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WW II internees: No payment

H.R. 442

Now pending on the Senate's calendar, subject to floor debate at any time, is a bad bill that comes to us laden with good intentions. At a cost of \$1.2 billion, the bill would pay \$20,000 each to those surviving Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned on the West Coast in World War II. The measure ought to be quietly retired. BY VETO -

It is not easy — it is probably futile — to oppose the Senate bill. It heads for the floor bearing the names of 75 sponsors. A companion measure passed the House last September by a vote of 243-141. Only a heart of stone, it is said, could fail to be moved by the injustice visited upon loyal American citizens 46 years ago. It is time to apologize, we are told; it is time to make amends.

The trouble with that compassionate plea is that it comes to us through a rear-view mirror. It embodies the hindsight wisdom of the Monday morning quarterback. The bill carries a finding that "there was no military or security reason for the internment," but that is the conclusion now. It assuredly was not the conclusion then.

Two generations have grown up since the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbor. Today we count the Japanese as friends and allies. In the winter of 1941-42 they were enemies. Today it seems absurd to imagine that the Japanese might have invaded California. This seemed not at all absurd at the time. In 1988 we scarcely can imagine risks of sabotage and espionage. Reasonable men vividly perceived them then.

Acting upon these fears, Congress authorized President Roosevelt to issue what became Executive Order

James J. Kilpatrick

9066. Pursuant to that order, the commanding general of West Coast forces proclaimed Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34.

After May 9, 1942, more than 110,000 U.S. citizens of Japanese descent were to be uprooted from their homes. They were taken by train to internment camps. There they remained until the war's end in 1945. An estimated 60,000 survive.

As the Supreme Court noted in the case of *Korematsu v. United States*, most of the internees were loyal Americans. But some were not. More than 5,000 of them refused to swear allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the emperor.

Several thousand evacuees requested repatriation to Japan. It is all very well to say today that these citizens should have received fair hearings, but in the spring of 1942 we were involved in a desperate war for national survival. Due process had to yield to the exigencies of the day.

The exclusion order came before the high court in 1944. By a vote of 6-3 the court upheld the order. Justice Hugo Black, one of the great civil libertarians of all time, wrote the opinion. Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas agreed. Listen to what Black said:

"We are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by the exclusion order upon a large group of American citizens. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships. All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of

war in greater or lesser measure . . .

"Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger."

The Senate bill describes the "significant human suffering" imposed upon the interned families. Granted. But others suffered hardship also: 292,000 died in battle, 615,000 suffered wounds. Total casualties exceeded 1 million.

In looking back on those days, we ought to take guidance from Lord Macaulay. This was the precept of that great historian: "As we would have our descendants judge us, so we ought to judge our fathers. In order to form a correct estimate of their merits, we ought to place ourselves in their situation, to put out of our minds, for a time, all that knowledge which they could not have and we could not help having . . .

"It is too much that the benefactors of mankind, after having been reviled by the dunces of their generation for going too far, should be reviled by the dunces of the next generation for not going far enough."

Rep. Bill Frenzel of Minnesota made the same point in House debate: "What a funny way to ask us to rub ashes on our heads! The bill asks us to purge ourselves of someone else's guilt with another generation's money." No penance, no payments and no apology are required. The past is past. Let it stay that way.

Universal Press Syndicate

Dear Gary Bauer:

YOU are indeed our one ray of hope in the Reagan Administration. Terrible things have happened since Howard Baker came aboard. PLEASE urge our President to VETO the reparations bill H.R.442. The Japanese should replace our fleet that they destroyed at Pearl Harbor, not to mention the many lives lost. Instead, they are now buying America and the Rising Sun flag may yet wave over New York Harbor, as they have planned for years. We are in peril, but the American people AND Congress are not aware.

God bless you....Warm Aloha,

Tom. Dana B. Morrison



**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

file

Mr. Gary Bauer
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Gary,

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,

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 J. Linton

Maurice J. Linton
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Robert M. Alkins

Robert M. Alkins
President



TC: 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

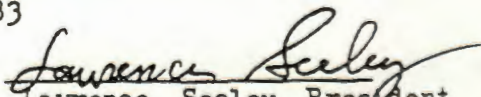
WHEREAS, this action was excused on the grounds of military necessity, but was really rooted in racial prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership, and

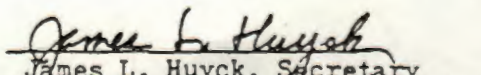
WHEREAS, in a demonstration of loyalty, Americans of Japanese ancestry petitioned in 1942 for the right to serve their country and have the opportunity to fight along with fellow Americans on both fronts and served with distinction and valor in the 100th Infantry Battalion, and the 442nd Regimental Combat 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 (315) 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:

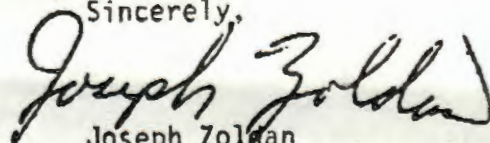
The Jewish War Veterans of the USA have had a long and proud history of fighting against discrimination and bigotry. Indeed, our organization was founded in response to anti-Semitic slanders.

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 internment 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 KTTL-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. 435 (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 war-time relocation and internment of civilians.

Res. 525 (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. 597 (Comm.) Urges establishment of a "National Family Week."

Res. 598 (Comm.) Urges increased efforts to eliminate Rey'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. 609 (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. 616 (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. 289 (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.

- 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

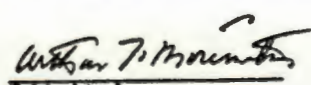
CHICAGO NISEI POST #1183--RESOLUTION 4/5/84

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- Whereas: The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Interment 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
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- 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,
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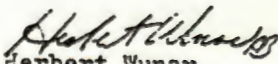
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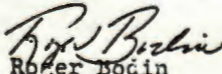
Attested


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

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

From: Robert M. Garrick

To: Hon. Gary Bower

Date: 14 August 1988

File

I want you to know that I personally appreciate your efforts relative to the so-called Civil Liberties Act the President signed.

I would if he ever read it and knows what he gave away and how he dishonored all those who laid their life on the line and those who died in WORLD WAR II.

The general opinion that I gathered out here in California is that " our Country's honor was plea-bargined away for political gain." How will he cope with the bill that Mr Wahrman sent to him. What will he do if millions of other GIs and sailors send a similar statement. We have come upon sad times.

Keep in touch and I'll do the same. Good

Garrick Associates, Inc. Luck. Cordially,
233 South Euclid Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101 818/577-2110

Bob Garrick

turned the 1988 campaign on its ear, with the candidate of the incumbent trailing so clearly that he is obliged to adopt the attack role usually assumed by the challenger.

written into the party platform on which he will run.

Chicago Tribune Media Services

This ones good

A letter — to the President

By Ben Wahrman

Dear Mr. President:

I enclose a bill for \$20,000 for inconvenience and humiliation as a result of and during World War II. I would appreciate it if you would approve it and send it to the proper department for payment.

I am not one of the Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II, although the money I am asking for is based on the sum Congress has authorized for payment to each of them.

Like those Japanese-Americans, I am a citizen of the United States. Like those people, I was living a well-ordered, comfortable life when the war started. I had a good job with prospects of promotion. I had a nice wife and I owned my own home.

When the war ended, the job was waiting for me, but several layers of management had come between me and that promotion. The home had been sold early in the war at a comparable pittance to supplement an enlisted man's salary and now could not be replaced at three times the amount I received. The wife was still

Commentary

nice, but not mine anymore.

That's not all. Like those Japanese-Americans, I was sent to an internment camp where my clothes were taken from me, my hair was shorn and I was issued dungarees. The camp, I might add, was not enclosed by barbed wire, but was patrolled by armed guards.

I lived in a drafty, sparsely heated barracks with 60 other American citizens. I was fed well but worked hard — physically hard — from morning to night, a condition far different than my pre-war life as a 32-year-old sports writer.

This situation changed, but didn't really improve. After short stays in wartime Washington and California, I spent three weeks with 3,000 other perspiring men below deck on a liberty ship, and finally found myself living in a tent in the Solomon Islands, undergoing almost nightly bombing and occasional shelling and strafing.

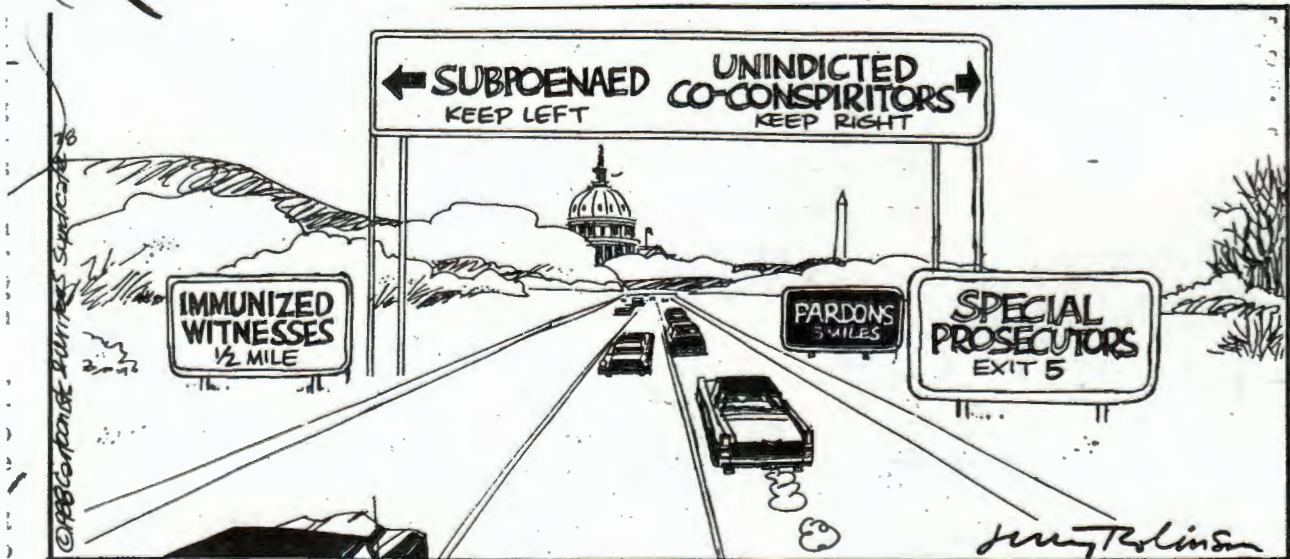
I was more fortunate than most of my companions: I didn't make any beach heads and I didn't get wounded. Nor did I wind up in mental hospitals or on the streets as did some of my companions, although many people seem to think this happened only to Vietnam veterans.

I returned to the states safely, and eventually made a comfortable life for myself. I'm now retired and living well but not luxuriously. The same thing is probably true for most of those Japanese-Americans who will be receiving checks.

I, too, was inconvenienced and humiliated. I'm not asking for an apology from the American government. My apology should come from the Japanese who bombed Pearl Harbor. All I'm asking is the same \$20,000 you are giving to those other American citizens.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.
Sincerely,
Ben Wahrman

Wahrman, a resident of Escondido, is a free-lance writer.



WHOLE SALE

We, The Women of Hawaii

47-148 Pulama Rd.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

20
March 15, 1988

Hon. Malcolm Wallop
237 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510
Dear Senator Wallop:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The Honolulu Star-Bulletin (3/14/88) reported that Sen. Sparky Matsunaga is urging the Senate to bring the \$1.3 BILLION Japanese-American reparations bill to the floor for debate. Never mind that the statute of limitations has long run out since the "day of infamy" at Pearl Harbor, when America was at war with Japan and martial law existed on all Hawaiian Islands, and

WHEREAS: A few excerpts from HAWAII UNDER THE RISING SUN, ¹⁹⁸⁴ by John J. Stephen, a professor at the University of Hawaii: p.66: "Journalist Kinoaki Matsuo appears to be the first Japanese to comment in print about post-invasion occupation policies in Hawaii. His words to this effect were brief and enigmatic. The imprisoned doho would be released (Matsuo, like most Japanese commentators, foresaw mass internments following the outbreak of war) and all Hawaii Japanese would be allowed to resume daily work...supplying the Imperial Army with food supplies and thereby reducing dependency on Japan."

P.142: Colbert Naoya Kurokawa, a former Honolulu YMCA official, paraphrased Admiral Kanji Kato and called Hawaii under American rule "a cancer to international peace. Acquisition and militarization of Hawaii by the U.S.A. was not only the shame of American history but a most unfortunate event for peace in the Pacific."

P.145: In the weeks following 7 December, the FBI took into custody about 1,450 doho in the Territory of Hawaii, representing less than ONE PERCENT of the combined Japanese and JA population in Hawaii.

P.151: Hawaii's 160,000 doho remained for the most part untouched by arrest or relocation. Less than ONE percent of Hawaii Japanese was interned. Of these, about HALF were sent to the Mainland.

WHEREAS: Hawaii is now faced with a new dilemma...billions of Japanese dollars pouring into the Islands, which has prompted Governor John Waihee to state: "The problem I have with the recent rash of Japanese purchases is that when you start to buy a couple of hundred condominiums and 50 homes it is obviously not for your family and friends." (Star-Bulletin 3/12/88). Gov. Waihee added that he didn't think it has come to the point yet where there is a need for Draconian action, but if it continues then something must be done."

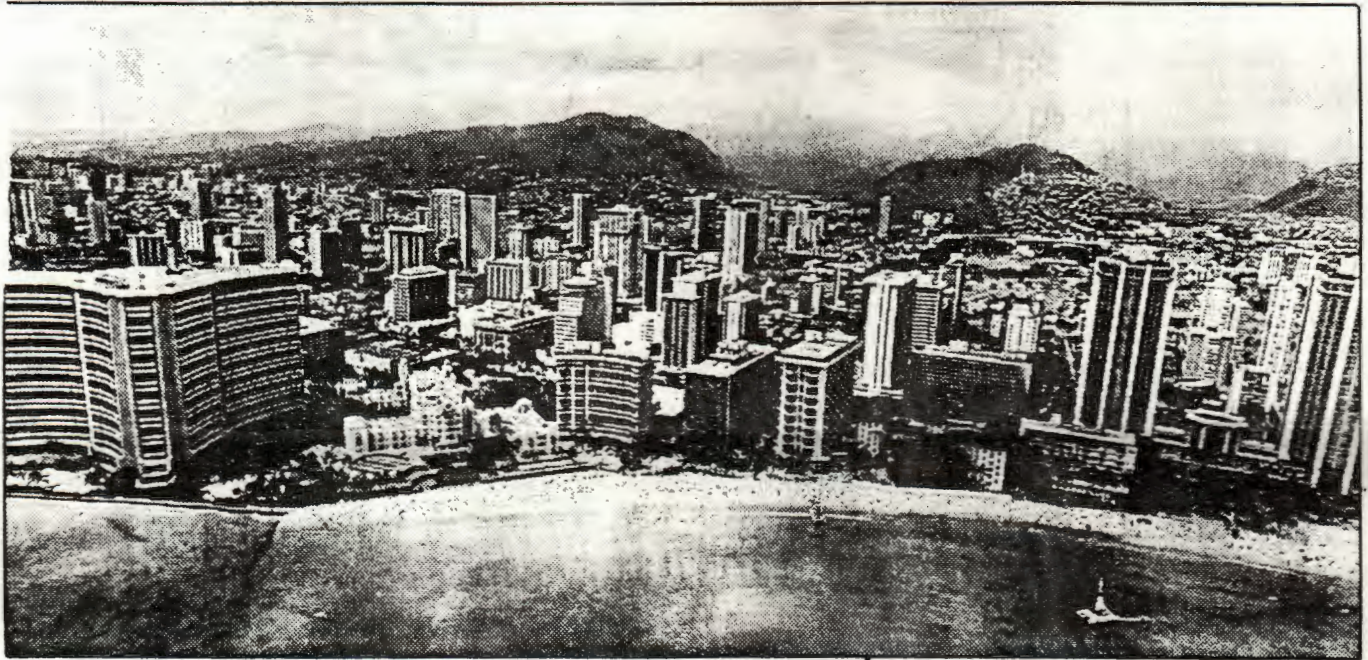
THEREFORE, Be it Resolved that We, the Women of Hawaii do not feel that Japanese-American reparations of \$1.3 BILLION are justified, considering all the the circumstances involved.

President Ronald Reagan
cc: Senator Malcolm Wallop
Sen. Daniel Inouye
Sen. Spark Matsunaga
Rep. Patricia Saiki
Rep. Daniel Akaka
Gov. John Waihee

Irma M. Myers
Mrs. Irma Meyers, President

Dana B. Morrison
Mrs. Dana B. Morrison
Government Affairs

SPECIAL REPORT: JAPAN STAKES ITS CLAIM



Japanese investors last year spent \$3.3 billion on Hawaii properties, including hotels, a study shows.

By Dean Sensal, Star-Bulletin

Rising prices

Some facts on home and condominium sales on Oahu:

	1985	1986	1987
SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES			
Number sold	1,670	2,498	2,773
Average price	\$188,016	\$212,140	\$274,824
CONDOMINIUMS			
Number sold	2,738	3,408	4,721
Average price	\$99,597	\$107,857	\$124,750

Source: First Hawaiian Bank

Visitors from Japan

Here are some facts on Japanese tourism over the past two years:

	1986	1987	Increase
Total visitors	944,000	1.2 million	23%
Total spending	\$1.69 billion	\$2.1 billion	24%
Avg. daily spending	\$257.40	\$366.63	42%

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau

Key to who owns what hotels

APR. 26, 1988 STAR-BULLETIN HONOLULU

- Queen Kapiolani**
Address: 150 Kapahulu Ave.
Owner: Shige Tomita.
- Holiday Inn Waikiki Beach**
Address: 2570 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Azabu U.S.A.
- New Otani Kaimana Beach**
Address: 2663 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: New Otani Management Group
- Hawaiian Regent**
Address: 2552 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Azabu U.S.A.
- Sheraton Moana Hotel**
Address: 2365 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Kyo-Ya Co., subsidiary of Kokusai Kogyo Corp.
- Sheraton Surftrider**
Address: 2353 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Kyo-Ya Co.
- Sheraton-Waikiki**
Address: 2255 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Kyo-Ya Co.
- Waikiki Parc**
Address: 2233 Helumoa St.
Owner: Halekulani Corp., subsidiary of Mitsui Real Estate
- Halekulani Hotel**
Address: 2199 Kalia Rd.
Owner: Halekulani Corp.
- Waikikian Hotel**
Address: 1811 Ala Moana
Owner: JAMI Corp.
- Iiikai Hotel**
Address: 1777 Ala Moana
Owner: Jowa Hawaii Ltd.
- Ala Moana Hotel**
Address: 410 Atkinson Drive
Owner: Azabu U.S.A.
- Royal Hawaiian Hotel**
Address: 2259 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Kyo-Ya Co.
- Waikiki Beachcomber**
Address: 2300 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Azabu U.S.A.
- Princess Kaiulani**
Address: 120 Kaiulani Ave.
Owner: Kyo-Ya Co.
- Hyatt Regency Waikiki**
Address: 2424 Kalakaua Ave.
Owner: Azabu U.S.A.

PEARL HARBOR ATTACK FAILED, NOW JAPAN ON BUYING ATTACK - NO REPARATIONS EVER - WE PRAY FOR A VETO - H.R. 442

Miss Baker
~~THIS IS OUR OPPOSITION! AS ANTI-REAGAN AS COULD BE~~

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Department of History • CN 5059 • New Brunswick • New Jersey 08903 • 201/932-7905

May 3, 1988

PS: Wesleyan University Press, which has held up publication of my book, *Justice Delayed*, to include the Court of Appeals decision in the Hirabayashi case, has moved the book into production for Sept. publication.

Dear Friend:

It's almost time! Time to begin the final campaign for presidential approval of the redress bill. As you know, the Senate passed the redress bill by an overwhelming vote of 69 to 27 on April 20. The bill will now go to a conference committee of House and Senate members, unless the House passes a bill identical to the Senate version, in which case the bill would go directly to the White House for action by President Reagan.

This past weekend I attended a strategy meeting of redress supporters in Washington, D.C. Several people at the meeting, which was not publicized, have close ties on Capitol Hill and with Administration leaders. Their basic feeling is that the key to President Reagan's decision on the bill rests with Chief of Staff Howard Baker, who told the press that he would have supported redress if he were still in the Senate. Attorney General Meese, who opposes redress, is currently occupied with his own legal defense and may not last more than a few weeks in office. He is certainly not the most influential advisor on this or any other issue at the moment.

The consensus of the meeting was that redress supporters should try to reach the President through Mr. Baker. I have written him a letter (which includes his address) that I have enclosed. I urge all of you to write your own letter and to ask your friends to join this effort. This is perhaps the most crucial point in the long redress campaign--if the President can be persuaded to sign the bill we can avoid the uncertainties of trying to re-pass the bill in the House, although the chance of passage over a veto is fairly good.

We were also encouraged to learn that redress opponents had chickened out of their planned "media event" of picketing in Washington on April 28. We assume their response was so small that they decided to avoid humiliation and press avoidance. But they will certainly crank up their propaganda machine one last time with a vindictive and vengeful outburst, directed at the White House. That's why we need temperate and thoughtful letters that emphasize the bipartisan support for redress. Good luck!

Best wishes,

X Peter Irons
Peter Irons

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Department of History • CN 5059 • New Brunswick • New Jersey 08903 • 201/932-7905

May 3, 1988

Hon. Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

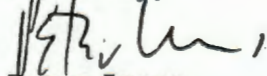
I am writing as an advocate of human rights to ask that you urge the President to sign the legislation that will provide redress to the Americans of Japanese ancestry who were subjected to internment during World War II: That legislation will reach the President's desk very shortly, after final passage by the Congress.

I am sure you recognize the compelling justification for the redress legislation, which has been overwhelmingly approved by both houses of the Congress. The exhaustive hearings and investigations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, before which I had the honor to testify as an invited witness, produced a unanimous conclusion that internment had inflicted a "grave injustice" upon loyal Japanese Americans. Further hearings before committees in both houses of the Congress provided further evidence of the financial and psychological damage inflicted on innocent people.

May I point out another compelling reason for this compensatory legislation? Ruling in 1943 and 1944, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the criminal convictions of three young men for violating military curfew and exclusion orders. Between 1983 and 1986, federal district judges vacated each of these convictions, ruling on petitions that documented from government records the lack of "military necessity" for the internment orders. Most recently, a unanimous panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the last of these wartime convictions and ruled that the decisions of the Supreme Court in these cases "probably would have been materially affected" by the government's misconduct. Thus, any argument that the internment program received judicial approval no longer has validity.

Finally, I hope you will point out to the President that such conservative and frugal Senators as Orrin Hatch, Pete Wilson, Alan Simpson, and Pete Domenici voted for redress along with most of their colleagues. Redress is truly a human rights issue. I trust the President will agree.

Sincerely,



Peter Irons

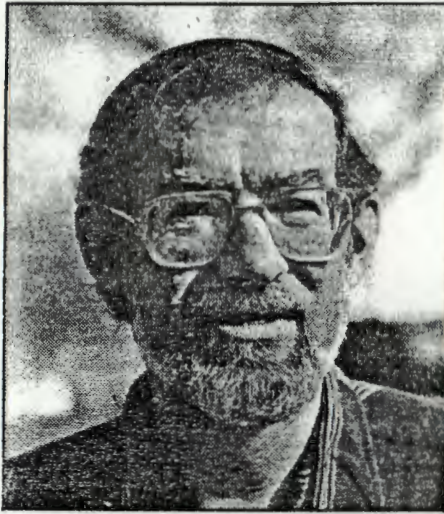
Raoul Wallenberg Distinguished Visiting Professor of Human Rights

RUTGERS FOCUS

A NEWSPAPER FOR RUTGERS UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND STAFF

Civil rights activist lawyer named Wallenberg Prof.

By Richard Jerome
Rutgers News Service



Peter Irons

Dr. Peter Irons, a lawyer, author, longtime civil rights activist and professor of political science at the University of California, has been named the second Raoul Wallenberg Distinguished Visiting Professor of Human Rights at Rutgers University.

Irons recently led a successful legal battle to clear the names of three Japanese Americans who were unjustly confined to internment camps in this country in 1943-44. His varied career also includes involvement in the celebrated Pentagon Papers and Alger Hiss court cases.

A pacifist, Irons violated the U.S. Selective Service Act in 1960 as a protest against racial injustice. Finally convicted in 1965, he served more than two years in

various federal prisons for his stand, but he was pardoned unconditionally by President Gerald R. Ford in 1976 and secured a judicial reversal of his conviction.

Rutgers' human rights visiting professorship was established by the New Jersey State Legislature in 1986 and honors Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish businessman and diplomat who, at great personal risk, worked to save 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps during World War II.

"Peter Irons is driven by the same dynamic and selfless spirit embodied by Raoul Wallenberg," notes Rutgers President Edward J. Bloustein. "In every aspect of his life and career, he has been unswervingly devoted to protecting the rights of the individual and the ideal of human dignity."

As Wallenberg Professor, Irons will

teach classes, deliver public lectures and meet informally with faculty and student groups throughout the spring and fall semesters of 1988.

His first public lecture, titled "Fifty Years of Footnote Four: The Supreme Court and the Quest for Rights," will be presented Monday, April 25, at the Rutgers Student Center on College Avenue.

The 7:30 p.m. talk will focus on a number of "ordinary" American citizens who were determined enough to pursue their constitutional rights through the legal system to the U.S. Supreme Court — and who, in many cases, inspired land-

Continued on back page

Continued from front page

mar: high-court decisions. The lecture is a capsule version of Irons's forthcoming book, "The Courage of Their Convictions," which tells the stories of 16 of these people in their own words, based on intensive interviews.

At Antioch College, Irons became deeply involved in civil rights and pacifist work. He was an early member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and he traveled south to march with Martin Luther King, James Lawson and other peaceful crusaders for racial justice.

"Around this time, it struck me that as long as large numbers of Americans were being denied their basic human and legal rights, I should not participate in a system of military defense of that country," Irons says.

He made a legal challenge to the Selective Service Law and lost; thus, just after his 1966 graduation from Antioch, he became a convict.

Never — while in prison or since — has Irons regretted his moral stand.

Irons says prison was not as traumatic as one might imagine, even for a slightly built, gentle young pacifist.

"There were some highly unpleasant moments, but the most characteristic feeling in prison is boredom." He says he spent his time reading constitutional law.

"By and large, I was not harassed for being a draft resister," Irons recalls.

"For me, the most frustrating thing about it all was that by the time I went to jail, Vietnam had become a real issue, and the anti-war movement was in full swing. I regretted being unable to participate."

After his release, Irons went on to earn a Ph.D. in political science from Boston University and a juris doctor degree from Harvard Law School. He held various academic posts during the 1970s, including teaching positions in law at Tufts University and Boston College Law School. From 1979-82, Irons was a visiting professor of legal studies at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, after which he joined the University of California at San Diego.

Also during the '70s, he did historical research for the defense lawyers for Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers case, as well as for the team defending Alger Hiss.

In 1981, Irons began conducting research for a book about the 120,000 Japanese Americans interned by the United States during World War II.

Senate Votes to Compensate Japanese-American Internees

By IRVIN MOLOTSKY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 20 — Acting to redress what many Americans now regard as a historic injustice, the Senate today voted overwhelmingly to give \$20,000 and an apology to each of the Japanese-Americans who were driven from their homes and sent to internment camps in World War II.

The vote was 69 to 27 and followed an emotional debate. The bill's principal advocate, Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, a Japanese-American from Hawaii, almost wept as, recalling the suffering of internees, he related the story of an elderly man who crossed a fence to retrieve a ball for his grandchild and was machine-gunned to death.

The intensity of the debate, and Mr. Matsunaga's sorrow, seemed to symbolize the agony of conscience the nation has undergone over the internment issue — and the impossibility, despite the best intentions, of making more than a token apology now.

An estimated 60,000 of the 120,000 people interned are still alive. Those sent away as a result of an order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942 included 77,000 American citizens

and 43,000 legal and illegal resident aliens. The last camp was closed in January 1946.

Under the legislation, \$500 million would be paid in the year starting next Oct. 1, with \$400 million paid the following year, then \$200 million, then \$100 million in each of the following two years.

The measure differs slightly from a bill approved by the House of Representatives, so it must go back to the House for renewed passage, which is expected quickly.

Awards to Be Tax Free

"The awards will be made on the basis of age," Senator Matsunaga said at a press conference after the vote. The elderly will be given their awards first, he said. "They are dying daily and weekly, so we have to take care of the elderly first," the Senator said.

Anyone who spent any time in an internment camp will be eligible for an award, which will be tax free. Awards will go only to those who were actually

Continued on Page A23, Column 1

Continued From Page A1

interned, not to the estates of internees who are dead.

Representative Norman Y. Mineta, Democrat of California and the sponsor of the House version, joined Senator Matsunaga at the press conference and predicted that the conflicting versions would be reconciled with little trouble.

The bill then would go to the White House, which has expressed modest opposition, leading its proponents to hope that President Reagan would sign it. A White House spokesman declined to

state the President's intentions today.

Asked if he thought President Reagan would sign the measure, Senator Matsunaga said he was optimistic after talking with the White House chief of staff, Howard Baker.

Some Conservative Opposition

Those voting in favor included senators of all sectors of the two parties. The opponents were largely conservative Republicans, though there were several exceptions, such as Senators Alan Simpson of Wyoming, Ted Stevens of Alaska and Orrin G. Hatch of Utah. The senators from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut all voted

in favor.

Senator Matsunaga, a Democrat who was wounded twice after participating in the Anzio landing in Italy in World War II, said during the debate, "A stigma has haunted Japanese-Americans for the past 45 years."

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Matsunaga was detained with other Japanese-Americans at Camp McCoy, Wis., although he was a second lieutenant in the Army and a company commander. He and other internees petitioned President Roosevelt to give them a chance to serve. They were allowed to form the 100th Infantry Battalion, which became one of the most

highly decorated in American military history.

Mr. Matsunaga's Democratic colleague from Hawaii, Daniel K. Inouye, served in the 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team, a group of Japanese-American enlisted men who served under white officers. He lost his right arm fighting in Italy and was awarded a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Sorrow Across the Years

Tears rose in Mr. Matsunaga's eyes as he recalled the internment camp incident. As Mr. Matsunaga faltered, Senator Stevens came to his rescue while Senator Matsunaga regained his composure and sipped a glass of water.

Those interned in camps behind barbed wire, Senator Stevens said, were "people who had done no wrong at all." He told the Senate that the pro-

posed compensation of \$20,000 for each surviving internee was appropriate.

The Senate defeated amendments offered by conservatives concerned about the measure's cost, which has been estimated at \$1.3 billion over five years.

The Reagan Administration has said it would support the bill if some modifications were made, such as excluding restitution to people who relocated, or sought relocation, in countries at war with the United States.

The Administration wants language to be clear that the payments are to go to living people only, and wants the payments spread out to \$125 million a year for 10 years.

In asking for the modifications, the Administration placed itself much closer to the bill's sponsors than to the

White House's conservative allies in the Senate.

Senator Simpson, the Republican minority whip who voted for the bill, said, for example, "An apology is way overdue, but coupling it with money takes away some of the sincerity."

Senator Malcolm Wallop, also a Wyoming Republican but an opponent of the bill, said, "Honor cannot be purchased." He called the interment "the option of a nation in the first days of a war."

Another conservative opponent, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, tried unsuccessfully to attach amendments barring the reparations and allowing them only if payments also were provided by Japan for the survivors of American servicemen killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Bauer,
Am wondering if the rest of our expensive mailings were simply trashed by some aide who considered our information contrary to personal political beliefs. ???

L. Baker.

AMERICANS for HISTORICAL ACCURACY [Founded 1972]

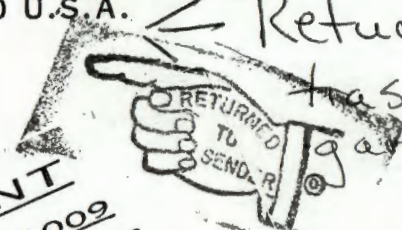
AfHA A Coalition Against the Falsification of USA History

Post Office Box 372

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

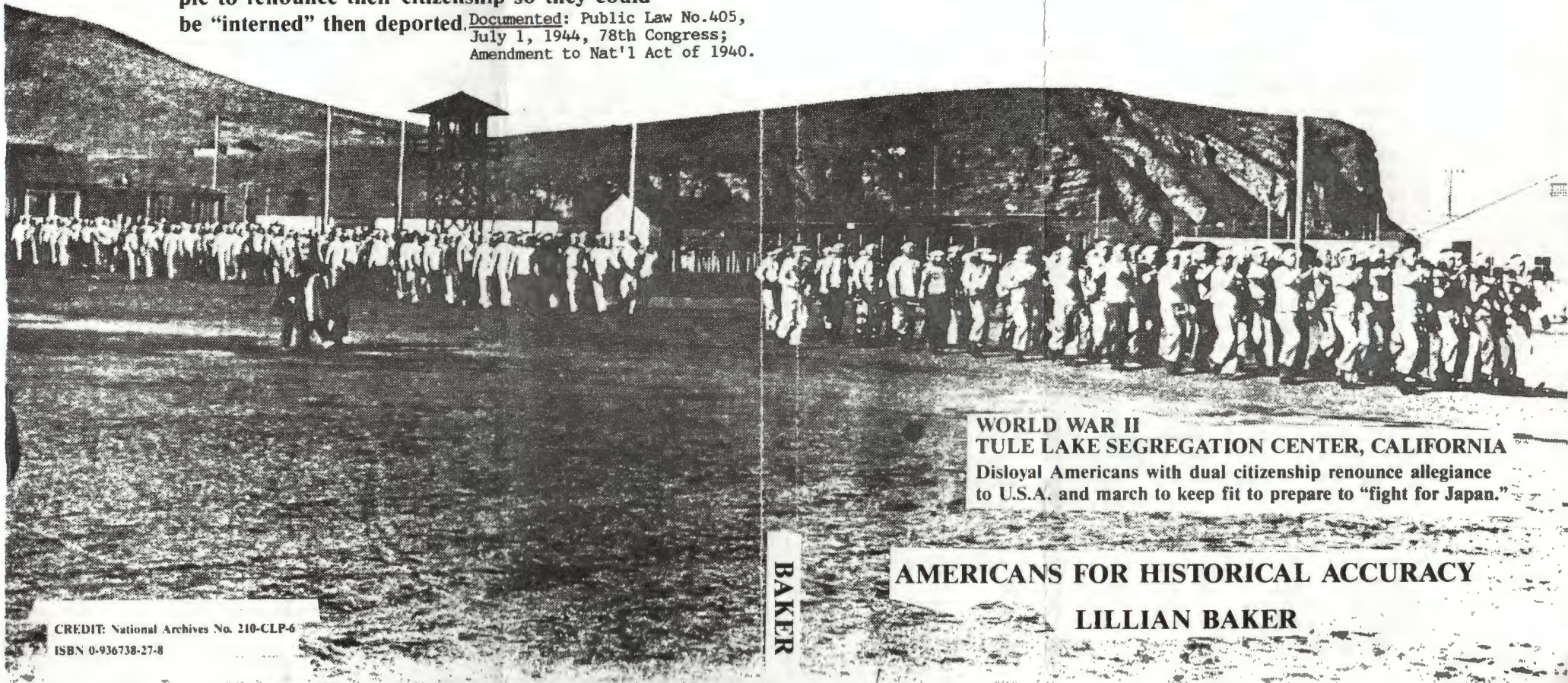
FACT: When thousands refused to sign a loyalty oath it became necessary to change Tule Lake Relocation Center into a barbed wire Segregation Center where the disloyals awaited repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

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

DISHONORING AMERICA

Dishonoring America

THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE



BAKER

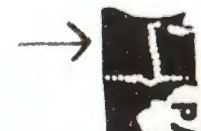
WORLD WAR II
TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER, CALIFORNIA
Disloyal Americans with dual citizenship renounce allegiance to U.S.A. and march to keep fit to prepare to "fight for Japan."

AMERICANS FOR HISTORICAL ACCURACY

LILLIAN BAKER

CREDIT: National Archives No. 210-CLP-6
ISBN 0-936738-27-8

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Repairing America

An Account of the Movement for Japanese-American Redress

William Minoru Hohri

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The National Council for Japanese American Redress was founded in 1979 for the sole purpose of obtaining cash from the U.S. Treasury to payoff what the Council calls "Japanese-American victims of WW-II Concentration Camps" in the U.S.A. Americans have been fed a line from proponents that there was mass abrogation of civil rights, 125,000 J-A's, over half of them held on concentration camps. Hohri claims only thru "financial reparations to the victims and their heirs can the healing in America take place." Author was a teen-age boy at the time and is a major force for rewriting American history to promote his "reparation and apology" platform. NOTE: This group has succeeded in getting the U.S. House of Representatives to favorably vote for HR-442 for all this money, but Bill in Senate (S.1009) is on hold as the true history comes out from material suppressed by the J-A investigators. Reviewer stated: "Book an example of gross historical distortion and pushes proponents aims for raid on U.S. Treasury." Index, biblio, photos. 6 x 9 (Apr '88) Hardcase \$25.00 ISBN 0-87422-033-5 Pbk \$15.00 ISBN 0-87422-034-3

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DISHONORING AMERICA: THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE

→ BY LILLIAN BAKER (compiler & editor) ←

AMERICANS for HISTORICAL ACCURACY

ANYONE WHO TAKES TIME to look into the historical records (National Archives, etc.) will quickly discover that the present attempts by a vocal group of Japanese-Americans to re-write American history by dishonoring our World War-II government serves only two purposes:
1) to raid the U.S. Treasury of billions in "reparations"
2) to force the U.S. Gov't to make formal "apology" for its WWII activities.

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

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

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* TULELAKE

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Paid: Marie Morris, P.O. Box 1063, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

● WHEN YOU WRITE OR CALL, PLEASE REFER TO H.R. 442

This advertisement appeared, April 25, 1988, "HERALD & NEWS" Klamath Falls, Oregon. This bordertown (Calif./Oregon), is near Tule Lake which began as a relocation center and was converted into a SEGREGATION CENTER for 18,000 disloyals. (Klamath Falls pop.: 30,000; area 50,000 population)

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APRIL 28, 1988

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AMERICA ALWAYS HAS AND WILL OPERATE FOR THE GOOD OF ALL CITIZENS OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY. WHAT WAS DONE IN 1942 WAS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF OUR COUNTRY, AND HISTORY SHOWS THAT THE ACTION WAS CORRECT. THE SUPREME COURT FOUND THE ACTION TO BE PROPER.

BOTH S. 1009 AND H.R. 442 MUST BE CONSIDERED THE GREATEST INSULT EVER PERPETRATED ON THE AMERICAN VETERAN. FIRST, THE PAYMENT OF \$20,000.00 TO INDIVIDUALS PREVIOUSLY COMPENSATED FOR ANY FINANCIAL LOSS, THEN AN APOLOGY FOR ACTIONS THAT WERE AND ARE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PROPER, AND FINALLY THE PARDON OF CRIMINALS WHO COMMITTED ACTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, WHAT ELSE COULD BE DONE TO RUB SALT INTO THE WOUNDS OF THE VETERANS OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY?

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ALBERT J. BLAND
NATIONAL COMMANDER

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WE EXIST TO HELP THOSE WHO CANNOT HELP THEMSELVES.

NEWS

We are at a crucial point in time re: H.R.442.

The media was wrong in reporting that S.1009 "passed in the Senate" -- it was tabled in deference to H.R.442.

However, because the bills differ and as written are UNACCEPTABLE to BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, there must be reconciliation by way of conference committees appointed by the House and Senate. The House has already appointed its conferees; the Senate (now out of session until May 9th), has yet to do this. Until a single piece of legislation can be worked out to the satisfaction of the committee members of both Houses, no action can be taken.

When H.R.442 is acceptable, it then must be reintroduced to BOTH Houses for another vote. WE MUST PREVAIL ON OUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN to vote down such legislation. It's vital that we encourage our Congressmen who voted "NO", to hold on to their principles which would give us sufficient votes in the House to SUSTAIN A PRESIDENTIAL VETO. WRITE LETTERS TO YOUR NEWSPAPERS!

WE ARE COUNTING ON A PRESIDENTIAL VETO! This is not the time to sit back and wait for "things" to happen. According to the ethnic press, our opposition -- aided by monies from the powerful Japanese lobby -- have already collected more than 10,000 letters URGING the President to PASS H.R.442.

Our opponents thought H.R.442 and S.1009 were a "shoo-in". Proponents for passage of this outrageous legislation counted on the media "covering up" what was happening in Washington, D.C. They even black-listed our conference! But once the word was out about H.R.442 and S.1009 "passing", concerned Americans deluged the Congress and The President with letters. The efforts of AfHA supporters and the strong coalition working with AfHA such as CITIZENS FOR TRUTH, INC., NATIONAL (and local) EX-PRISONERS OF WAR, and truly dedicated individuals, have helped spread the word. THIS EFFORT MUST BE CONTINUED!

Is there an attorney "out there" who would work with our effort? We know that: a) H.R.442 contains a blanket provision for a Presidential Pardon for those criminally convicted, etc. This provision usurpes the power delegated specifically to the Executive Branch by our U.S. Constitution (Article II, Sec.2)

b) H.R.442 intrudes on the power of the Judiciary in which prior decisions by our Courts have stated that the U.S. government is NEVER liable for damages/compensation for losses incurred by the action of the U.S. Armed Forces in defending the United States in wartime.

c) H.R.442 ignores the Congressional Compensation Acts of 1946, 1948, and 1956 (the latter expiring Dec. 31, 1958, when the Statute of Limitations for claims ran out).

d) H.R.442 calls for acceptance of the "findings" and implementation of the "recommendations" of a flawed Commission. This Commission violated every democratic practice and procedure dictated and demanded of any appointed Commission serving the United States government.

It is vital that we prepare to file in a lower Court in California, in the event that the President does not use his power to VETO H.R.442. However, we are COUNTING on the President to veto and the House to sustain it.

Enclosed: 1) Copy of AD paid for by a concerned American. Use this AD for your own personal effort to defeat H.R.442. 2) Media Statement issued by the NATIONAL Commander, Ex-Prisoners of War (representing 80,000--30,000 actual members). 3) Book flyer. Publication of this book, DISHONORING AMERICA: THE COLLECTIVE GUILT OF AMERICAN JAPANESE, was financed by a LOAN which we hope to repay by orders received. This is a project we trust ALL concerned citizens and supporters of AfHA will underwrite by ORDERING AT LEAST ONE COPY (one for yourself and one for your library). Books will be ready for delivery by May 9th. Complimentary copies will be sent to The President, Senator Helms, and placed wherever we believe will be helpful to our cause. THANKS! L.BAKER

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A Coalition Against the Falsification of USA History

File

April 28, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

First Printing
Exclusive to the
"WASHINGTON TIMES"

H.R.442 is a piece of legislation representing historical revisionism gone mad. Passage of this bill would accept the "findings" and implement the "recommendations" of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilian's report, PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED. This report is bogged down with historical inaccuracies because the Commission's selective sources of information have been drawn from books authored by historians with little or no documentation from which to arrive at factual conclusions.

When one examines the reference works relied upon by this Commission, one finds that none of the titles were published after the broadened 1977 Freedom of Information Act, and lacks any of the declassified top secret documents released in 1980 by executive order. The late Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton emphasized in his book, AND I WAS THERE: PEARL HARBOR TO MIDWAY, that any history written prior to 1980 was obsolete. Following 1980, came a vast flood of pertinent declassified documentation which was made available to serious historians and researchers. However, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians had already publicly discussed what its "findings and recommendations" would be prior to a single public hearing being held.

In fact, in 1983 when PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED was published, and questions were raised about the "military necessity" due to the MAGIC cables, the New York Times reported that not a single one of the Commissioners had even heard of MAGIC or the breaking of the Japanese code. None had read the messages sent from Japan's consulates to their consulates in major cities throughout the United States (but particularly on the West Coast), in which it was clearly stated in past tense that "first and second generation Japanese" had been recruited successfully and were geared for war.

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

Page 1 of 8.

FILE COPY

The declassified documents were pertinent to the issue being "studied" by the Commission, yet this Commission not only knew nothing of MAGIC but covered-up their ignorance by stating that even had they been informed, such information would not have altered their "findings and recommendations". Only one Commissioner, Congressman Dan Lungren, (Vice President of the Commission), suggested that an addendum be prepared because a study of MAGIC "should be considered essential to the report". Instead, the Commission sought out specific historians who would waddle around the facts by calling MAGIC "an illusion".

To preserve MAGIC, "sanitized" military reports excluding any "military necessity" were given the 1943-1944 courts. The doctored documents are now judged as "misconduct". Yet deletion of such information permitted the U.S. to wage war successfully.

The Commission's report steadfastly claimed there was "no military necessity", despite the availability of hundreds of dossiers and reports (declassified in 1976-1986), proving a vast network of Japanese ready to "die for the Emperor". These Japanese included aliens and American citizens, the latter holding dual-citizenship. Prior to the executive order, Feb. 19, 1942, which gave the commanding officers on the West Coast the right to exclude "any and all subversives", Hawaii had already detained hundreds of American Japanese who eventually were resettled in the mainland relocation centers. Because American citizens cannot be interned, and were not interned with alien enemies in Hawaii, the President authorized in a SECRET document (now declassified), the removal of up to 15,000 American citizens of Japanese descent known to be a danger to national security, and ordered that they first be detained and then brought to the mainland. This action lays to rest the claim that "nothing was done to Americans or Japanese in Hawaii".

Even when the Commission's report stated that "nothing happened in Hawaii", Senator Inouye withheld the information he had at hand about Camp Honoluliuli, and the names of such prominent leaders and legislators among American Japanese such as the former Honolulu City-County Auditor, the late James Murakami; former Territorial Senator Sanji Abe, who resigned from the Legislature while a prisoner at Honouliuli; Kanichi Takitani, father of the 1976 State

Senator Henry Takitani of Maui; Gosei Kodama, principal of the Makiki Japanese Language School, and other American Japanese who were disloyal prior to the exclusion order.

What is shocking is the fact that Senator Daniel K. Inouye had, in 1978, entered into the Congressional Record the name of the detention center for American Japanese, and of some of the most respected on the Islands who were known to be consorting with the enemy. Why didn't Senator Inouye produce this information to the Commission with whom he worked hand in hand?

In Inouye's Foreword to DOUBLE-EDGED SECRETS: U.S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC DURING WORLD WAR II (1979), he wrote that in his capacity as "the first chairman of the U.S. Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, and now a continuing member of that committee, I have come to learn more and more about the crucial service that U.S. intelligence has performed for the American people...

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

Inouye then cites the dilemma facing those who were determined to keep the best kept secret of the war. Given "extremely limited distribution lest the Japanese should discover that their most sophisticated code had been broken", wrote Inouye, resulted in the USS Indianapolis sailing into the path of a Japanese submarine which sank the ship with a total loss of 883 American lives.

As in the decision made by Prime Minister Churchill to allow Coventry to be bombed lest the Nazis learn that the British had also broken the German code, proved tragically necessary to sacrifice hundreds of lives to save thousands and "to wage war successfully".

Yet Inouye simply covered-up his knowledge of these facts and allowed the Commission and the Congress to be held in ignorance of the military necessity of the exclusion order. He allowed the proponents of H.R.442 to accept MAGIC as unimportant and "an illusion". To the families of those 883 men, MAGIC and "Ultra"

was no "illusion". Nor did Inouye mention MAGIC to the Congress, or to the Dept. of Justice (which would subsequently make recommendations to the President on H.R.442), that a submarine captain went down with his sub rather than risk capture. This captain, knowing of "Ultra", was afraid that under torture he would betray the U.S. to Japan.

This submarine captain and others who gave their lives to protect national security, are the real heroes, not Mr. Inouye who has lost an arm and a sense of honor in withholding such vital historical data on an issue of vital national importance. To keep this information from the Commission, the Congress, the media, and especially from the Courts which were hearing testimony on the three landmark cases, is the high watermark of deception.

This is the same Senator Inouye who has also withheld the names of his colleagues who voted with him in the \$8 million giveaway to build Jewish Religious Schools in France. When confronted with the constitutional principle of separation of church and state, Inouye simply replied in a press conference, "Frankly, I did not consider questions of church and state..."

Why hasn't there been an investigation of Inouye's cover-ups and the serious withholding of vital information to a Presidentially appointed commission, the Congress, the American public, the media, and the courts? Is Inouye the "First Emperor of the United States Senate?" Can the King do no wrong?

At the April 19-20, 1988 debates on the Senate Floor regarding S.1009, a bill "to accept the findings and implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation", Senator Inouye held his silence as every Senator -- without exception -- arrived at the conclusion that "in hindsight we know there was no military necessity". To the contrary! Today, with available documents at hand, we can say without reservation that our Commander in Chief and his "9 Apostles" (members of his Cabinet who were the only ones privy to MAGIC messages), did exactly right in removing the "fifth column" element among all subversives including dual-citizen American Japanese from the west coast. Only now are we learning the true historical facts which had been hidden away in the archives, just as the truth has been concealed by Inouye from the Congress and all Americans.

Instead of considering the honor of our nation, Inouye made such denigrating comments to the Commission, (July 14, 1981):

"...No Congress, President or Supreme Court can ever rewrite the words" of the Commission on Wartime Relocation. This was Inouye's summation after directing the Commission to "make your report one that will...haunt the conscience of this nation--haunt it so that we will never forget that we are capable of such an act."

Taking Inouye's lead, Mike Masaoka and "GO FOR BROKE, INC.", testified during April 26, 1986 hearing, H.R.442: "The 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe resulted in considerable mention of the Holocaust, not only in Germany and Europe, but in Roosevelt's camps in the United States..."

Inouye had already stated to nearly 500 persons at the Japanese Community Center, Norwalk, California, that in this issue, he didn't have "to go over all the gory details".

By Nov. 9, 1981, the "act" and "gory details" were described by Inouye during a public forum on the subject of the WWII "internment of Japanese" at Tufts University, (Mass.), in one of the grossest fabrications and falsifications about the exclusion order on record:

"I would think that if I were in a camp and my mother was strung up and then the government told me she was worth \$800, I would tell them to shove it." (At the same time, Inouye claimed he was "against redress".)

On Nov. 7th, 1975, Inouye falsely told the nearly 400 at Lone Mountain College that when WWII broke out, "our government for no good reason, legal or military, sent more than 100,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry to concentration camps", and Inouye further reflected that "the constitutionality of this racist act has still not been determined by the U.S. Supreme Court." Inouye knew better.

What Col. North and Admiral Poindexter did has been condemned by Inouye. Yet whatever they did, they believed it was for the good of the Country. What is Inouye's motive for withholding evidence, and the truth about MAGIC and "Ultra" and the military necessity of the exclusion order?

As Shakespeare said, "One can smile and smile and be a villain." The great English Bard also cautioned that we should leave a wicked one "to heaven". Perhaps this must be so in the Congress, for the "first Emperor of the U.S. Senate" will never be judged by his colleagues for fear they may be labelled "racist".

Yet Inouye denigrates the United States by referring to the relocation centers as "concentration camps", and has put his stamp of approval as a Patron of the Japanese-American exhibit at the Smithsonian which has a caption reading: "The use of any other term but 'concentration camp' would be a euphemism."

Was Inouye responsible for another give-away by a Congressional committee which provided tax-dollars for this unAmerican exhibit? Was Inouye the person to whom the Japanese American Citizens League branch in Tokyo, funnelled a reported one million dollars from the Japan Shipbuilding Foundation to help foot the bill for this outrageous falsification of United States history? Has Inouye covered-up the political activities of the JACL-- an organization which receives the benefits of a non-profit/non-political status?

Sen. Spark Matsunaga was floor manager in the Senate on his own bill S.1009, and joined Inouye's denigration of America and Americans by making statements for the Congressional record which cannot be documented. Of course all remarks entered into the record were not made under oath. Senator Spark Matsunaga, who is reported to have confessed that his father was picked up as an alien enemy by the FBI in Hawaii, has accused the United States of shooting innocent people and denying medical attention to evacuees. It is time to make those who resent being called "Jap", (because of the ugly WWII connotation "dirty aggressive enemy Jap"), and who insist on "apologies" for the slur, make a formal apology to both Houses of Congress and to the American people.

Americans, both past and present, have been accused of being bigots, racists, and warmongers and that if Congress does not pass S.1009/H.R.442, such legislative inaction would be "tantamount to congressional acquiescence". The fact is that if such legislation becomes law, Americans would experience "a second Pearl Harbor".

While debate is still within the House and Senate Chambers regarding whether or not billions should be appropriated from the budget for "educational purposes", the powerful Japanese lobby has already managed to find "funds" to further their anti-American historical revisionism.

In California, home State of Congressmen Mineta and Matsui -- hard-core proponents for H.R.442 - - tax-monies have already been appropriated for textbooks and videos about geonocide. This "education" includes "America's concentration camps for Japanese-Americans" with the "slaughter of Armenians by the Turks", and "the death camps in Nazi Germany". In testimony before the Commission, the JAAC/ACLU was joined by a spokesman for the 442nd, in equating America's wartime exclusion, "...with the innocent genocidal holocaust victims...".

Nowhere comes the challenge to Emperor Inouye or the wisdom to know that a fox has been put into the hen-house! Where are the questions? Does an election year dismiss all responsibility to the electorate by the Congress and investigative bodies in the Capitol? Are there none to halt the assault against our honor?

Is there no courageous member of the major media who will expose the "Dan-Scam" in the Senate?

Can the reported \$50,000 "war chest" collected to put Inouye into the Majority Leader's seat be nothing more than "hush money"?

Who are Inouye's pork-barrel-conspirators?

Why hasn't Inouye been charged with ethical misconduct?

Why hasn't someone exposed the William Hohri suit as nothing short of congressional blackmail? Instead, some Senators have advised their alarmed constituents that "it is better to settle for \$1.3 billion than gamble in the courts". Hogwash. Anyone who has read the Hohri brief knows the "wrong court filing" was a purposeful stalling device to further prod the Congress into taking foolish and dangerous action. Our Department of Justice has vigorously attempted to show the courts that there was no "misconduct" by our WWII leaders, but Inouye has made no effort to assist the United States in defending its honor. It seems that Inouye and his court find nothing dishonorable about "speaking ill of the dead"; instead, they have counted on the silence of those graves to enable them to go forth unopposed in their deceit.

President Nixon was a victim of Inouye, not Watergate; and if people judge "The President's Men" harshly, at least nobody can accuse either Mr. Nixon or his "men" of working against the interest of America and Americans. They had the Nation at heart. What can be said of Emperor Inouye and his "men"? What motives do they have behind applauding such anti-American statements which accuse the late General DeWitt as mouthing "the same racist doctrine" as Hitler, and describes evacuees as "survivors", "victims of American-style concentration camps...racial genocide", and similar unfounded accusations against this nation.

"...we remember the camps as prison-like, with an animalistic existence that bordered on barbarity..." so said Mike Masaoka who once confessed that he kissed the hand of Dillon S. Myer in gratitude for working together on the evacuation and relocation centers. Again, Inouye knows of this awful finger-pointing, and having done much of his own, owes Americans a confession that no such "racial genocide" happened under the American flag. Can it be that the guilt of Japanese actions against P.O.W.s has created the same type of collective guilt carried by the children of the Nazi regime?

Regardless of the motives, it's time to put Inouye, Matsunaga, Masaoka, and members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation into the witness chair, under oath, for much-needed questioning and much needed, long awaited answers.

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