

## Contacting ORA

You may reach ORA by contacting the ORA Help Line, toll free, at:

**1-888-219-6900  
(202) 219-4710 (TDD)\***

\*Telephone Device for the Deaf

You may also send written inquiries to:

**OFFICE OF REDRESS ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. BOX 66260  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035-6260**

When writing to ORA, please include your current name, name during the internment period, current address, social security number, date of birth, and a brief summary regarding your experiences during the internment period - December 7, 1941, through June 30, 1946.

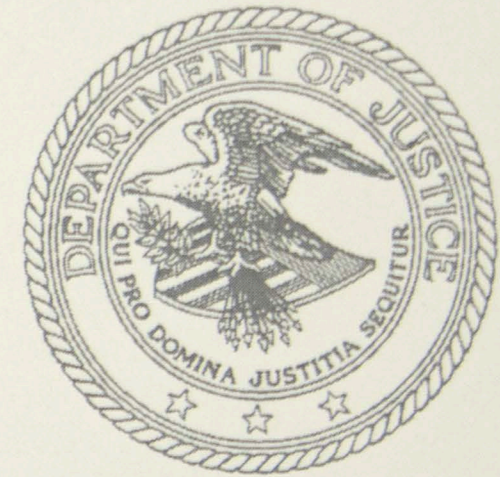
**It is very important that you reply to ORA correspondence as soon as possible.**

ORA has a "sunset date" of August 10, 1998, and it will be unable to process or make payment on any cases after that date!

### Office of Redress Administration

P.O. Box 66260  
Washington, D.C. 20035-6260  
1-888-219-6900  
Fax: (202) 219-9314

# Redress and You



*How the Civil Liberties  
Act of 1988 impacts  
you.*

U.S. Department of Justice  
Civil Rights Division  
Office of Redress Administration  
P.O. Box 66260  
Washington, D.C. 20035-6260

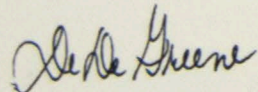
## Introduction

The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 authorizes compensation of \$20,000 to eligible persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated, relocated, or interned during World War II. The Act became law on August 10, 1988, and the Attorney General was authorized to implement the Act. The Office of Redress Administration (ORA) was created as a new organization within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice specifically to carry out the redress provisions of the Act.

ORA is able to verify that an individual was evacuated, relocated, interned, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property as a result of specific federal government action during World War II by using a variety of historical records collected from the National Archives, as well as documentation which has been provided by an individual. To date, ORA has made payment to over 79,900 eligible individuals. It is important to note that the redress program will be concluding on August 10, 1998. No cases may be opened or payments made after that date.

I hope that this will answer some of your questions regarding the redress program. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact ORA.

Sincerely,



DeDe Greene  
Administrator for Redress

## Who is Eligible?

### All eligible individuals must:

- Be of Japanese ancestry, or be the spouse or parent of a person of Japanese ancestry;
- Have been a United States citizen or permanent resident alien during the internment period, from December 7, 1941, through June 30, 1946; and,
- Have been living on August 10, 1988.

### Beyond that, most, but not all, eligible individuals may fall into one of the following categories:

- Those who were interned in Assembly Centers and/or Relocation Centers; or were interned by the Army in Hawaii; or were interned by the Department of Justice in any of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Camps.
- Those who filed Change of Residence Cards.
- Those who moved from prohibited zones on or after March 29, 1942.
- Those who were ordered to leave Bainbridge Island or Terminal Island.
- Those who were in the U.S. Military during the internment period and never spent time in camps, but lost property as a result of government action because their homes were in prohibited zones, or were prohibited by government regulations from visiting their interned families or were subject to undue restrictions prior to visits.

- Those who were born in Assembly Centers, Relocation Centers, or Internment Camps, including those born to parents from Latin America who were interned in the United States.
- Those who were born after one or both parents were evacuated and interned from the prohibited military zones on the West Coast and released from an internment camp during the war period.
- Those who were born after one or both parents evacuated pursuant to federal government action from the prohibited military zones on the West Coast and relocated to another area during World War II.
- Those who were forcibly brought to the United States from Latin America for internment, and later acquired a change in immigration status to permanent resident, retroactive to the internment period.
- Those who spent the internment in institutions, such as sanitariums, under the administrative authority of the War Relocation Authority.
- Those who suffered a termination of a significant, pre-existing relationship as a result of the creation of a prohibited zone in Arizona.
- Those, who as unemancipated minors, were relocated from the United States to Japan during World War II.