any subsequent appropriations to be in accord with our budget agreement.

III. DECISION

RR Approve _____ Disapprove
_____ Approve as Amended _____ No Action



**JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE. N.W., WASHINGTON, DC 20036 (202) 223-1240
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115

March 30, 1988

Mr. Ken Duberstein
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ken,

The enclosed material is for your information. It shows that the issue to redress Japanese Americans, who lost their individual freedom, has the support of veterans organizations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Grant Ujifusa".

Grant Ujifusa

enclosures



503RD PARACHUTE RCT ASSOCIATION, WORLD WAR II
503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment 462nd Parachute Field Artillery Battalion
161st Parachute Engineer Company



H G George M. Jones USA Ret
Honorary President

From the office of:

Secretary-Treasurer

Resolution

Whereas, Imperial Japanese Forces launched a vicious, unprovoked, sneak attack against United States military installations and ships in the Hawaiian Islands on December 7, 1941, a day that will long live in infamy, beginning a war in which the Japanese inflicted more than 170,000 casualties on American service men and women, and

Whereas, reports and rumors of air raids and imminent amphibious assault by Japanese Imperial Forces against our West Coast proved to be false, and

Whereas, without formal hearing or trial, some 120,000 Japanese Americans were treated as security risks and forced to give up their home, business and property, sometimes with only two days' notice, and were herded under Military Police guard into concentration camps under primitive living conditions; none of the Japanese Americans thus restrained were lawfully accused, much less convicted, of sabotage, espionage or treason, and

Whereas, The 503d Parachute Regimental Combat Team was assigned a number of Japanese Americans who shared with us the dangers of the combat jump and the battlefield, and knew their likely fate if captured was horrible torture and certain death as traitors to their ancestry; now

Be it therefore resolved, in this year of 1983, the 41st anniversary of the interment of those loyal Americans of Japanese descent, that the 503d Parachute Rct Association, World War 2, belatedly expresses formal recognition to our fellow Japanese American paratroopers and those who fought so valiantly in other American military units for the special contribution made by them to the successful prosecution of World War 2, and further acknowledge the patriotic sacrifice made by their families in sending their sons and husbands from behind barbed wire enclosures to fight, bleed and die for their country.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to every living former member of the 503d Parachute Regimental Combat Team and their next of kin whose address is known, and to such other persons and agencies as the Board of Directors may deem advisable.

Adopted by the 503d Parachute Rct Association, World War 2, during its annual general membership meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, July 21, 1983.

Maurice S. Linton

Maurice S. Linton
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Robert M. Atkins

Robert M. Atkins
President



TO: Honorable Charles E. Grassley
United States Senator
232 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510 34th Infantry Division Association
R.R. #1, Camp Dodge
Grimes, Iowa 50111

WHEREAS, During the early days of World War II, the cloud of suspicion hanging over them, 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, on the west coast, were by force removed from their homes under armed guards of the United States and held in incarceration for the duration of hostilities in detention camps; and

WHEREAS, there was not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity committed by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry or by a resident of Japanese alien on the west coast before, during or after the internment, and

WHEREAS, this action was excused on the grounds of military necessity, but was really rooted in racial prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership, and

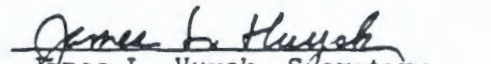
WHEREAS, in a demonstration of loyalty, Americans of Japanese ancestry petitioned in 1942 for the right to serve their country and have the opportunity to fight along with fellow Americans on both fronts and served with distinction and valor in the 100th Infantry Battalion, and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe, in the military intelligence units in the Pacific and elsewhere, more than 30,000 Americans of Japanese descent bore arms in defense of our freedom, shedding their blood on such far-flung battlefields as Rome-Arno, Bruyere, Guadalcanal, and Iwo Jima, and

WHEREAS, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has issued its recommendations for the Japanese and their family members who were in relocation camps by federal government during World War II,

RESOLVED, that the members of the 34th Infantry Division Association, urge you and members of your committee to give favorable consideration to the redress legislation for benefits of Americans of Japanese ancestry and their family members who were terribly wronged by our own government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the 34th Infantry Division Association, in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 10th September, 1983


Lawrence Seeley, President


James L. Huyck, Secretary
34th Infantry Division Ass'n

34th INF. DIV. ASSN.
CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER
6040 E. SOUTH PRAIRIE DR.
MORRIS, IL 60450

Phone (R15) 942-0127



April 2, 1987

Sen. Charles Grassley
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Grassley:

On the evening of April 1, Arthur Morimitsu, a very good Nisei friend, phoned me asking for my help. He had been informed that you promised to support Senator Spark Matsunaga for passage of Bill SP1083 Redress, but you now decided to withdraw your support. This is why I phoned you today but was unable to reach you as you were "on the floor". Getting this Redress into a Bill has taken years and I've been active in it from the start, writing letters and attending hearings.

On the 3rd of September 1943 I landed in Oran, Africa. I was put into the 34th Cav. Recon. Troop of the 34th Inf. Div. In our camp near Oran I met the Nisei 100th Inf. Bn. from Hawaii. When we went to Italy I fought with and alongside these men many times. In early June, the 442nd R.C.T. joined the 34th at Anzio. These Nisei were from Hawaii and the Mainland. The 100th Bn. became part of the 442nd R.C.T.

It was when we socialized we found out that the Nisei from the West Coast had families that were put in Internment Camps and lost their homes and everything they could not carry. With all this going on, these men fought better than any other units. I have great admiration and love for these men and have kept strong bonds of friendship with them in Hawaii and the Chicago Area, visiting them in Hawaii and belonging to the Chicago Nisei Post 1183 American Legion, Honolulu Club 100 and 442nd Veterans Club.

I am an active member of the 34th Inf. Div. Assn., Past National President 1954-55 and I am the current President of the Chicago Area Chapter. I missed only two annual reunions since 1948.



MIS

At the Div. National Reunion in Bloomington, Minn. in 1983, a resolution was made and passed unanimously that the Redress be made a Bill. It's been a long time in the making. I personally feel this Bill should be passed so some form of an apology be given to these very loyal Americans who so richly deserve it. The next time you see Sen. Inouye picture him a Captain in his uniform with ribbons on his chest, his right sleeve pinned up, going into a barber shop in Los Angeles to get a haircut and being told "we don't serve Japs". My association with them has lost me some "White friends(?)" and I've been called a "Jap lover" more than once. I'd rather have one true Nisei friend than a hundred bigoted white friends.

Very truly yours,

Warren E. Fencil

Warren E. Fencil
6040 E. South Prairie Dr.
Morris, Il 60450

cc: Sen. Spark Matsunaga
Sen. Daniel Inouye
Arthur Morimitzu

**Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America**

1712 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

Joseph Zoldan
National Commander

0584023NX

May 3, 1984

Mr. Ronald K. Ikejiri
Japanese American Citizens League
1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Suite 204
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Ikejiri:

The Jewish War Veterans of the USA have had a long and proud history of fighting against discrimination and bigotry. Indeed, our organization was founded in response to anti-Semitic slanders.

At our recent National Executive Committee meeting, the Jewish War Veterans of the USA voted to support H.R. 4110 and S. 2116. These bills will serve to acknowledge the injustice of interment of Japanese-Americans during World War II and provide some degree of reparation.

The Jewish War Veterans would be happy to assist your organization to ensure the passage of these bills. We are planning to testify in support of these bills when hearings are held.

Please contact our National Executive Director, Harris B. Stone, at our National Headquarters, if we can provide additional assistance.

Sincerely,

Joseph Zoldan
National Commander

XIV. EQUAL ACCESS LEGISLATION

The Jewish War Veterans of the USA has long held the view that separation of church and state should be maintained.

Equal access legislation would dramatically alter the fragile balance between church and state, by elevating religious speech over any other form of speech; by cutting of Federal funding of any school that refused to comply; and finally, by failing to protect the rights of religious minorities. In short, equal access legislation does not address the very problem it seeks to correct and merely serves as a back door approach for prayer in public schools, therefore we urge Congress to repeal the equal access law.

XV. INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, after an exhaustive two year study, concluded "that a grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed, and detained by the United States during World War II."

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

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

XVI. BROADCASTING DEREGULATION

The Jewish War Veterans of the USA strongly opposes any legislation that would repeal the "Fairness Doctrine of the Communications Act" of 1934. This doctrine requires that discussion of public issues be presented on broadcast stations so that each side of an issue can be given fair coverage. Such legislation, if enacted, would impede challenges to racist and Anti-Semitic radio stations who seek license renewals such as K TTL-FM of Dodge City, Kansas.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED . . .

66th NATIONAL CONVENTION ADOPTS 165 RESOLUTIONS

Mandates for 1984-85 stress improved veteran care and national defense

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Milton S. Applebaum (Ill.), Chairman

Res. 601 (Comm.) Provided for appointment of a special committee to study eligibility for membership.

ECONOMICS

Frank A. Kelly (Ga.), Chairman

Res. 12 (Okla.) Calls for Contract Compliance Program workshops nationwide.

Res. 90 (Neb.) Supports legislation to require that local veterans employment representatives be veterans.

Res. 168 (Ark.) Seeks to extend the Targeted Job Tax Credit program.

Res. 216 (Mass.) Seeks full funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans Employment and Training.

Res. 273 (Wis.) Requests increase in staff and support resources for The Employment Service.

Res. 279 (Mo.) Urges extension of the Emergency Veterans Job Training Program.

Res. 334 (Ill.) Seeks to establish the Regional Veterans Employment Representatives by law.

Res. 430 (Utah) Urges all posts and departments to promote the Jobs for Veterans program.

Res. 417 (Calif.) Seeks legislation to change allocation of DVOP staff according to personnel needs.

Res. 432 (Texas) Urges Congress to provide for veterans of all eras who are in need of employment/training assistance in all federally funded training programs.

Res. 436 (Ga.) Seeks full enforcement of affirmative action by federal contractors dealing with veterans.

Res. 592 (Comm.) Requires the DoL to maintain veterans preference in the "validity generalization" system for job referral purposes.

Res. 100 (N.D.) Seeks legislation to extend Veterans Readjustment Appointments authority.

Res. 257 (Texas) Urges OPM to fully support and promote the use of the special hiring authority for veterans with 30-percent disability.

Res. 256 (Texas) Urges OPM to fully support and promote the use of the special hiring program for Vietnam-era veterans.

Res. 440 (Ga.) Strongly supports veterans preference in federal hiring.

Res. 305 (Minn.) Opposes contracting out of federal jobs legally reserved for veterans.

Res. 27 (Utah) Urges each department to seek legislation to promote special consideration for veterans in state programs to promote small business.

Res. 140 (Ariz.) Supports VA Home Loan Program.

Res. 434 (Ga.) Urges full staffing and funding for the Veterans Office of SBA.

Res. 593 (Comm.) Calls for a "National Employ the Older Worker Week."

Res. 594 (Comm.) Reiterates support for U.S. Savings Bond Program.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

James P. Dean (Miss.), Chairman

Res. 318 (Ill.) Supports legislation opposing the wartime relocation and internment of civilians.

Res. 325 (Ill.) Urges that National Conventions be held before the last week in August in instances where contracts have not been signed or tentative dates set.

Res. 602 (Comm.) Expresses appreciation to Convention host.

LEGISLATIVE

Gary W. Sammons (Mich.), Chairman

Res. 455 (Va.) Opposes elimination of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.

CHILDREN & YOUTH

Eugene V. Lindquist (Minn.), Chairman

Res. 268 (Wis.) Urges that government provide sufficient investigators to enforce existing federal laws against pornography.

Res. 137 (Ariz.) Deals with curbing violence and vandalism in schools.

Res. 595 (Comm.) Reaffirms support for Immunization Program.

Res. 587 (Comm.) Urges establishment of a "National Family Week."

Res. 598 (Comm.) Urges increased efforts to eliminate Reye's Syndrome.

Res. 596 (Comm.) Urges legislation to assist families of children experiencing catastrophic illness.

Res. 599 (Comm.) Urges passage of PL 96-272, concerning adoptive children with special needs.

Res. 600 (Comm.) Supports legislation enacting a special youth employment opportunity wage.

AMERICANISM

Dale L. Renaud (Iowa), Chairman

Res. 608 (Comm.) Calls for legislation and action necessary to deny communists the ability to infiltrate government.

Res. 610 (Comm.) Urges restoration of House Internal Security Committee.

Res. 611 (Comm.) Calls for restoration of Memorial Day to May 30.

Res. 612 (Comm.) Reaffirms support of CIA and FBI.

Res. 613 (Comm.) Opposes granting of general amnesty to illegal aliens.

Res. 614 (Comm.) Urges that English be declared official language of U.S.

Res. 615 (Comm.) Urges passage of legislation promoting voluntary school prayer.

Res. 616 (Comm.) States Legion's position on illegal alien problem.

Res. 617 (Comm.) Asks for legislation designating May 7 as "Vietnam Veterans Recognition Day."

Res. 618 (Comm.) Asks that the Immigration and Nationality Act be amended to classify as "special immigrants" Filipino alien veterans who served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Res. 619 (Comm.) Calls for legislation making George Washington's birthday a national holiday.

Res. 620 (Comm.) Calls for amendment to the U.S. Flag Code.

Res. 321 (Ill.) Urges implementation of patriotic programs in public and private schools.

Res. 607 (Comm.) Reaffirms Legion's opposition to private initiatives undertaken by American citizens to affect foreign policy of the U.S.

VETERANS AFFAIRS & REHABILITATION

William F. Lenker (S.D.), Chairman

Res. 51 (Hawaii) Urges the VA to provide career-conditioned status to certain employees in the Readjustment Counseling Service Program.

Res. 81 (Tenn.) States the Legion's policy on providing certain benefit payments separate from those payable to disabled veterans.

Res. 83 (Tenn.) Urges the expansion of VA's Geriatric Research, Education Clinical Centers Program.

Res. 105 (N.D.) Urges Congress to provide sufficient VA health care facilities for the treatment and care of the non-service-connected disabilities of war veterans.

Res. 108 (N.D.) Urges Congress to provide full funding for all veterans' programs.

Res. 110 (N.D.) Opposes any recommendations of the Presidential Task Force that would eliminate or curtail veterans benefits or hospital care and treatment.

Res. 188 (Pa.) Opposes OPM/OMB proposal to implement reduction in VA DM&S grade GS/GM 11-15 position categories.

Res. 275 (Wis.) States the Legion's policy on National Health Insurance.

Res. 277 (Wis.) States the Legion's policy on "mainstreaming medical services to veterans."

Res. 299 (Mo.) Supports legislation to rename the VA Medical Center, Poplar Bluff, Mo., the "John J. Pershing Veterans Administration Medical Center."

Res. 346 (Ill.) Supports legislation to make the VA an executive department.

Res. 348 (Ill.) Opposes consolidation of operations of VA regional offices.

Res. 422 (Calif.) Urges Congress to adequately fund the VA Health Care System construction program.

Res. 423 (Calif.) Opposes reduction of any federal benefit by offsetting VA compensation payments made to service-connected disabled veterans.

Res. 424 (Calif.) Opposes legislation providing for third-party reimbursement.

Res. 528 (Iowa) States policy on Agent Orange.

Res. 529 (Iowa) States the Legion's policy on radiation exposure cases.

Res. 530 (Iowa) Urges that radiation exposure cases be entitled to medical treatment on a presumptive basis.

Res. 542 (Mich.) Urges VA to develop a comprehensive health care program for the aging veteran.

Res. 543 (Mich.) Opposes plans to transfer sole jurisdiction over veterans benefits and programs from VA.

Res. 557 (Colo.) Urges Congress to assign priority to funding of VA Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs.

Res. 558 (Colo.) Urges that veterans compensation, pension and readjustment allowances not be considered as benefits and entitlements, but as rights.

Res. 103 (N.D.) States the Legion's policy on improving the National Cemetery System, and on death and burial benefits for veterans.

CHICAGO NISEI POST #1183--RESOLUTION 4/5/84

Whereas: In 1942, Presidential Order #9066 caused approximately 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom were United States citizens, to be forcibly evicted from West Coast States, And

Whereas: Without trials or hearings in total violation of the protection guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of The United States, were incarcerated in concentration camps, with armed guards, And

Whereas: When these Japanese Americans were evicted from their homes and placed in concentration camps, seven of the articles of the Bill of Rights were arbitrarily suspended, And

Whereas: The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, after a series of nation-wide hearings, concluded that because of war hysteria, racial prejudice and political expediency, an entire group of loyal Americans and their family members were deprived of their Constitutional Rights, And

Whereas: While the Issai [parents or first generation] were incarcerated in these concentration camps, the Nisei, [second generation] volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces in our war with Japan, And

Whereas: It has been acknowledged by the top military officials that the Nisei serving in the Military Intelligence Services helped to shorten the war between The United States and Japan and thus saved thousands of lives of American Combat Troops, And

Whereas: The Nisei serving in The 100th. Battalion and The 442nd. Regimental Combat Team, 34th. Division, contributed to the success of Gen. Mark Clark's landings on the European Front and in so doing, became the highest decorated unit in the history of The United States Armed Forces, And

Whereas: Upon their return to civilian life after discharge joined and looked to The American Legion as their Veterans Organization that would uphold the civil rights and constitutional guarantees of all Americans, Therefore

Be It Resolved: That The American Legion set forth principles against a recurrence of such a tragedy in deprivation of human rights, to uphold the ideals of what this nation fought for and that the rights of citizenship in no way depend on race or ancestry,

Be It Further Resolved: That The American Legion continue to champion the rights of all Americans so that the rights of citizenship will never depend on race or ancestry,

Be It Further Resolved: That this resolution be considered by all echelons of The American Legion, including the National Convention of The American Legion to be held in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1984, and if favorably considered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all members of The United States Senate, and House of Representatives.

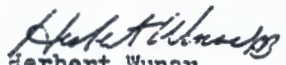
The foregoing resolution was adopted by members of Chicago Nisei Post #1183, The American Legion, at its regular meeting held at Chicago, Illinois on April 5, 1984.

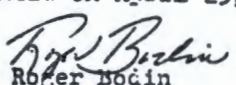
Attested:


Commander


Adjutant

The above resolution was adopted by the Sixth District Council of the American Legion at a regular meeting held on April 25, 1984 at Lincoln Square Post Headquarters.


Herbert Wunar
Commander,
Sixth District Council


Roger Bodin
Adjutant,
Sixth District Council

- WHEREAS, In 1942, Presidential Order #9066 caused approximately 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom were United States citizens, to be forcibly evicted from West Coast States, and
- WHEREAS, Without trials or hearings in total violation of the protection guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States were incarcerated in concentration camps, with armed guards and
- WHEREAS, When these Japanese Americans were evicted from their homes and placed in concentration camps, seven of the articles of the Bill of Rights were arbitrarily suspended, and
- WHEREAS, The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, after a series of nation-wide hearings, concluded that because of war hysteria, racial prejudice and political expediency, an entire group of loyal Americans and their family members were deprived of their Constitutional Rights, and
- WHEREAS, While the Issei (parents or first generation) were incarcerated in these concentration camps, the Nisei, (second generation) volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces in our war with Japan, and
- WHEREAS, It has been acknowledged by the top military officials that the Nisei serving in the Military Intelligence Services helped to shorten the war between the United States and Japan and thus saved thousands of lives of American Combat Troops, and
- WHEREAS, The Nisei serving in the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 34th Division, contributed to the success of General Mark Clark's landings on the European Front and in so doing, became the highest decorated unit in the history of the United States Armed Forces, and
- WHEREAS, Upon their return to civilian life after discharge joined and looked to The American Legion as their Veterans Organization that would uphold the civil rights and constitutional guarantees of all Americans, therefore
- BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Legion set forth principles against a recurrence of such a tragedy in deprivation of human rights, to uphold the ideals of what this nation fought for and that the rights of citizenship in no way depend on race or ancestry.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Legion continue to champion the rights of all Americans so that the rights of citizenship will never depend on race or ancestry.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be considered by all enclhelons of The American Legion, including the National Convention of The American Legion to be held in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1984 and if favorably considered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all members of the United States Senate, and House of Representatives.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by members of Chicago Nisei Post #1183, The American Legion, at its regular meeting held at Chicago, Illinois on April 5, 1984.

Attested: Herb Wunar, Commander

Roger Bodin, Adjutant

The above resolution was adopted by the Sixty District Council of The American Legion at a regular meeting held on April 25, 1984, at Lincoln Square Post Headquarters.

Herbert Wunar, Comander
Sixth Distict Council

Roger Bodin, Adjutant
Sixth District Council



CHICAGO-NISEI POST No.1183
The American Legion
1046 West Wilson / Chicago, Illinois 60640

Non-Profit Organization

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

JACL - LEC
ORGANIZATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS FOR REDRESS

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

NATIONAL

National League of Cities
U.S. Conference of Mayors

CONGRESSIONAL

Congressional Black Caucus
Congressional Hispanic Caucus

STATEWIDE

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

COUNTYWIDE

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

COUNTYWIDE (cont.)

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

CITYWIDE

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

POLITICAL

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

CIVIL RIGHTS/ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS

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

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Bar Association
American Federation of Teachers
American Immigration Lawyers Assn
American Orthopsychiatric Assn.
American Psychiatric Assn.
American Public Health Assn.s
Assn. of Asian American Educators
California State Bar Association

PROFESSIONAL ORG.S (cont.)

California Flower Cooperative
California State Teachers Assoc.
Civil Rights in Education Com-
mittee, State Council, CTA
National Assoc. of Social
Workers, Minority Issues Con-
ference
National Education Association
Peralta Federation of Teachers
Philadelphia Fed. of Teachers

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

VETERANS GROUPS

34th Infantry Division Associa-
tion of Chicago
34th Infantry Division Associa-
tion of Minneapolis
503 Parachute RCT Association
American Legion, Chicago Nisei
Post 1183

VETERANS GRPS (cont.)

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

CIVIC/CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

American Rabbinical Assn of the Union of Am. Hebrew Congr.
American Friends Service Comm.
American Baptist Churches, USA
Asian American Baptists
Buddhist Churches of America
Buddhist Temple of Salinas
Christ Church, Diocese of Calif.
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), General Board
Church of Brethren, Gen. Board
Congregation of Nevah Shalom
Disciple of Christ, Gen. Board
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
Episcopal Church Center
Episcopal Church, Exec. Council
Episcopal Church, General Convention, Sept. 1985
Episcopal Church (Trinity) Rector, Warden and Vestry
Episcopal Asiamerica Strategies Task Force, Bay Area Convoc.
Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, IL

Immanuel Lutheran Church Society
Japanese Presbyterian Conference

RELIGIOUS ORG.S (cont.)

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

MISC. ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Pacific American Advocates of California

as of July 24, 1987



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 28 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

THROUGH: James C. Miller III
Director

FROM: Joseph R. Wright, Jr.
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: H.R. 442 and S. 1009 - Relocation of Japanese
Americans During World War II

ps. file

[Handwritten initials]

This memorandum is to update you on the outlook for Senate action on legislation to provide restitution (\$20,000 to each eligible individual) to persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II.

On November 5, 1987, we sent you a decision memorandum (copy attached) to determine if we should adhere to our veto position on the legislation. You asked for this memo if the bill started to move -- it could come up on the Senate floor at any time.

Legislative Background

S. 1009 (Matsunaga and 73 others) is almost identical to H.R. 442 (Foley and 150 others) - both bills are currently pending in the Senate. (H.R. 442 passed the House on September 17th by 243-141.) The Department of Justice testified against the bills in the House and Senate, and a Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) was sent to the House with senior advisers threatening a veto of H.R. 442. It is also attached. The veto threat was made at Justice's urging, and OMB agreed because of the bill's potential cost of \$1.2 billion and because of the undesirable precedent the bill would establish. In light of the President's reported interest in this legislation, the previous decision memorandum and this one are to obtain confirmation of the position to be taken by the Administration during Senate floor consideration.

Outlook in Senate

S. 1009 was reported by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on October 20, 1987. Committee staff have advised informally that eight Republican Senators had placed a "hold" on the bill. It is not yet clear whether Senator Matsunaga has been successful in his attempts to have the "holds" removed, but the

Committee staff indicate that Senator Wallop appears firm in his opposition to the legislation.

S. 1009 could reach the Senate floor shortly; it is currently listed as a possibility on the Senate schedule, but no firm date has been set for consideration.

Committee staff indicated earlier that S. 1009 may be filibustered, but a cloture vote would almost certainly be successful given the bill's 73 cosponsors.

Conclusion

We need guidance on the pending decision memorandum. Is it appropriate to send a SAP threatening veto of the legislation when it is considered on the Senate floor?

Attachments

c: Mr. Duberstein
Mr. Kranowitz
Mr. Wheeler



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

5 NOV 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

THROUGH: James C. Miller III
Director

FROM: Joseph R. Wright
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: H.R. 442 and S. 1009 - Relocation of
Japanese Americans During World War II

The Senate may soon consider S. 1009 (Matsunaga and 74 others) which is almost identical to H.R. 442 (Foley and 150 others) as it passed the House on September 17th by 243-141. The Department of Justice testified against the bill in the House and Senate, and a Statement of Administration Policy (attached) was sent to the House threatening a veto of H.R. 442 at Justice's request. OMB agreed because of the potential cost of the bill.

The purpose of this memo is to determine if we maintain our veto position, as Justice desires, when the Senate considers the legislation.

Background

The 1948 American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act provided a comprehensive remedy for persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Over \$37 million (1958 dollars) was paid out under the Act in settlement of 26,568 claims. In 1976, President Ford formally recognized that the evacuation and internment were mistakes and repealed the 1942 Executive order that authorized them.

Provisions of Legislation

H.R. 442 would provide restitution (\$20,000 to each eligible individual from a fund that is authorized at \$1.25 billion) to persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. S. 1009 would provide a \$1.3 billion fund. It is estimated that 60,000 Japanese-Americans would be eligible to apply for these payments (60,000 applicants at \$20,000 each = \$1.2 billion). Appropriated amounts not spent for reparations would be available for research and educational activities related to the internment. Both bills would also request that the Attorney General review certain criminal convictions of such interned persons and submit pardon recommendations to the President.

S. 1009 would also authorize appropriations of "such sums as are necessary" for reparations to persons from the Alaskan Aleutian Islands who were relocated during World War II (\$12,000 for each eligible Aleut), and would authorize approximately \$21.4 million to restore churches damaged in Aleut villages and for other hardships sustained during World War II.

Administration Position

The Administration threatened a veto of H.R. 442 and S. 1009 for the following reasons:

- o Persons of Japanese ancestry have already been reasonably compensated for the hardships caused by their internment during World War II.
- o The compensation recipients would include survivors of the estimated 20,000 Japanese-Americans who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan during the internment period.
- o The bill could cost \$1.25 billion or more in FY 1989.
- o The bill could establish a bad precedent for other groups who feel that they have suffered injustices.
- o The pardon provisions are unnecessary, as the Federal Government has already offered to vacate the convictions of persons of Japanese ancestry who violated wartime restrictions.

In addition, with respect to S. 1009, the benefits provided to the Aleuts are unjustified because the wartime hardships incurred by these people resulted from proper actions (i.e., removal from a war zone).

Decision

Maintain Firm Veto Position. Given the reasons for the Administration's position to date, continue to oppose the bill because it is unacceptable both on policy and budgetary grounds.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Work for Compromise. Given the strong bi-partisan support for this bill, the Administration could signal opposition or veto but work to get the legislation amended to set a lower, more acceptable restitution amount and a lower appropriation authorization. (Note: an amendment to delete the authorization from H.R. 442 was defeated in the House by a vote of 162-237.)

_____ Yes

_____ No

Change Position and Do Not Object to Bill. In light of strong bi-partisan support for bill, remove the veto threat and do not object to bill.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Attachment



STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

September 10, 1987
(House)

H.R. 442 - Civil Liberties Act of 1987
(Foley (D) Washington and 166 others)

The administration opposes H.R. 442, and the President's senior advisers will recommend that the President veto the bill, should it be presented to him.

The United States has already acknowledged the unjustified personal hardships caused by the internment program undertaken as part of our national defense effort during World War II. In enacting the American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act in 1948, Congress established a comprehensive and reasonable program of restitution for injuries brought upon persons of Japanese ancestry who were interned. Further payments -- especially those authorized by section 7 of H.R. 442, which would be in excess of \$1 billion -- are not warranted.

H.R. 442 is also objectionable because it would inappropriately permit persons of Japanese ancestry who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan during the internment period to receive compensation. Other objectionable provisions of H.R. 442 include:

- section 4, concerning pardons for certain criminal convictions, because the Federal Government has already offered to vacate the convictions of persons of Japanese ancestry who violated wartime restrictions; and
- section 5, concerning agency review of applications for restitution for damages resulting from discriminatory acts during the internment period, because it is vaguely worded and its effect is uncertain.
