



REDRESS ELIGIBILITY

1. Who is eligible for redress?

All eligibles must be of Japanese ancestry, must have been U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens during the internment period, from December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1946, and must have been living on August 10, 1988. Beyond that most, but not all, eligible individuals will fall into one or more categories:

- Those who were interned in Relocation Centers.
- Those who were held in Assembly Centers, whether or not they later went to Relocation Centers.
- Those who were interned by the Army in Hawaii.
- Those who 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.
- Those who were in the U.S. Military and 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 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.

Special Cases: ORA knows that some eligible people do not fit any of these categories, and that historical records may be missing even for some of those who do fit the categories described above. The regulations permit "case-by-case" determinations under either set of circumstances. ORA may ask persons who fit into this special case category to submit affidavits or other documentation to help ORA make an eligibility determination.

2. Who is Not Eligible For Redress?

The Act excludes some people affected during the internment period from redress. In general, these persons will fall into the following categories:

- Those who are not of Japanese ancestry, including spouses, who were evacuated, relocated, or interned.
- Those who were not U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, and did not have their status adjusted retroactively to the internment period.
- Those who relocated to an enemy country between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945. This includes children who relocated with their parents.
- Those who moved from the West Coast prior to March 29, 1942, for their own personal reasons, not in response to government action, and did not file Change of Residence Cards.
- Those who were born after their parents were no longer interned.
- Those who were born after their parents had moved from a prohibited zone.
- Those who remained in the U.S. Military, but lost no property as a result of government action, or were allowed to visit their interned families without undue restrictions.
- Those who were outside the boundaries of the United States, and did not or were unable to return during the internment period, even if their families were evacuated, interned, or relocated.