

July 21, 1980



July 31, 1980

Dear Friends:

I saw President Carter sign the Study Commission Bill, H.R. 5499, into law on the CBS Evening News today. The Commission is becoming fact. We must think through our response. To prepare you for the job, I've printed the entire debate on the bill in the House. Rep. Danielson reads the report of his sub-committee. Wright, Mineta repeat their speeches made in the House and Senate committees. McClory's speech is surprising since he seemed to be arguing against the idea in the House hearings. Matsui statement should be read carefully. He outlines three "redress proposals", including his own ". . . funding of projects of direct benefit to former internees living at or below the poverty line . . ." (I'm afraid that's welfare, not redress for an injustice.) We should note well how one person in a position of power and influence can state his/her own opinion and placed at the same level of positions taken by a broad community.

Because of the space taken by the Congressional Record, this letter must be short. But I do need to respond to some criticisms I've received of the last issue and of our community meeting on June 22nd. I must apologize for my uneven distribution of credit and praise. Winifred McGill, who has not complained, must be thanked for her excellent job of chairing the meeting. Winifred is one of the founders of our Chicago group and has been an effective campaigner for the redress movement. My oversight was serious. And while I did appreciate Maynard Krueger's speech, I awkwardly used a superlative which tended to give the other participants, including me, lower ranking. Who am I to rank? And then some wondered why I didn't rebut the poison-pen letter. The letter, I should have explained, was printed in its entirety. There was no name or return address. I think that the public display of such letters reverses the intent of their authors. Instead of intimidating, they prod us into keepin' on. And finally the folks at the Parish of the Holy Covenant thought I should have included a word about their role in the movement. The church was doing more than supplying space for the meeting; it has been one of the sources of the movement.

A lot more has been happening. But this is it for now.

Peace,

*W. Hohri*  
William Hohri

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5499) to establish a Commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order No. 9066, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5499

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) approximately one hundred and twenty thousand civilians were relocated and detained in internment camps pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and other associated actions of the Federal Government;

(2) approximately one thousand Aleut civilian American citizens were relocated and, in some cases, detained in internment camps pursuant to directives of United States military forces during World War II and other associated actions of the Federal Government; and

(3) no sufficient inquiry has been made into the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish a commission to—

(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens;

(2) review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleut civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands; and

(3) recommended appropriate remedies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) There is established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members, who shall be appointed within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(c) The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) The first meeting of the Commission shall be called by the President within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this Act, or within thirty days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(e) Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(g) Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise employed by the United States Government shall receive compensation at a rate equal to the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under the General Schedule

*purposes*

*202*

contained in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including travel-time, he or she is engaged in the actual performance of his or her duties as a member of the Commission. A member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the United States Government shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of the Commission to—

(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens;

(2) review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleut civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands; and

(3) recommend appropriate remedies.  
(b) The Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States that it finds appropriate.

(c) The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Commission and furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 6. The Commission is authorized to—  
(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be

agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(4) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(5) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

TERMINATION

SEC. 7. The Commission shall terminate ninety days after the date on which the report of the Commission is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 4(c) of this Act.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California (Mr. MOORHEAD) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON).

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DANIELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5499, as amended by the Judiciary Committee. This bill will establish a commission to study the internment of Japanese-American pursuant to Executive Order 9066, and the relocation and, in some cases, internment of certain American citizens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized establishment of military areas for the internment of American citizens and resident aliens. That order resulted in the evacuation and internment of more than 120,000 Japanese-American civilian citizens and resident aliens.

Executive Order 9066 empowered military commanders to prescribe certain military areas from which they could exclude any persons. The order did not specifically mention or specify any particular groups, but was used to intern Japanese-Americans as a "military necessity." However, only Japanese-Americans on the U.S. mainland were interned. Further, only persons of Japanese descent were involved in this internment process. American citizens of German or Italian ancestry, and German and Italian aliens, were not interned and were not restricted.

Also, during World War II, approximately 1,000 U.S. citizens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands were relocated and, in some cases, interned on the mainland because of the threat of military action against those islands. Evidence submitted at the hearings on this bill indicates that during that internment, many

Aleuts died from lack of adequate shelter, poor sanitary conditions and inadequate medical care. Since that situation has never been fully examined, the committee felt it was a proper subject to include as a part of the work of the Commission.

On June 2, 1980, the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, which I chair, held a hearing on this subject and received testimony from various witnesses. Those witnesses presented a compelling case for the creation of this Commission. The committee heard of cases in which Americans of Japanese descent were stripped of their worldly possessions and forced to relocate in internment camps, many miles from their homes, on very short notice. The testimony revealed that the deprivation of liberty and the taking of property from those Japanese-Americans took place without court trials, without any accusations being brought by the Government, and without any findings of wrongdoing by those Americans.

The committee also received testimony from representatives of Native American Aleut citizens of the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands who described the relocation and internment of approximately 1,000 citizens by the American military forces during World War II. It was revealed that many American citizens and residents of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands were removed from their homes by U.S. military forces and detained in internment camps maintained in southeastern Alaska by officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior from 1942 until 1945. That relocation followed the Japanese bombing of Dutch Harbor on the Aleutian chain. The testimony indicated that these Aleut citizens were kept in camps and other facilities and their movements were severely restricted. Further, at those camps there was inadequate shelter, medical support and clothing which resulted in disease and suffering causing death to many of the Aleuts. Because of that testimony, the committee felt that a study of this situation should be included as a part of the work of the Commission.

It is intended that the Commission will have a threefold function. First, there will be an educational purpose, where, through hearings and appropriate publicity, Americans of all ages will be fully informed about this unfortunate episode in our history. Second, the committee hopes that the Commission's findings will serve a deterrent function, where a comprehensive study of these events will serve as a warning to future generations so that an occurrence such as this should not, and will not, happen again. Finally, the committee feels that the Commission's deliberations will provide a focus for a discussion of the various redress proposals that have been suggested and thereby appropriate recommendations to the Congress can be made.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the establishment of this Commission. I feel it is a necessary step toward redressing the grievances of many American citizens who were treated so unfairly by our Government during World War II.

subpoena military reserves of full coop ag' cos

Wiring

Therefore, I urge the House to act favorably on this legislation and to pass H.R. 5499, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I might add in conclusion that this bill has broad support, and that we now have, at my last count, 148 co-sponsors.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DANIELSON. I will be pleased to yield for a question.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, if under the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act nearly \$38 million was paid out, why is this legislation necessary in addition?

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the reason, if I may respond to the gentleman from Maryland, is that the Japanese-American Claims Act, which was carried out during 1949 and up until about 1960, only touched the surface of a number of these claims. Many were never brought to the attention of the claims agency which is a branch of the Department of Justice, and the matter was not fully taken care of.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation which would create a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. H.R. 5499 reflects an attempt by the Congress to provide a national focus on the wrongs done to Japanese-American citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

This episode is one of the most controversial in American history. What essentially occurred was that some 70,000 American citizens and some 43,000 additional Japanese nationals were deprived of their liberty and property without due process of law. Over 120,000 individuals on the west coast were expelled from their homes and confined in detention camps, without having any formal charges brought against them and without any trial by jury. Many lost businesses, homes, and farms. Lives were ruined or, at least, altered for all time.

The Commission which would be created by this legislation is directed to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066, issued by President Roosevelt in 1942. It was this Executive Order which provided the authority to military commanders in the western United States to exclude persons from designated geographic areas. This kind of comprehensive overview of the facts and circumstances surrounding this incident is long overdue.

As I view it, the Commission has a threefold function. First, it will have an educational purpose, where through appropriate publicity, Americans of all ages will learn more about this unfortunate episode. Second, it is hoped that the Commission's work will serve a deterrent function. That is, a detailed study concerning these events will serve as a warning to all generations of Americans that this type of occurrence should not and cannot happen again. Finally, it is hoped that the Commission's delibera-

tions will provide a focus for a discussion of the various redress proposals that have been put forth.

The Subcommittee on Administrative Law specifically rejected the idea of going ahead with the comprehensive claims program, granting monetary redress to the injured parties, at this time. Cost was a serious concern and the estimates for such a program ranged up to \$3 billion and more. I might point out that from 1949-58 the Justice Department operated a limited claims program, dealing with property losses. Over \$38 million in settlements were paid out to the claimants. However, it should be emphasized that they only received 8½ cents on the dollar and no claims based upon deprivations of constitutional rights was permitted.

The creation of this Commission would be an important symbol to the members of the Japanese-American community in the United States. It is essential for us to all understand the manner in which these decisions were made and why. This is an important step for us to take and I strongly urge the Members of this House to support H.R. 5499.

□ 1550

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of yielding such time as he may consume to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT).

Mr. WRIGHT. Thirty-eight years have passed, Mr. Speaker, since the U.S. Government ordered the internment of thousands of American citizens on no more ground than their racial heritage. They were effectively incarcerated solely because their ancestry was Japanese.

Like the suspension of habeas corpus by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, this act was one of those grotesque aberrations of the American political system—one of those outrageously wrong things that we do in moments of great national stress, and which we later regret.

There is no way in which we can ever repay those proud and loyal Americans for having questioned their patriotism. We cannot give them back the months of their lives nor redress the shame to which we subjected them by impugning their loyalty to this land.

The best we can do, therefore, is to take notice that what we did under the severe pressure of that wrenching emergency was completely out of character for us—to apologize to those on whom we afflicted the insulting assumption of their disloyalty, and to avow that never again will any group of American citizens be subjected to such humiliations on grounds no more valid than the blood that runs in their veins.

With still remembered pain, I recall reading from the Southwest Reporter in 1944 the digest of the Supreme Court's ruling in this case. I had just returned from a tour of military duty in the Pacific where I had participated in combat missions against the armed forces of Japan. But I could not agree with that ruling. Ingloriously and to our everlasting shame, the Court upheld as consti-

tutional the act of our Government in rounding up the Japanese-American citizens, almost as though they were cattle, and herding them into corrals.

Barely more than 21 years of age at the time, I knew nevertheless that the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court on that occasion was temporizing with eternal truth. I swore then that whenever I had a chance to do so, I would speak out against it. For it was an unconstitutional and unconscionable undertaking, totally inconsistent with our most fundamental precepts. It deserves to be condemned today, just as it deserved to be condemned even then.

During World War II, American citizens of Japanese ancestry established a record of patriotism unexcelled by Americans of any other racial strain. Native-son battalions, recruited from our west coast and Hawaii, endured the heaviest battlefield casualties of any American field unit. Theirs justly became the most highly decorated organization in the entire history of the U.S. armed services.

Many of my very good and close friends in Texas who served in the 36th Division during World War II owe their lives to the selfless, heroic, and sacrificially patriotic devotion of the men of the 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team. Those Americans of Japanese ancestry who comprised that unit broke through the enemy lines in Italy after other units had failed and, at great cost to themselves, they rescued that substantial part of the 36th Division which had found itself trapped and surrounded. No Texan and no American should ever forget that act of marvelous heroism.

In our unreasoning fear and misguided zeal at the outset of World War II, we did a great disservice to our fellow Americans of Japanese heritage. At the very least, we now should say that we are sorry. We might recall in this connection the words of Abraham Lincoln who said:

Those who would deny freedom to others do not deserve it themselves. And, under a just God, they will not long retain it.

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY).

(Mr. McCLORY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the consideration of this legislation recalls events in American history that do not inspire pride. During World War II, some 120,000 Japanese-Americans and other persons of Japanese ancestry suffered what can only be characterized as an egregious denial of their basic civil rights.

The bill we are considering today would establish a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This seven-member body will study the circumstances surrounding the exclusion orders issued by the military commanders under the authority of Executive Order 9066. As a result of these actions persons were excluded from designated geographic areas on the west coast, detained in camps elsewhere, and many were relocated in other parts of the Nation. Under the terms of H.R.

5499, the Commission will hold hearings in a variety of appropriate locations and consider what recommendations, if any, that should be made to the Congress. The Commission would be granted subpoena powers and is assured of the cooperation of all relevant Federal agencies.

The case law surrounding these events is interesting and somewhat surprising. The constitutionality of the Executive Order 9066 and the legislation which ratified and confirmed it (act of Congress, March 21, 1942) were the subject of two noted court challenges. In *Hirabayashi v. U.S.*, 320 U.S. 81 (1942), the Supreme Court upheld the terms of a curfew order imposed solely against citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The Court viewed it as a valid exercise of the war power of both the Congress and the executive branch (including, the military authorities). The Court specifically deferred to Congress and the military commander as to whether the curfew was a necessary protective measure to meet the threats of sabotage and espionage. They stated that the differentiation in the executive order based solely on the fact of Japanese ancestry did not violate the due process clause of the fifth amendment, holding that there was a "reasonable basis" for such a distinction in the light of all the relevant facts and circumstances.

In *Korematsu v. U.S.*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), the Court again refused to inquire behind the military judgment which led to the issuance of an order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from certain designated areas on the west coast. Related orders also required these persons to report to assembly centers and detention camps. The Court held the exclusion order constitutional as of the time it was issued (May 1942).

The committee's mandate is general and H.R. 5499 does not in any way predispose specific recommendations. The Subcommittee on Administrative Law, which considered this measure, chose to reject, at this time, the establishment of a comprehensive monetary reimbursement program for those interned or their legal heirs. Frankly, given the price tag of between \$3 and \$4 billion it was felt that such a decision needs additional study.

If I may, I would like to add one personal note. During World War II it was my privilege to take into my home a young Japanese-American who was directly affected by these decisions. His name is Tyler Tanaka and he stayed with us for the duration of World War II. This brought home to me and my family a very real and personal dimension of these events. Today, Tyler is a successful businessman operating a travel agency in Los Angeles, Calif. Like thousands of other Japanese-Americans, he has reacquainted himself into our society without any apparent trace of bitterness. Recently, I received a letter from him urging the enactment of H.R. 5499, as a mechanism for making all Americans knowledgeable and sensitive to the injustices that took place.

This is commendable and important legislation which deserves the support of the Members of the House.

The letter I received from Tyler Tanaka is as follows:

JAPAN & ORIENT TOURS, INC.,  
Los Angeles, Calif., June 13, 1980.

Congressman ROBERT McCLORY,  
Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: Thank you for your letter of June 2nd.

I learned of S1647 and HR5499 and was thinking of writing when your letter arrived. It is my understanding that HR5499 would establish the means to review all aspects of the WW2 internment of Japanese Americans.

As suggested by you, I spoke with my mother and Iris, as well as to my family. My mother does not harbor any bitterness but expressed sadness in losing a lifetime of savings and a business. She was more concerned about expressing her thankfulness for the church saving her home which served as the foundation from which she and my father struggled to rebuild their lives following the end of the war.

Iris feels that she should speak for our departed father. She feels for the hardships he faced in overcoming economic and social obstacles in establishing life in this new land. She expresses the disappointment when the interment wiped out his lifetime work. Sadly, after the war, he was too old to re-establish his business, but with dignity, he worked at manual labor (gardening) to sustain my mother and himself until his death. To the end, he was proud that he never accepted a penny in charity or welfare, nor was a burden to his children. Through what must have been painful husbandry, he left my mother financially sufficient so that she, too, would not have to depend on welfare. Iris feels that this must not ever be allowed to occur again in our country.

Most surprising was the reactions of my 16 year old daughter, Diane. Unbeknownst to me, she did a term paper on relocation a year or two back. She expressed strong feelings of anger of the injustice of the entire relocation episode. As she is normally a bright happy girl, her intense feeling on this issue did catch me off guard.

Bob, our long years of friendship came as a result of the evacuation. For this, I am grateful; however, you, perhaps more than any other member of Congress, understand the evacuation's affront to personal dignity and democratic principles. You once stated your stand against the injustice once before when you took me, a confused and difficult lad, from the camp and into the intimacy of your home.

I would be most pleased with any effect you may undertake to secure passage of this Legislation.

With love,

TYLER.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA).

(Mr. MINETA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5499, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act.

I would first like to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), the distinguished majority leader, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROBINO), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for their sponsorship of this legislation, and our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL-

SON), for his strong support and leadership on this issue. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY), the ranking minority member on the Committee on the Judiciary, as well as our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. MOORHEAD), who is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee that handled this bill and thank them for their efforts relative to this legislation.

As many of my colleagues may know, I was one of the 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from our homes on the west coast and detained in internment camps in our country's interior during World War II. Back in 1942, although I was too young to experience directly the suffering and frustration my parents, relatives, and their friends felt so strongly, I did know that Executive Order 9066 set into motion a puzzling and serious chain of events that profoundly affected the lives of many loyal American citizens and resident aliens.

In the ensuing 38 years since we were sent to the camps, I and others who were interned still have many unanswered questions about the experience. Many of us were American citizens—how could our own Government have deprived us of our liberty with no explanation of what we did wrong? Why were we given no trial? Was it necessary to put us into camps, given the war hysteria at the time? Besides these unanswered questions, we feel that we share a special responsibility to insure that no person—citizen or resident alien—is ever again subjected to such an experience.

In 1976, President Gerald Ford formally rescinded the Executive order that sent us to the camps, but the many questions we have still remain. I believe that the Commission to be established by H.R. 5499 and charged with the reviewing the circumstances leading up to our evacuation and internment would help answer these many unresolved questions. It would provide an important framework for a factual discussion of this sad chapter in our not-so-distant past. Such a comprehensive and objective study is long overdue, and will force us as a society to concentrate on the facts: What really happened, and what were the consequences?

Equally as important, the Commission study will have considerable educational value. It will educate or remind people about an event they may not remember or know much about. It came as a surprise to me to realize that only one Member of Congress currently serving was in office back at the time of the internment in 1942. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens and public officials who are too young to remember much about the evacuation and internment of either the Japanese Americans or the residents of the Aleutians and Pribilof Islands. In addition, the history textbooks in our schools are notorious for their lack of mention of either occurrence.

My greatest hope for this Commission is that by focussing this country's attention on the evacuation and internment and the unresolved civil and constitutional questions, it will also help prevent

this kind of occurrence from ever being repeated. The Commission will travel to different locations hearing testimony from those who were affected by the evacuation and internment. I believe it will thus contribute to heightening our awareness as a nation that we as individual citizens must acknowledge and understand the errors of our past, or we will be doomed to repeat those errors.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and my colleagues the message I believe the Commission will communicate to every citizen in our country, regardless of race, ethnic background, or religion. That message is this: What happened in 1942 can happen again. Civil liberties cannot be taken for granted. Our greatest hope is that the knowledge we gain from the proposed commission will guarantee that this tragic abuse of civil and constitutional rights will never occur again.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation to create a study commission on the evacuation and internment.

□ 1600

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN).

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, the remarks made earlier by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), as usual, are an eloquent statement of the case and the plight that faced the Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens in this country 38 years ago in 1942. At that time I believe I was only 5 or 6 years old.

I am sure there are a great many Americans who do not realize that President Roosevelt's action was one of the greatest denials of civil liberties to ever occur in peacetime or wartime in our history. It was in fact a total destruction of the Constitution under circumstances which some might say explain why that would happen. I think there was no excuse for such action. It is of course on historic fact that American forces at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, were attacked without warning by Imperial Japanese forces at the same time Japanese diplomats were negotiating for peace with the U.S. officials here in Washington.

Many thousands of Americans died at the hands of Japanese. But none of that goes to the question of the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans and those in this country who were treated not just shabbily, but perhaps in one of the worst manners that American citizens and those who should be protected by laws ever have been treated.

Having issued that judgment of this one Member, I have to oppose this legislation. Like so many bills that come before the House, it is well intentioned. It seeks to do something many would like to do. That is assuage a wrong that occurred in the past. But it is absolutely ridiculous for us to, as we did a few years ago in the case of the Hawaiian Natives Claims Settlement Commission, propose a million-and-a-half dollar commission to go back and look at history with the only apparent purpose, as the gentleman from California just

stated, of allowing Americans to know what might have happened, the true facts, so that it might not happen again.

I suggest to this body that that is not the role of a Federal commission at the cost of a million and a half dollars. If it is the proper role for a Federal commission, then many other groups who have suffered at the hands of the Government throughout our 204-year history and even beyond should also have their commission, their investigation, their examination of history with a report issuing forth.

What concerned me is something more than that also. There was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States, the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act. And \$38 million were paid out under that act for those Japanese who had suffered at the hands of the Federal Government and others. While that law dealt with property loss, it did not in any way compensate for the loss of liberty. There were 26,568 claims awarded under that act.

Now if there are still those who are not compensated, they should receive help under existing claims laws. Perhaps the law needs to be revised, assuring access to those claims processes, but why must we have a commission to go back and relieve the entire experience, looking to what?

One of the Members of this body has introduced legislation that would give \$15,000 to each and every one of those Japanese ancestry or their heirs who were interned; \$15,000, plus \$15 per day during the internment.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated in a separate report that this will include 119,000 people now living, at a cost of \$4 billion—\$4 billion, not million.

Now, I think this fact should be laid before the House, because frankly, this commission, the bill proposes, by its mandate, looks forward to the possibility of some sort of payment program, and that is what it could cost if it is to be handled in just and equal terms. Is that what we want to do for American Indians? Do we want to go back and do it for Hawaiians?

The House voted on September 8, 1978, 190 to 148 to recommit and deny the creation of a commission for aboriginal Hawaiians based on the wrong done to them 90 years ago when the United States supposedly took their land without just compensation. Maybe the wrong done to the Japanese-Americans is even worse.

All I am suggesting is that these commissions and the end toward which they proceed inexorably, because of the staff they hire and subpoena powers they are given and money they spend, are improper. They are not the proper course to follow. It certainly does nothing to wipe out the wrong that was done. It could do a great deal to set a precedent that will do wrong in the future. I hope when a vote is taken on this legislation, which requires two-thirds, the bill will be rejected.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI).

(Mr. MATSUI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I speak today on behalf of H.R. 5499 and hope that this august body will support this bill, because I feel it is a very unique opportunity for the U.S. Congress and the people of this country to study and look into the causes of what happened in 1942.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) spoke very eloquently a few moments ago about his position on this particular bill. I might speak from the perspective of an individual and not so much as a Member of Congress. I happened to be 6 months old when the internment camp order came down from President Roosevelt.

□ 1610

My mother and my father and myself, along with my grandmother who had been here for 60 years, were shipped to first Tulelake, and then Idaho. We spent my first 4½ years in those camps and from what my mother and father are willing to tell me about it, it was not the kind of experience that I would wish on any person, not only in this country, but in the entire world.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) mentions the fact that there is very little relevance for the U.S. Congress to be involved in this issue. I would have to disagree with the gentleman. There are still people in this country who say that the internment of Japanese-Americans some 38 years ago was understandable. Some even say that it was justified.

I think that it is only proper for an objective body like this Congress to set up a commission of objective men and women to look into why this happened, what were the circumstances around it and how can we make sure that in the next 200 years it will not happen again?

For that reason, I think it is very important that the people of this body support this particular piece of legislation.

I might also mention one other thing, although it is not germane to this particular piece of legislation. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) speaks of the \$38 million that in the 1950's was given to Japanese-Americans who happened to spend time in these relocation centers. I must say, my mother and father submitted a claim and they received about \$380 back from the Federal Government. They were very thankful for that. We are not saying it was a bad act for the Government to do; but I might add, that was only 10 cents on the dollar. It was only 10 percent of their provable claims; but in spite of that, this bill does not ask for any money. It just asks that a commission be set up to look into this matter to see what the causes were and what remedies should be given, if any.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) and you and I and all of us will have an opportunity to vote on remedies if the Commission should at some future dates say that remedies are proper and desirable. We can turn it down if we find that it is proper and desirable to turn it down.

So we are not giving \$38 million or \$4 billion, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) speaks of. In fact, the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA), myself, all the members of the subcommittee, did not sponsor the piece of legislation that Mr. BAUMAN speaks of because we felt that it was inappropriate and improper since there has been no study done. We do not know if remedies are proper at this time. Maybe the Commission will say the Government was justified; so we want to find that out through this particular legislation.

In closing, I would only like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from California (Mr. MOORHEAD) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY) for the very strong work that they did in bringing this bill to the floor of the House.

Of course, I must say to the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT) that I appreciated very much the fact that the gentleman went before the Senate and also the subcommittee on the House side and testified in favor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in support of H.R. 5499, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act.

Thirty-eight years have passed since President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which broadly authorized any military commander to exclude any person from any area. Congress was also involved in this decision, validating the Presidential action by imposing criminal penalties for violation of this order. This sweeping delegation of power to the military ultimately led to the relocation and internment of more than 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

Historians, academicians, and constitutional law authorities, as well as those who suffered the injustices and indignities of being uprooted and forced to evacuate with only a few days' notice to "internment centers," have attempted to explain the rationale and consequences for the Government's action during the early months of America's involvement in World War II.

However, the American people still do not know how the decision to evacuate and intern persons of Japanese ancestry was made at the highest levels of government. Nor do they know what factors were involved and what rationale was employed to make this decision, or what the real consequences were not only for persons of Japanese ancestry, but for all Americans.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues and I discussed this issue and what remedies Congress might provide. H.R. 5499 is the result of our efforts. We believe that establishment of this Commission is the best mechanism to meet the goals which resulted from our meetings.

This factfinding Commission could decide how best to educate the American people about this period in our history, clearly one of the primary goals of H.R. 5499. In addition, the Commission could

address a continuing question: Should compensation be provided to those interned, and if so, in what form?

The Commission would provide a forum for discussion of the many redress proposals which have been offered. Various options range from direct financial redress to those who were interned to the establishment of a trust fund to study the constitutional questions involved. Other alternatives include the possible funding of projects of direct benefit to former internees living at or below the poverty line, and educational endeavors regarding this period in our history.

The Commission would serve as the focal point for all of these concerns.

However, the ultimate decision on appropriate actions in response to this situation would be left with the U.S. Congress and the American people only after we have fully examined the reasons for and consequences of the internment of persons of Japanese heritage during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 5499 today so that all Americans of all backgrounds will be afforded the opportunity to review our errors of the past, and at the same time make sure it never happens again in the future.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATSUI. Yes, I yield.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the gentleman on his remarks. I would like to associate myself with those remarks.

(Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES).

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from California (Mr. MOORHEAD) yield another minute or two?

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. I will be happy to yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation.

I must say, I am quite surprised at the reaction of my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN), constitutional scholar that the gentleman is. Certainly I have heard the gentleman argue time and again for sustaining the provisions of the U.S. Constitution. I am surprised that the gentleman is not in favor of equal protection of the laws for all citizens of the United States.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. YATES. Of course, I do.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman knows the statement he just made about my position bears no relationship to what I just said, nor to my position. I am in favor of equal protection of the laws. I simply do not think this commission will advance that equal protection at this late date. It is not the proper method.

Mr. YATES. Well, the gentleman's

statement speaks for itself. I disagree with him.

I feel that the Japanese-Americans in this instance were certainly deprived of their equal protection. Equal justice under law is a cornerstone of American values. Enemies of the country whose ethnic origin was Germany or Italy were not given the same kind of harsh treatment that Japanese-Americans received.

I have the feeling that if one of the constituents of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) were wrongfully incarcerated by a Federal marshal or by a Federal narcotics agent, if he were jailed and it were shown that he was wrongfully imprisoned, I am sure the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) would be among the first to seek just compensation for this wrong having been committed upon him.

There is no doubt, there is no doubt on anybody's mind the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) concedes, other opponents of this legislation concede that this was a most flagrant wrongdoing by the Government of the United States, not only against Japanese-American aliens, but against American citizens, Japanese-American citizens. American citizens of Japanese derivation were among those who were imprisoned.

This bill marks another chapter in the efforts made by the U.S. Congress to rectify the wrongs done to Americans of Japanese origin. Over the years the Congress has step by step taken measures to correct inequities earlier Congresses had created.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLIPPO). The time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) has expired.

Mr. MOORHEAD of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY) as soon as I finish my sentence.

The Oriental Exclusion Laws which were directed against people of oriental birth were stricken from the books. Japanese aliens who lived here for years were finally allowed to become American citizens. A wrong was righted.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to concur with what the gentleman from Illinois is saying and how pleased we were that so many Japanese-Americans or those of Japanese ancestry relocated in Illinois during World War II, especially in the Chicago area, and the disappointment was that after the war was over, they almost all went back to California.

Mr. YATES. Well, that is not true, may I say to the gentleman. I am proud to say that in my district in the city of Chicago, one of the largest communities is the Japanese-American community. We are very proud to have them there. They are among the finest citizens we have in the city of Chicago.

The claims legislation to which the gentleman from Maryland referred, pro-

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5499 will serve not only to review the situation surrounding Executive Order 9066, but will examine the impact this order had on the detainees. By creating a Commission that will formulate, as a preface, questions besetting the incident, including the cause, necessity, and effects of the detainment, I am confident that we will be able to clear the record. Past commissions have been an important tool in educating the public about particular issues, and this Commission can do the same, and hopefully deter a reoccurrence of similar injustices.

I look forward to passage of this long overdue legislation, and urge my colleagues to join with me in voting for the passage of this bill. ●

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 40 years since President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, an infamous document which initiated an ugly episode in our history. Under this authority, more than 120,000 U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry were seized and removed to internment camps with total disregard to due process of law. Rarely, if ever, have the basic human and civil rights of so many of our citizens been so systematically violated. These Japanese Americans were placed under control of the military authorities in terribly inadequate housing, with little sanitation and limited health and medical care.

The ordeal of these Japanese Americans, who were wrongly imprisoned, is a stain on our national conscience. It is terribly important that, as a country, we acknowledge these injustices and reiterate our commitment that they never be permitted to happen again.

H.R. 5499, which establishes a national Commission on Civilian Wartime Relocation and Internment, will enable us to begin, at least, this crucial task. It will provide for yearlong public study of the internment, and will make a full report to Congress. The Commission will also examine whether any compensation should be considered for those who were interned.

This Commission, therefore, will help educate the Nation to these events in the interest of avoiding their repetition in the future. This is the least we can provide for those who suffered such a travesty of justice. It is long overdue.

I am proud to be cosponsor of H.R. 5499, and urge its passage today. ●

● Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is significant that with the passage today of H.R. 5499, the U.S. Congress has seen fit to recognize the grave injustices suffered by American citizens interred in Government-sponsored internment camps here in the States during World War II. All of us are aware to varying degrees of the plight suffered by the Japanese-Americans during this period of time; all of us regret these injustices and by our votes, hope that the Blue Ribbon Commission will establish evidence that will go a long way toward insuring that these injustices will not be suffered again.

Yet, although our knowledge of the Japanese-American interments is universal, many of my colleagues will be surprised to learn that Aleuts within the

then-Territory of Alaska were submitted to equal, and in many cases, much worse, conditions in a relocation that was initiated, and then essentially forgotten by the U.S. Government. To clear up any questions that remain in the minds of my colleagues, and to shed light on the Aleuts' tragic experience during World War II, I should like to enter into the Record the following testimony, submitted during hearings on this same legislation earlier this year before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations of the Committee on the Judiciary:

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to submit a statement on the "Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act," a bill which has the support of our colleagues in the House and has been approved by the other body on May 22nd.

Mr. Chairman, a great injustice was suffered by one hundred twenty thousand American citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II. These citizens, in violation of their civil rights and human rights were relocated and detained in internment camps without any military justification. Their condition has long burdened the conscience of America. This legislation, which you hear today, will initiate an appropriate inquiry by a "blue ribbon" Commission, and lead to recommendations for appropriate relief. The Commission will make recommendations to ensure that no such action is taken by government in the future.

Although the plight of the Japanese-Americans is well known, it is little known that a large number of my constituents, the Native American Aleut people living in their ancestral homes on the Aleutian Chain and the Pribilof Islands, were removed by military orders in June 1942 and detained in camps in Southeastern Alaska until mid-1944.

Mr. Chairman, during Senate committee consideration of this bill, Senator Ted Stevens offered amendments to expand the mandate of the Commission to include an investigation of the facts surrounding the removal and internment of the Aleuts during the war. His amendments were approved by the committee, and the Senate-passed bill, containing the Stevens amendments, is now before your subcommittee.

The representatives of the Aleut people, Mr. Mike Zaharof, from St. Paul Island, and Mr. Phil Tutlakoff, from Unalaska, will testify today about conditions in the camps and the injustices suffered by nearly 1,000 Aleut citizens. They will submit for the record of these proceedings detailed materials which describe the basis for Aleut relocation and detention. They will appeal to this subcommittee to include the Aleut experience in the mandate of the Commission under this bill.

Mr. Chairman, Japanese war messages intercepted in April 1942 indicated that an attack would be made on the Aleutian Islands, probably sometime in early June. On June 2, a part of the enemy force was sighted approximately 400 miles south of Kiska Island by a U.S. Navy plane. Early on June 3, the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor (Unalaska). The Navy facilities there, and the army's Fort Mears were again bombed on June 4. And at 1:00 a.m. on June 8, 1942, units of the Imperial Japanese Army made an unopposed landing at Holtz Bay, on Attu Island. Kiska Island was subsequently occupied by the Japanese as well.

These events initiated the chain which led to the removal and the internment of the

Aleut people. Local military commanders decided to clear the islands of the Native Americans living there. On Atka, the crew of the U.S.S. *Gillis* destroyed the village by fire, and the Aleuts were evacuated by aircraft. The U.S.S. *Hulbert*, operating in Nazan Bay, evacuated about 60 Aleuts. These events occurred on June 12. And on June 16, the evacuation of the Pribilof Islands was accomplished by an Army transport, the S.S. *Delarof*. On St. George, the cattle were shot; they were returned to the wild on St. Paul. The people were permitted to take very few possessions. When the *Delarof* sailed, the authorities had not yet decided where to land the Aleuts.

Although the initial decision to evacuate the Islands was not malicious, the following two years were a living nightmare for my constituents. They ultimately were interned in abandoned fish canneries and fishmeal plants, and in an abandoned gold mine in Southeastern Alaska. They were not provided with adequate shelter, medical supplies, or other facilities and equipment necessary to maintain health and life. There were epidemics of disease in the camps. Many citizens died from exposure and lack of medical care. They were neglected and nearly forgotten.

Military censorship was invoked to ensure that the outside world knew nothing of the conditions under which the Aleuts were kept. The able bodied men were removed from the largest camps, at Funter Bay on Admiralty Island, for work details back on the Pribilof Islands, from whence they came. But the old men, the women and children, were kept in the camps unable to care for themselves. Wholesale disease and death was the result.

Mr. Chairman, soon after the evacuation it became apparent the Japanese had abandoned any plans for occupation of the Aleutian Chain. There was no military necessity for keeping Aleut civilians, or other civilians, from returning to their homes. Of course, only the Aleuts and some Interior Department employees had been evacuated. The non-Native civilian population in the Dutch Harbor-Unalaska area was permitted to remain, while the Native Aleut population was kept segregated in the camps.

The wanton disregard for the health and welfare of the Aleut civilians, for a two year period in the government camps, is a disgrace and is well documented in materials assembled from the U.S. archives by the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, the legally-recognized representative of the Aleut people. The segregation of this race of people, while others had access to their homes, was a denial of civil rights and due process. There has been no compensation for the massive losses suffered by the Aleut people during those tragic times.

Mr. Chairman, I urge your subcommittee to approve the language contained in the Senate-passed bill which includes the Aleut experience as a basis for Commission review and action. I urge you to report the Senate-passed bill so that this Commission can be established, and begin work, at the earliest possible time.

Only after a full disclosure, on the public record, of the injustices suffered by the Japanese-Americans and the Aleuts, can this Nation determine the proper remedies and ensure that similar racially-motivated official actions do not again occur.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. ●

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5499, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

**COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5499, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5499, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 279, nays 109, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

**YEAS—279**

- Addabbo
- Akaka
- Albosta
- Alexander
- Anderson, Calif.
- Andrews, N.C.
- Andrews, N.Dak.
- Annunzio
- Anthony
- Applegate
- Ashley
- Aspin
- Atkinson
- AuCoin
- Badham
- Bafalis
- Balley
- Baldus
- Barnes
- Beard, R.I.
- Bedell
- Beilenson
- Benjamin
- Bennett
- Bereuter
- Blaggt
- Bingham
- Boggs
- Boland
- Bolling
- Boner
- Bonior
- Bouquard
- Bowen
- Brademas
- Breaux
- Brinkley
- Brodhead
- Broomfield
- Brown, Calif.
- Broyhill
- Buchanan
- Burgener
- Burlison
- Burton, John
- Burton, Phillip
- Carr
- Carter
- Cavanaugh
- Clausen
- Clay
- Clinger
- Coelho
- Coleman
- Collins, Ill.
- Conable
- Conte
- Conyers
- Corcoran
- Corman
- Cotter
- Danielson
- Dannemeyer
- Daschle
- de la Garza
- Deckard
- Dellums
- Derwinski
- Dicks
- Dingell
- Dixon
- Donnelly
- Dornan
- Dougherty
- Drinan
- Eckhardt
- Edgar
- Edwards, Ala.
- Edwards, Calif.
- Emery
- English
- Erdahl
- Ertel
- Evans, Del.
- Evans, Ind.
- Fary
- Fascell
- Fazio
- Findley
- Fisher
- Fithian
- Filippo
- Florio
- Foley
- Ford, Mich.
- Ford, Tenn.
- Forsythe
- Frenzel
- Fuqua
- Garcia
- Gephardt
- Gialmo
- Gilman
- Gingrich
- Ginn
- Glickman
- Goldwater
- Gonzales
- Goodling
- Gore
- Gradison
- Grassley
- Green
- Grisham
- Guarini
- Hall, Ohio
- Hamilton
- Hammer
- schmidt
- Hanley
- Hansen
- Harkin
- Harris
- Hawkins
- Heckler
- Hinson
- Hollenbeck
- Horton
- Howard
- Hughes
- Hyde
- Ireland
- Jacobs
- Jeffords
- Johnson, Calif.
- Johnson, Colo.
- Jones, Okla.
- Kastenmeier
- Kemp
- Kildee
- Kindness
- Kostmayer
- LaFalce
- Lagomarsino
- Leach, Iowa
- Lederer
- Lehman
- Leland
- Lent
- Levtas
- Lewis
- Livingston
- Lloyd
- Long, La.
- Long, Md.
- Lowry
- Lujan
- Luken
- Lungren
- McClory
- McCloskey
- McCormack

- McDade
- McDonald
- McHugh
- McKay
- McKinney
- Madigan
- Maguire
- Markey
- Marlenee
- Marriott
- Matsui
- Mazzoli
- Mica
- Michel
- Mikulski
- Miller, Calif.
- Mineta
- Minish
- Mitchell, Md.
- Moakley
- Moffett
- Mollohan
- Moore
- Moorhead, Calif.
- Moorhead, Pa.
- Murphy, Ill.
- Murtha
- Musto
- Myers, Ind.
- Natcher
- Neal
- Nedzi
- Nelson
- Nowak
- Oberstar
- Obey
- Ottinger
- Panetta
- Pashayan
- Patten
- Patterson
- Pepper
- Petri
- Peyster
- Porter
- Preyer
- Price
- Pritchard
- Quillen
- Rallsback
- Ratchford
- Reuss
- Rhodes
- Richmond
- Rinaldo
- Rodino
- Roe
- Rose
- Rosenthal
- Rousselot
- Roybal
- Royer
- Russo
- Sabo
- Sawyer
- Scheuer
- Schroeder
- Seiberling
- Sensenbrenner
- Shannon
- Sharp
- Shumway
- Simon
- Skelton
- Snowe
- Spellman
- Stack
- Stagers
- Stanton
- Stark
- Stewart
- Stockman
- Studds
- Swift
- Symms
- Synar
- Tauke
- Tauzin
- Thomas
- Thompson
- Traxler
- Ullman
- Van Deerlin
- Vander Jagt
- Vanik
- Vento
- Volkmer
- Walgren
- Wampler
- Waxman
- Weaver
- Weiss
- White
- Whitehurst
- Whitten
- Williams, Mont.
- Williams, Ohio
- Wilson, Bob
- Wirth
- Wolf
- Wolpe
- Wright
- Wyatt
- Yates
- Young, Alaska
- Young, Mo.
- Zablocki

**NAYS—109**

- Abdnor
- Ambro
- Archer
- Ashbrook
- Barnard
- Bauman
- Beard, Tenn.
- Bevill
- Bonker
- Brooks
- Brown, Ohio
- Butler
- Campbell
- Carney
- Chappell
- Cheney
- Cleveland
- Collins, Tex.
- Coughlin
- Courter
- Crane, Daniel
- Crane, Philip
- D'Amours
- Daniel, Dan
- Daniel, R. W.
- Davis, Mich.
- Davis, S.C.
- Derrick
- Devine
- Dickinson
- Duncan, Oreg.
- Duncan, Tenn.
- Early
- Erlenborn
- Evans, Ga.
- Fenwick
- Fountain
- Fowler
- Gaydos
- Gramm
- Gudger
- Guyser
- Hagedorn
- Hall, Tex.
- Hance
- Harsha
- Hefner
- Hightower
- Hillis
- Holland
- Holt
- Hopkins
- Hutchinson
- Hutto
- Ichord
- Jeffries
- Jenkins
- Jenrette
- Jones, N.C.
- Kazen
- Kelly
- Kramer
- Latta
- Leath, Tex.
- Lee
- Loeffler
- Martin
- Miller, Ohio
- Mitchell, N.Y.
- Montgomery
- Mottl
- Murphy, Pa.
- Nichols
- O'Brien
- Paul
- Pease
- Pickle
- Rahall
- Regula
- Ritter
- Roberts
- Robinson
- Roth
- Rudd
- Satterfield
- Schulze
- Shelby
- Shuster
- Smith, Nebr.
- Snyder
- Solomon
- Spence
- Stangeland
- Steed
- Stenholm
- Stratton
- Stump
- Taylor
- Tribble
- Walker
- Watkins
- Whitley
- Whittaker
- Winn
- Wydler
- Wylie
- Yatron
- Young, Fla.
- Zeferetti

**NOT VOTING—45**

- Anderson, Ill.
- Bethune
- Bianchard
- Byron
- Chisholm
- Dodd
- Downey
- Edwards, Okla.
- Ferraro
- Frost
- Gibbons
- Gray
- Heftel
- Holtzman
- Hubbard
- Huckaby
- Jones, Tenn.
- Kogovsek
- Leach, La.
- Lott
- Lundine
- McEwen
- Marks
- Mathis
- Mattox
- Mavroules
- Murphy, N.Y.
- Myers, Pa.
- Nolan
- Oakar
- Perkins
- Pursell
- Quayle
- Rangel
- Rostenkowski
- Runnels
- Santini
- Sebelius
- Smith, Iowa
- Solarz
- St Germain
- Stokes
- Udall
- Wilson, C. H.
- Wilson, Tex.

□ 1710

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Ms. Ferraro with Mr. Bethune.
- Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Leach of Louisiana.

- Mr. Rangel with Mr. Pursell.
- Mr. Santini with Mr. Lott.
- Mr. St Germain with Mr. Marks.
- Mr. Mavroules with Mr. Sebelius.
- Mr. Lundine with Mr. Quayle.
- Mr. Huckaby with Mr. Edwards of Oklahoma.
- Mr. Dodd with Mr. Frost.
- Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Heftel.
- Mr. Gray with Mr. Mathis.
- Ms. Holtzman with Ms. Oakar.
- Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Nolan.
- Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania with Mr. McEwen.
- Mr. Stokes with Mr. Udall.
- Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California.
- Mr. Blanchard with Mr. Runnels.
- Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Perkins.
- Mr. Hubbard with Mr. Gibbons.
- Mr. Downey with Mrs. Byron.
- Mr. Kogovsek with Mr. Maddox.
- Mr. Solarz with Mr. Charles Wilson of Texas.

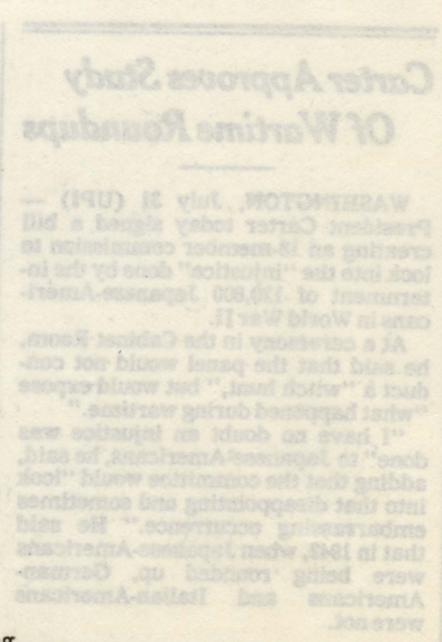
Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. HAGEDORN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SKELTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.





NATIONAL COUNCIL for  
 JAPANESE AMERICAN REDRESS  
 925 West Diversey Parkway  
 Chicago, Illinois 60614



Gen. Bernardo de Gálvez  
 Battle of Mobile 1780

MS SASHA

HOHRI



THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1980

**Carter Approves Study  
 Of Wartime Roundups**

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI) — President Carter today signed a bill creating an 18-member commission to look into the "injustice" done by the internment of 120,000 Japanese-Americans in World War II.

At a ceremony in the Cabinet Room, he said that the panel would not conduct a "witch hunt," but would expose "what happened during wartime."

"I have no doubt an injustice was done" to Japanese-Americans, he said, adding that the committee would "look into that disappointing and sometimes embarrassing occurrence." He said that in 1942, when Japanese-Americans were being rounded up, German-Americans and Italian-Americans were not.

*Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians: H.R. 5499, amended, to establish a Commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order Numbered 9066 (passed by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 279 yeas to 109 nays, Roll No. 405). Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 1647, a similar Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed. Agreed to amend the title of the Senate bill; and*