



# ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

THOMAS B. KIRKPATRICK, JR., DIRECTOR

535 West Jefferson Street  
Room 450  
Springfield, Illinois 62761  
Telephone: 217/782-4977

100 West Randolph Street  
Suite 6-600  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Telephone: 312/793-2793

April 5, 1985

RECEIVED APR 8 1985

Bill Yoshino  
5415 North Clark Street  
Chicago, IL 60640

Dear Mr. Yoshino:

Enclosed is a copy of resolution on the Redress of the World War II relocation of Japanese Americans and the Aleut Americans which has been forwarded by the Equal Health Opportunity Committee to the American Public Health Association for consideration. This resolution will be presented to the Governing Council of the APHA for a vote at the annual meeting in November of 1985.

Thank you for your help. I will keep you posted as to the progress of this resolution.

Sincerely,

Elsie Sata Baukol, M.D., M.P.H.  
Chief, Division of Family Health

ESB:9811wo  
Enclosure

## RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS, As a result of Executive Order N. 9066, signed in 1942, some 77,000 Japanese American citizens of the United States, and 43,000 other legal residents of Japanese ancestry were involuntarily expelled from their homes on the West Coast of the United States, confined behind barbed wires fences under armed military guard, without charges or hearings and deprived of basic human rights by orders of the United States Government, and
- WHEREAS, The U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), after 2 1/2 years of study and research, involving 20 days of hearings of more than 750 witnesses and examining tens of thousands of official documents, issued its report of February 24, 1983 concluding that the exclusion and detention of Americans of Japanese ancestry were not a matter of military necessity but were caused by racism, and war hysteria, and
- WHEREAS, Solely on the basis of racial origin, physicians, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and other Public Health professionals and students were involuntarily separated from their practice and studies, with disruption of Public Health activities, patient care and career and educational opportunities, and
- WHEREAS, Those relocated suffered psychological and physical injury and illness during detention in inadequate housing where families of 5 to 7 persons were assigned to a single room with breakdown of normal family structure, loss of privacy, individual freedom and personal dignity as well as loss of earnings and \$400 million in property losses in 1942 as estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank, and
- WHEREAS, No internee, or other Japanese American, was found guilty of any treasonable offense, and
- WHEREAS, The government of the United States has made no reparations to said individuals beyond restitution for lost property at an average of eight cents on the dollar and has made no restitution for loss of civil liberties; and
- WHEREAS, During World War II, 1,000 Aleut Americans were removed from their homes and relocated to internment camps, which were deplorably inadequate in both accommodations and sanitation, (In Funter Bay Cannery, 6 to 13 people shared a 9 by 10 foot square space having to sleep in shifts because of lack of space.), where inadequate medical care and supplies resulted in death due to epidemics of influenza, measles, pneumonia and tuberculosis of 10% of the evacuated Aleuts during their 2 to

3 year stay, and also, sustained material losses from the Government's occupation of the islands for which the survivors were never fully compensated in cash or in kind, and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Commission (CWRIC) issued its recommendations on June 16, 1983, that the United States should acknowledge that grave injustice was done to a group of people on the basis of ancestry and offer official apologies; that the United States Congress should establish a commemorative trust fund for humanitarian and educational purposes; that the sum of \$20,000 be awarded to each person of Japanese ancestry who is a survivor of relocation and internment and \$5,000 to each American Aleut evacuated from the Aleutian or Pribiloff Islands during World War II, as restitution, and

WHEREAS, On January 3, 1985, HR 442 the Civil Liberties Act of 1985 was introduced in the House of Representatives to accept the findings and implement the recommendations of the CWRIC; and a companion Senate Bill will be introduced,

THEREFORE, The American Public Health Association resolves to

1) endorse the findings and recommendations of the U.S. commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and urges the Congress of the United States to enact HR 442 in order carry out those recommendations to provide just compensation and to establish educational programs and suitable public remembrances of these events to ensure that such injustices shall never be repeated.

2) contact the appropriate committees in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate expressing the concern of the Association to schedule hearings to determine the facts about this long standing injustice and remedy the grievance of the Japanese-American and Aleut American citizens of the United States.

3) further, the American Public Health Association should query the five members of the U.S. Congress of Japanese-American heritage and Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska) concerning their positions regarding this resolution. 1/

1/ The five members are Rep. Robert T. Matsui (3d. dist-CA), Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (13th Dist-CA), Rep. Daniel K. Akaka (3rd dist-HI), Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (HI), and Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga (HI).