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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<b>letter case</b>			
1. memo	Peter J. Rusthoven to Fred F. Fielding, re material from Michael Uhlmann (partial of page 1)	8/11/81	<del>P-5</del>
2. memo	Michael Uhlmann to Fred Fielding, re Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (partial)	7/27/81	<del>P-5</del> 10/12/18/00
<b>COLLECTION:</b>			
RUSTHOVEN, PETER: Files			smf
<b>FILE FOLDER:</b>			
Commission on Wartime Relocation <i>DA 11408</i> <del>Box 11409</del>			<i>10/8/02</i> 10/20/94

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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PIR Subj.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

March 17, 1982

The President has signed H.R. 5021 which extends the date for submission to Congress of the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

###

RR-Subj.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1981

FOR: FRED F. FIELDING  
FROM: PETER J. RUSTHOVEN *PJR*  
SUBJECT: Material from Michael Uhlmann re:  
Commission on Wartime Relocation  
and Internment of Civilians

I have reviewed the materials sent you by Michael Uhlmann concerning the above-referenced Commission and the desire of the present Chairman, Joan Z. Bernstein, to step down as soon as possible. Uhlmann states that Bernstein also wishes to delay announcing her resignation "until the President has had an opportunity to consider the Commission's task and line up a prospective Chairman of his own."

The Commission presently has nine members, three each appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Pub. L. No. 96-317, § 3(b), 94 Stat. 664, 664-5 (1980), as amended by Pub. L. No. 97-3, 95 Stat. 5 (1981) (the "Commission Act"). The Executive Clerk's records confirm that Bernstein is one of the three members who were appointed by President Carter. Since any "vacancy on the Commission . . . shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made," Commission Act, § 3(c), the President will have the right to appoint a replacement for Bernstein on the Commission.

However, Uhlmann's other suggestions -- i.e., that the President either appoint a new Chairman or elevate the Vice Chairman, Rep. Dan Lungren (R.-Cal.) and appoint a new Commissioner -- cannot be followed. The Commission Act provides that "[t]he Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. Their term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission." Commission Act, § 3(f). Hence, on Bernstein's resignation, either Lungren will become Chairman and the Commission will elect a new Vice Chairman, or the Commission will elect a new Chairman. (Lungren, incidentally, is not one of the three members who were appointed by President Carter). In either case, however, the President will not be able either to make his new appointee the Chairman or to designate some other member of the Commission to be Chairman.

I recommend (a) sending a memorandum to Pen James, advising him that there will be a vacancy on this Commission as soon as the President is in a position to name a replacement, and (b) sending a memorandum to Uhlmann thanking him for the information, stating that we have advised Personnel of the situation, and asking that he inform Bernstein that we are looking for a new Commissioner and will advise her as soon as the President is ready to appoint a replacement, so that she can time her resignation accordingly. As to the last, Uhlmann indicates that Bernstein "is an old acquaintance," and he will "be glad to provide such assistance as you may need."

Draft memoranda to James and Uhlmann are attached for your review and signature. The memorandum to James includes information on the Commission's present hearing schedule, which should help in determining the proper timing of the appointment. Since this position does not require Senate confirmation, we should be able to proceed fairly rapidly once Personnel identifies a replacement.

Attachments

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1981

FOR: E. PENDLETON JAMES  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Anticipated Vacancy on Commission on War-  
time Relocation and Internment of Civilians

ORIGINAL SIGNED  
BY F.F.F.

I have been advised by Michael Uhlmann that the present Chairman of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Joan Z. Bernstein, wishes to resign as soon as possible, but that she also wants to delay doing so until the President has had the opportunity to identify her replacement.

The Commission was created by Pub. L. No. 96-317, 94 Stat. 964 (1980), to study and report on the circumstances surrounding the relocation and internment of Japanese and Aleut civilian American citizens during World War II. Initially, there were to be seven Commissioners -- three appointed by the President and two each by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. An amendment approved in February of this year expanded the Commission to nine members, with each of the appointing authorities having three appointments. Pub. L. No. 97-3, 95 Stat. 5 (1981). Copies of both acts, and of the Senate report on the initial legislation, are attached. Also attached are additional materials about the work of the Commission that were forwarded to me by Uhlmann, and a draft letter of resignation prepared by Bernstein in July.

Since Bernstein was Presidentially appointed and the Commission Act provides that vacancies shall be filled in the same manner in which the initial appointment was made, the President will have the right to name a replacement for Bernstein once she resigns. However, the President will not have the right

to make his replacement the Chairman or to designate some other member of the Commission to serve as Chairman. Under § 3(f) of Pub. L. No. 96-317, the selection of a Chairman and Vice Chairman is done by the Commission itself.

You will note that among the attached materials is the present hearing schedule for the Commission. This indicates that, following public hearings in San Francisco that are scheduled to conclude Thursday, August 13, 1981, the Commission will not be holding more public hearings until September 9. This interim between hearings might be a good time to have Bernstein resign and a replacement named, if one can be identified quickly enough. This position does not require Senate confirmation, so it should be possible to move quickly once a prospective replacement has been identified.

I have asked Uhlmann, who is acquainted with Bernstein, to tell her we are looking for a replacement and will let her know when we are in a position to name one. Let me know if you have any questions or we can provide any additional help.

Thank you.

Attachments

FFF:PJR:sd      08/11/81

cc: FFFielding  
✓PJRusthoven  
Subject  
Chron.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1981

FOR: MICHAEL M. UHLMANN  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING **ORIGINAL SIGNED**  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT **BY F.F.F.**

SUBJECT: Anticipated Vacancy on Commission on War-  
time Relocation and Internment of Civilians

Thank you for advising me of the desire of the present Chairman of the above-referenced Commission, Joan Z. Bernstein, to resign as soon as the President has identified a prospective replacement, and for forwarding the additional materials about the Commission and its work.

I have passed this information along to Pen James, and have also told him the current hearing schedule of the Commission. Incidentally, though the President will have the right to replace Bernstein as a Commissioner once she resigns (since she was one of the three members appointed by President Carter), the President will not be able to designate who will become Chairman of the Commission. The relevant act provides that "[t]he Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members." Pub. L. No. 96-317, 94 Stat. 964, 965 (1980). The 1981 amendment expanding the Commission's membership did not change this provision.

You may want to call Bernstein, since you are acquainted with her, to tell her that we are looking for a replacement and will advise her when an individual has been identified, so that she will be able to time her resignation accordingly. Pen or I will keep you posted on developments.

FFF:PJR:sd 08/13/81

cc: ~~FFF~~Fielding  
✓PJRusthoven  
Subject  
Chron.

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
  - H - INTERNAL
  - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

*Pen*

Name of Correspondent: Michael Uhlmann

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Materials regarding the creation and operations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CW Holland</u>	ORIGINATOR <u>81107127</u>	<u>1 1</u>
<u>CW AT09</u>	D <u>81107127</u>	<u>5 8110810</u>
	Referral Note: _____	
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	Referral Note: _____	
	<u>1 1</u>	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note: _____	
	<u>1 1</u>	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note: _____	

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
  - C - Comments
  - D - Draft Response
  - F - Fact Sheet
  - I - Info Copy/No Action Necessary
  - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
  - S - For Signature
  - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
  - B - Non-Special Referral
  - C - Completed
  - S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:  
Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
Code = "A"  
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1981

034446

FOR: FRED FIELDING

FROM: MICHAEL UHLMANN 

Attached are various materials relating to the creation and operations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Very briefly, the Commission was created by P.L. 96-317 (approved by President Carter on July 31, 1980) to conduct an historical inquiry into the background of E.O. 9066, by which President Roosevelt authorized the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. An amendment to P.L. 96-317 was approved by President Reagan on February 10 of this year (P.L. 97-3), expanding the Commission from seven to nine members.

Initial hearings were held on July 14 and 16 in Washington, D.C., and a schedule for future hearings has been adopted to carry the Commission through roughly September. In the meantime, the Commission staff is apparently preparing a draft report that will be considered by the Commission upon conclusion of its public hearings in September.

The Chairman of the Commission, Joan A. Bernstein, would like to step down at the earliest possible date. She does not want to do so, or to announce her resignation publicly, until the President has had an opportunity to consider the Commission's task and line up a prospective Chairman of his own.

The ideal way to proceed, I would suppose, would be to accept her resignation simultaneously with the appointment of a successor. One possibility might be to designate Congressman Dan Lungren, now the Vice Chairman, as permanent Chairman, and appoint another person to the Commission. In any event, it would be a good idea to touch base with Lungren before proceeding. I defer to wiser heads the consideration of the relevant political considerations.

Included in the attached materials is a draft letter of resignation from Chairman Bernstein. I would be happy for you to take it from here, but as Jodie is an old acquaintance of mine, I'd be glad to provide such assistance as you may need.

Public Law 97-3  
97th Congress

·An Act

To increase the number of members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Feb. 10, 1981

[S. 253]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a)(1) subsection (b) of section 3 of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act is amended by striking out "seven" and inserting in lieu thereof "nine".

(2) Clause (2) of such subsection is amended by striking out "Two" and inserting in lieu thereof "Three".

(3) Clause (3) of such subsection is amended by striking out "Two" and inserting in lieu thereof "Three".

(b) Subsection (e) of section 3 of such Act is amended by striking out "Four" and inserting in lieu thereof "Five".

Commission on  
Wartime  
Relocation and  
Internment of  
Civilians,  
membership  
increase.  
94 Stat. 964.  
50 USC app. 1981  
note.

Approved February 10, 1981.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 253:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 127 (1981):

Jan. 27, considered and passed Senate.

Jan. 28, considered and passed House.

# Calendar No. 801

96TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 96-751

## COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT

---

MAY 15 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1980.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 1647]

The Committee on Governmental Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1647) 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, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments to the text and an amendment to the title and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

It is the purpose of this Act to establish a commission to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order No. 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive Order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens, and to recommend appropriate remedies. The Commission is also charged with reviewing the circumstances surrounding the relocation, and in some cases, internment of the Aleut civilian citizens pursuant to United States military directives during World War II.

#### BACKGROUND

In February 1942, the President of the United States issued Executive Order No. 9066 which resulted in the evacuation and internment of more than 120,000 Japanese American civilian citizens and resident aliens.

Internment of Japanese Americans was undertaken as a result of alleged security problems; however, no hearing or any other form of

procedural due process was accorded detainees. Internees were deprived of their liberty and property apparently based on their ethnic origins alone.

In a letter addressed to Chairman Abraham Ribicoff, dated March 26, 1980, Nathan Perlmutter, the Anti-Defamation League's National Director, briefly summarized the background of the Order and its impact on American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The letter also describes succinctly the rationale for a Commission at this time. Portions of the League's letter follow:

\* \* \* On February 19, 1942, shortly after America's entry into World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which empowered military commanders to prescribe certain military areas from which they could exclude any and all persons. The order did not mention any specific group of persons. Yet, during the following four years, this authority was used by officials of the United States government to remove and incarcerate some 77,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and 43,000 Japanese nationals, most of whom were permanent U.S. residents.

Many people believe the attack on Pearl Harbor was the justification for this relocation of Japanese Americans. In fact, military necessity was the reason given by the government for this action. But, if national security was the rationale, why were Japanese Americans in Hawaii not similarly interned, and why were German and Italian aliens not subjected to similar restrictions? Why were Japanese Americans subjected to wholesale internment when no person of Japanese ancestry living in the United States, or the then-territories of Alaska and Hawaii, had ever been charged with any act of espionage or sabotage prior to the issuance of the Executive Order nor, indeed, at any time thereafter? Why, therefore, was this group of civilians singled out and deprived of liberty and property without criminal charges or a trial of any kind?

What motivated this removal and internment of unprecedented numbers of Japanese Americans and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry? Was it necessary to insulate Japanese Americans from the possible effects of a wartime hysteria? Was it the consequence of prejudice and discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry which was built up over a long period of time? These are some of the questions which still remain unanswered some forty years after these events took place.

As President Ford said when he rescinded Executive Order 9066, exactly 34 years after its issuance, "An honest reckoning, however, must include a recognition of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements. Learning from our mistakes is not pleasant, but as a great philosopher once admonished, we must do so if we want to avoid repeating them."

Committed as we are by our charter adopted in 1913, "to secure justice and fair treatment for all citizens alike," the

Anti-Defamation League believes it is time for our government to look into and focus its attention on the events surrounding this mass incarceration. Therefore, the Anti-Defamation League urges early passage of S. 1647.

At close to the same time, approximately 1,000 Aleut civilian United States citizens were relocated pursuant to directives of the United States military forces.

Various documents submitted to the Committee by representatives of the Aleuts report that approximately 1,000 Aleut-American citizens were relocated from the Aleutian Islands and interned on the mainland because of the threat of military action against those islands. The documents show that during their internment, many died from lack of adequate shelter, poor sanitary conditions and inadequate medical care. Apparently, families were broken up and original communities were irreparably damaged. It is evident to the Committee that little is publicly known concerning the experiences of the Aleuts during this tragic period of their history.

Those actions involving Japanese Americans and Aleuts have never been fully and sufficiently examined in any public forum or explained to the many American citizens who were affected. Many questions need to be answered so that this chapter in United States history may be completed. The Committee hopes that a thorough exploration of these matters by the Commission will expose any injustices inflicted upon the Japanese and Aleut people and other American citizens and will provide a basis for appropriate recommendations.

#### SUMMARY OF HEARINGS

The Committee conducted a hearing on S. 1647 during which three panels of witnesses testified. The panels consisted of the following groups: Panel One was composed of Members of Congress; Panel Two included a representative of a civil rights group and an historian; and various Asian American interest groups were represented on the Third Panel.

The witnesses discussed the need for a special commission, the issues that such a Commission should address, and how the Commission should approach making recommendations for rectifying any wrongs that may have been committed.

Each Member of Congress who sat on the first panel highly recommended establishing a commission and expressed the opinion that the Commission could serve a useful purpose of all citizens of the United States. Concern was expressed about finally clearing the record on this matter and educating the Nation about the facts and circumstances involved in the internment of the Japanese American civilians pursuant to Executive Order No. 9066. Senator Matsunaga summarized the discussion when he stated that there remain many unanswered questions about the detention of Japanese Americans during World War II, and that these questions leave an unfinished chapter in our Nation's history.

It was stressed more than once during the Committee hearing that a major part of the Commission's work should be to ensure that this bleak part of our history will never be allowed to be repeated in the future. Several witnesses pointed out that the Commission's work,

through educating the public, will help to assure that a Presidential directive such as Executive Order 9066, and its implementation and effects, would not be sanctioned by the American public ever again. Congressman Jim Wright, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, put it succinctly: "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 those 30 odd years ago. 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.'"

The testimony presented by Panel Two also supported the establishment of the Commission. Professor Roger Daniels, who has spent 20 years studying the history of Japanese Americans stated that since 1945 most scholarly opinion has condemned the relocation. Professor Daniels stated that S. 1647 is an excellent way to begin making amends. Clarence Mitchell, Chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, stressed the importance of establishing a commission to look into this occurrence so that "our country will be able to speak with greater confidence and credibility when it rightly calls for respect for human rights in other parts of the world."

The witnesses on Panel Three were supportive of establishing such a commission, with one exception. William Hohri, Chairman of the National Council for Japanese American Redress, stated that it is obvious that there were wrongs committed against Japanese American civilians and, therefore, there is no need for a commission to review the facts. Mr. Hohri went on to say that the right to compensation for this miscarriage of justice to the civilians interned is the only issue that should be addressed at this time.

Mike Masaoka, President of the Nisei Lobby, said that setting up a special commission is preferable to the utilization of an existing agency to look at the impact Executive Order No. 9066 has had on people's lives because the Japanese American citizens' situation has been so unique. Other panelists shared this conclusion.

Panel Three also suggested that the Commission should address the question of rectifying any wrongs that may have been committed. The panel suggested that the testimony gathered throughout the country should address itself to that question, and the Commission should base its recommendations with respect to redress on the testimony received.

#### WITNESS LIST

##### PANEL I—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), United States Senate.

The Honorable Jim Wright (D-Texas), United States House of Representatives.

The Honorable Norman Y. Mineta (D-California), United States House of Representatives.

The Honorable Robert T. Matsui (D-California), United States House of Representatives.

## PANEL II—CIVIL RIGHTS/HISTORY

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Chairman, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Dr. Roger Daniels, Head, Department of History, University of Cincinnati.

## PANEL III—INTEREST GROUPS

Jerry Enomoto, Past President, Japanese American Citizens League.

Diane Yen-Mei Wong, Executive Director, Commission on Asian American Affairs.

William Hohri, Chair, National Council for Japanese American Redress, also, Member, Methodist Association for Social Action, Chicago Chapter.

Mike N. Masaoka, President and Washington Advocate, Nisei Lobby.

## SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

*Sections 1 & 2—Short title, findings and purpose*

Sections 1 and 2 state the title and the purpose of the legislation. They establish a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to review the facts and circumstances surrounding the relocation of approximately 120,000 civilian citizens and permanent resident aliens to internment camps during World War II, under Executive Order No. 9066 in America. The commission is also to review the circumstances surrounding the relocation of approximately 1,000 Aleut civilian United States citizens pursuant to United States military directives during World War II.

The Commission is charged with evaluating the impact the military directives and Executive Order No. 9066 had on the persons it affected and to recommend to the Congress and the President any appropriate remedies which should be made available to those persons.

*Section 3—Establishment of Commission*

Section 3 establishes the Commission. The Commission will be composed of seven members—three members appointed by the President, two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Four members of the Commission constitutes a quorum. The first meeting will be called by the President no later than 60 days after the enactment of the bill.

Each member of the Commission shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under the General Schedule, unless the member is already employed by the United States Government, in which case there will be no additional compensation for that member other than reimbursements for necessary expenses.

*Section 4—Duties of the Commission*

The duties of the Commission are contained in Section 4. It is the duty of the Commission to carry out the purpose of this Act by holding public hearings in cities throughout the United States that are

appropriate locations for reviewing the circumstances surrounding the internment of the civilian citizens during World War II. The Commission must report on its findings and make its recommendations to Congress and the President by October 1, 1981.

*Section 5—Powers of the Commission*

Section 5 provides for the powers of the Commission. The Commission may hold hearings and call for whatever form of testimony it deems advisable; witnesses, books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents. The Commission is authorized to request that the Attorney General invoke the aid of the United States District Courts when necessary to compel by subpoena or otherwise necessary testimony or evidence. All governmental agencies shall cooperate with the Commission and provide all requested information to the extent permitted by law.

*Section 6—Administrative provisions*

This section contains the Commission's administrative provisions. The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of its personnel without regard to title 5 of the U.S. Code. The compensation rate may not exceed the rate payable under GS-18 of the General Schedule. The Commission is authorized to enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for financial and administrative services that will be reimbursed from Commission funds, and to procure supplies, services, and property by contract to the extent provided for in appropriations acts. Also the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts with Federal and State agencies, private firms, and institutions necessary to discharge its duties consistent with appropriation acts.

*Section 7—Termination*

Section 7 provides for the termination of the Commission as of February 1, 1982, unless it is extended by another Act of Congress.

*Section 8—Authorization of appropriations*

Section 8 authorizes the appropriations of \$1,500,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending February 1, 1982.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee considered a series of amendments to the bill during its mark-up on May 8, 1980. All amendments to the Committee Print were accepted. The amendments included one changing the number of Commission members from fifteen to seven and shortening the life of the Commission from a maximum of 24 months to a maximum of 16 months; also adopted was an amendment giving the Commission authority to request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States District Court for the production of documents or witnesses.

An amendment sponsored by Senator Stevens was agreed to which provides that the Commission include in its review, the events relating to the internment of Aleut civilians in Alaska during World War II. Other amendments pertained to the cost of the Commission, the authority to procure supplies, contracts and services, the limitation on

the staff compensation levels and minor changes in the findings and purpose section were also adopted by the Committee.

The bill was agreed to unanimously by the Committee by a vote of 13-0. This included four proxies. The votes are as follows:

Senator Jackson	Yes	X (Proxy)	Senator Percy	Yes	X
Senator Eagleton	X		Senator Javits	X	(Proxy)
Senator Chiles	X		Senator Stevens	X	(Proxy)
Senator Glenn	X		Senator Danforth	X	
Senator Sasser	X		Senator Durenberger	X	(Proxy)
Senator Pryor	X		Senator Ribicoff	X	(Proxy)
Senator Levin	X				

#### EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Paragraph 11(b)(1) of Rule XXVI requires each report accompanying a bill to evaluate the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill.

S. 1647 establishes a Commission to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order No. 9066 and the directives of U.S. military forces requiring internment of Aleut civilians and to recommend appropriate remedies. The legislation provides for no new regulatory authority and will have no regulatory impact.

#### COST ESTIMATE

Section 8 of the bill authorizes to be appropriated \$1.5 million for the period of October 1, 1980, through February 1, 1982. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated an authorization level for fiscal year 1981 in the amount of \$1.5 million. Its estimated outlays are for \$1.3 million for fiscal year 1981 and \$.2 million for fiscal year 1982. A copy of the CBO cost estimate is included (See Appendix A).

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI requires a notation of changes in existing law. There are no such changes with respect to this legislation, as the legislation proposes a new temporary commission.

#### TEXT OF S. 1647 AS REPORTED

A BILL 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, and for other purposes

*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 No. 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 No. 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 internment of Aleut civilians; and

(3) recommend 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 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 sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(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.

(a) 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 contained in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including traveltime, 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 No. 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 internment of Aleut civilians; and

(3) recommend appropriate remedies.

(b) The Commission shall hold public hearings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Anchorage, Unalaska, and St. Paul, Alaska; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; Washington, D.C.; and in any other city that the Commission finds appropriate.

(c) The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress not later than October 1, 1981.

#### 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 em-

ployee 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 on February 1, 1982, unless extended by a subsequent Act of Congress.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1980 and ending February 1, 1982.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish a commission to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order No. 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive Order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens, to review directives of United States military forces requiring internment of Aleut civilians, and to recommend appropriate remedies, and for other purposes."

#### APPENDIX A

##### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

MAY 12, 1980.

1. Bill number: S. 1647.
2. Bill title: Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, May 8, 1980.
4. Bill purpose: The purpose of this legislation is to create a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to review the circumstances surrounding the relocation and internment of persons pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066 and directives of the United States military forces. The bill authorizes the appropriation

of \$1.5 million for the period October 1, 1980 through February 1, 1982 to cover the necessary expenses of the Commission.

5. Cost estimate:

Authorization level:

Fiscal year:	Millions
1981 -----	\$1.5
1982 -----	---
1983 -----	---
1984 -----	---
1985 -----	---

Estimated outlays:

Fiscal year:	Millions
1981 -----	1.3
1982 -----	.2
1983 -----	---
1984 -----	---
1985 -----	---

6. Basis of estimate: For the purpose of this estimate, it has been assumed that the full amount authorized will be appropriated. Although the bill does not provide for the termination of the Commission until February 1, 1982, it does require that the Commission submit a report of its finding Congress no later than October 1, 1981. Therefore, it has been assumed that at least 85 percent of the total amount will be spent by the end of fiscal year 1981, with the remaining 15 percent being spent in the remaining four months.

7. Estimate comparison: None.
8. Previous CBO estimate: None.
9. Estimate prepared by Kathy Weiss.
10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. NUCKOLS,  
(For James L. Blum,  
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).



Public Law 96-317  
96th Congress

An Act

July 31, 1980  
[S. 1647]

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, and for other purposes.

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

Commission on  
Wartime  
Relocation and  
Internment of  
Civilians Act.  
50 USC app. 1981  
note.

SHORT TITLE

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

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

50 USC app. 1981  
note

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 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.

3 CFR,  
1938-1943  
Comp., p. 1092.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

50 USC app. 1981  
note.

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

Membership.

(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. Term.

(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. Meetings.

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

(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 contained in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including traveltime, 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. Compensation.

#### 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. Hearings.

(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. Report to Congress.

#### 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. 50 USC app. 1981 note.

(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—

50 USC app. 1981  
note.

5 USC 5101 *et*  
*seq.*, 5331.

5 USC 5332.

5 USC 3109.

(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. 50 USC app. 1981 note.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000. 50 USC app. 1981 note.

Approved July 31, 1980.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1146 accompanying H.R. 5499 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-751 (Comm. on Governmental Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 126 (1980):

May 22, considered and passed Senate.

July 21, H.R. 5499 passed House; passage vacatd and S. 1647, amended, passed in lieu.

July 24, Senate concurred in House amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, No. 31:

July 31, Presidential statement.

○

# COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS



726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W. □ SUITE 2020 □ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506 □ 202/395-7390

July 21, 1981

DRAFT

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 31, 1980 President Carter signed into law Public Law 96-317 creating a seven-member Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The enabling legislation provided the members to be appointed as follows: three by the President, two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

On February 10, 1981 you signed into law Public Law 97-3 expanding the Commission to nine members and providing that one be appointed by the Speaker of the House and one by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Last week in Washington the Commission publicly began its historic inquiry into the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and the internment of approximately 120,000 Japanese and Aleut American citizens and permanent resident aliens during World War II. Two full days of impressive -- and many times -- moving testimony from government officials, citizens' groups and individual witnesses reinforced the importance of the Commission's responsibilities and undertaking.

DRAFT

The President  
Page Two  
July 21, 1981

The Washington hearings also set the stage for the field hearings scheduled for the next few months in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Anchorage, Unalaska and St. Paul. At the same time, the staff will be preparing a draft report for the Commission's consideration. The report, to be submitted to Congress early next year will be an official record of the internment and relocation and contain the Commission's recommendations for appropriate remedies. In sum, the work of the Commission is on schedule and prepared to move into its final phase.

I was pleased to be appointed to the Commission by President Carter on January 8, 1981 and have been privileged to serve as Chairman during the organizational period. I believe, however, it is entirely appropriate that I step aside as the Commission enters its second phase, so that you may appoint a commissioner of your own choosing.

I hereby resign my commission, effective immediately.

Sincerely,

Joan Z. Bernstein  
Chairman

# Public Law 96-317

Dated July 31, 1980

## Why a Commission?

Almost forty years have passed since the U.S. government ordered 120,000 civilians evacuated and detained in relocation camps, pursuant to Executive Order 9066 and Civilian Orders of the U.S. military forces.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, despite arguments by the Attorney General and FBI Director against the military necessity for mass evacuation. The Executive Order authorized military commanders designated by the Secretary of War to exclude persons from prescribed military zones or areas. Congress backed the Executive Order by passing Public Law 77-503, which authorized imprisonment and fines for civilians convicted of violating these orders. The Western Defense Command and Fourth Army subsequently issued over 100 orders which were applied exclusively to persons of Japanese ancestry living in the Western states.

All persons of Japanese ancestry in California and portions of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona were ordered to leave their homes, taking with them only what little they could pack and carry. Businesses, property, homes, farmlands, and personal goods were left behind. Assets were frozen by the U.S. government. In 1942, the United States government built 10 relocation centers in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Japanese American citizens and permanent resident aliens were moved to these camps. In March, 1946, the last detention camp closed.

The released Japanese had great difficulty in reconstructing their lives. Many faced poverty; others found themselves homeless. All faced uncertainty regarding their future.

The policy process which resulted in the evacuation and incarceration of 120,000 civilians has never been fully documented, nor has the economic, social and psychological impact of the years in relocation centers been comprehensively recorded or told.

The Aleut residents of both the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands were removed by the U.S. military authorities from their homes during June and July of 1942. The initial decision to evacuate was based on the Japanese bombing of Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian chain, and the Japanese invasions of Attu and Kiska islands. More than 850 Aleut citizens were taken to temporary camps in southeastern Alaska, some times without adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical supplies. Non-native residents of the Aleutian chain were allowed to remain in their communities.

In May 1944, the Aleuts were returned to their homes. Some had perished due to disease. They found their homes had often been vandalized and property stolen. The returning Aleuts faced the same uncertainty about their future as did the Japanese. "It seems funny if our government can drop so many people in a place like this and forget about them altogether," said Lee McMillin, agent and caretaker of the Panther Bay camp for the Aleuts.

# Chronology

## Japanese

**1941 December 7** — Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Presidential Proclamation No. 2525 gives blanket authority to Attorney General for a sweep of suspects.

**December** — U.S. declares war against Japan.

**1942 January 29** — U.S. Attorney General issues first of a series of orders establishing limited strategic areas along the Pacific Coast and requiring the removal of all enemy aliens from these areas.

**February 19** — Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing Secretary of War, or any military commander designated by Secretary, to establish "military areas" and exclude therefrom "any or all persons."

**March 2** — General DeWitt issues Public Proclamation No. 1, designating military areas in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. Restrictions are placed on Japanese, German and Italian aliens and Japanese Americans. Period of voluntary evacuation begins.

**March 18** — President Roosevelt signs Executive Order No. 9102 creating the War Relocation Authority (WRA), a non-military agency with the authority to formulate and carry out a program for a planned and orderly relocation of persons evacuated under E.O. 9066.

**March 21** — President Roosevelt signs Public Law 77-503 making it a federal offense to violate any order issued by a designated military commander under authority of E.O. 9066.

**March 22** — First large contingent of Japanese and Japanese Americans moves from Los Angeles to the Manzanar Assembly Center operated by the Army.

**May 19** — Western Defense Command issues Civilian Restriction Order No. 1 establishing all assembly centers and relocation centers in the eight far western states as military areas and forbidding evacuee residents to leave these areas without expressed approval of the Western Defense Command.

**July 13** — Mitsuye Endo petitions for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that she was a loyal and law-abiding U.S. citizen, that no charge had been made against her, that she was being unlawfully detained, and that she was confined in a relocation center under armed guard and held there against her will.

**August 7** — Western Defense Command announces the completion of evacuation of 110,000 from their homes in the military areas either to assembly centers or to WRA centers. The last of the residents of Japanese descent in eastern California are moved to relocation centers.

**1943 January 23** — Secretary of War Stimson announces plans for formation of a special combat team of Japanese American volunteers from both the Mainland and Hawaii.

**February 8** — Registration ("loyalty" questionnaire) of all persons over 17 years of age for Army recruitment, segregation and relocation begins at most of the relocation centers.

**June 21** — *Hirabayashi v. U.S.* and *Yasui v. U.S.* Supreme Court rules that a curfew may be imposed against one group of American citizens based solely on ancestry, and that Congress in enacting Public Law 77-503 authorized the implementation of E.O. 9066 and provided criminal penalties for violation of orders of the Military Commander.

**August, September and early October** — More than 15,000 people are moved in and out of the Tule Lake Center as a result of the segregation program. Those ordered out are redistributed to other centers.

**1944 June 6** — D-Day

**July 1** — President Roosevelt signed Public Law 78-405 permitting U.S. citizens to renounce their citizenship on American soil in time of war under procedures approved by the Attorney General.

**December 17** — Western Defense Command rescinds exclusion and detention orders, freeing Japanese-Americans to return to their homes on the west coast, effective January 2, 1945.

**December 18** — *Korematsu v. U.S.* Supreme Court rules that one group of citizens may be singled out and expelled from their homes and imprisoned for several years without trial, based solely on their ancestry.

**December 18** — In *ex parte Endo*, Supreme Court rules that WRA has no authority to detain a "concededly loyal" American citizen.

**1945 August 15** — VJ Day

**September** — Western Defense Command issues Public Proclamation No. 24 revoking all individual exclusion orders and all further military restrictions against persons of Japanese descent.

**1946 June 30** — War Relocation Authority program officially terminates.

**1948 July 2** — Evacuation Claims Act passed, giving evacuees until January 3, 1950 to file claims against the government "for damages to or loss of real or personal property... that is a reasonable and natural consequence of the evacuation..." Total of \$38 million paid by the government, or less than 10¢ per dollar lost.

**1976** — President Gerald Ford formally rescinds Executive Order 9066.

## Aleut and Pribilof Islanders

**1942 June 3** — Japanese bomb Navy facilities in Dutch Harbor (Alaska) Aleutian Islands.

**June 6** — Japanese secure a beachhead on Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands. Japanese take all 10 Navy personnel prisoners.

**June 8** — Japanese army lands unopposed at Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, and takes 42 Aleuts and 2 U.S. government civilian employees prisoner, occupies Kiska Island.

**June 14** — Atka villagers are found by the U.S.S. Hulbert and evacuated.

**June 15** — Interior Department officials learn of the Aleutian evacuation. Initially, the Fish and Wildlife Service was given the responsibility for Pribilof Aleuts, with the office of Indian Affairs responsible for all other Aleuts.

**June 16** — U.S. military evacuates St. George, Pribilof Islands. Less than 24 hours are given for departure. Natives' cattle are killed and their houses booby-trapped but not destroyed. St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands is evacuated.

**June 25** — Atka Aleuts are discharged at Killisnoo where the office of Indian Affairs has decided to locate them in a fish cannery.

St. Paul and St. George villagers are discharged at Funter Bay.

**June 26** — All Aleuts have been evacuated.

**1943 Midsummer** — Japanese withdraw entirely from the Aleutian Island chain.

**December 13** — Secretary of War Henry Stimson gives final approval for all Aleuts to return home.

**1944 May 4** — U.S. Air Transport returns the Aleuts to the Pribilofs.

**August 7** — President Roosevelt authorizes the allocation of \$10,000 from his emergency fund for claims for damages.

# COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS



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For Additional Information  
Contact: Bill Wise 202 342-7052  
Sue Wrenn 202 342-7053

Issued July 10, 1981  
For Immediate Release

## COMMISSION BEGINS PUBLIC HEARING SERIES ON U.S. DETENTION, RELOCATION INVOLVING JAPANESE AMERICANS AND OTHERS IN 1940'S

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians will hold the first of a series of public hearings on July 14 and 16 in Washington, D.C. to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding a wartime executive order issued in 1942 that led to the evacuation and detention in relocation camps in remote areas of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans, Aleut native Americans and Japanese nationals during World War II.

The Commission, created by Congress in July of last year, will begin its hearings, the first official public inquiry into this subject, at 9 a.m. each day in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building.

"By creating this commission, the government has told the American people that we are committed enough to our democratic principles to re-examine our actions, inquire into how and what injustice was permitted, and ask what redress is owing," said Commission Chairperson Joan Z. Bernstein. "Few governments ever acknowledge mistakes, much less authorize serious examinations of them. I am proud, we all should be proud, that this commission was established to undertake such an examination."

In addition to reviewing the facts and circumstances surrounding the executive order and its impact on American citizens and permanent resident aliens, Bernstein said the commission will review directives of United States military forces requiring relocation and detention in internment camps, and ultimately will issue a report of its findings and recommendations.

"In the course of our work, the commission will take care to listen to those who have not been listened to before," Bernstein said.

Witnesses scheduled to testify on Tuesday, July 14 include James Rowe, a Washington, D.C. attorney, who served as Assistant to Attorney General Francis

(More)

Biddle in 1942; Leland Barrows, a retired government official who served as Assistant Director of Administrative Management for the War Relocation Authority in 1942, and Abe Fortas, a Washington, D.C. attorney who served as Undersecretary to Interior Secretary Harold Ickes in 1942.

Also appearing before the commission on Tuesday will be witnesses from the Departments of Justice, Interior and State of the Reagan Administration, and from the Center of Military History, Department of the Army.

Other opening day testimony will be received from General Mark Clark, U.S. Army, Ret., who commanded the 442nd (Nisei) Battalion in Europe in World War II; Gordon Hirabayashi, Visiting Professor in Asian American Studies at the University of Washington and plaintiff in *Hirabayashi v. United States*, and Mike Masaoka, former National Secretary and Field Executive of the Japanese American Citizens League in 1942.

Testimony will be heard on July 16 from national Japanese American organizations, the Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association, various legal and civil rights organizations as well as several individual witnesses who will relate personal experiences and the Americans for Historical Accuracy.

Additional hearings have been scheduled in Los Angeles, Calif., on August 4, 5, and 6; in San Francisco, Calif., on August 11, 12 and 13; in Seattle, WA on September 9, 10, and 11; in Anchorage, Alaska on September 15; in Unalaska, Aleutian Islands on September 17; in St. Paul, Pribilof Islands on September 19, and in Chicago, Illinois on September 22 and 23.

Members of the commission in addition to Chairperson Bernstein, a Washington, D.C. attorney, are Rep. Daniel E. Lungren, Vice Chairman, Long Beach, Calif.; former Senator Edward W. Brooke, a Washington, D.C. attorney; Father Robert F. Drinan, President of Americans for Democratic Action; Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission; former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, President of the American Jewish Committee; Father I.V. Gromoff, Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; Judge William M. Marutani, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; former Senator Hugh B. Mitchell of Washington state.

A complete list of scheduled witnesses and the order of their testimony is attached.

## Commission Mandate

Public law 96-317, passed July 31, 1980, established a Commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order 9066, and for other purposes.

## Duties of the Commission

- To 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.
- To review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation, and in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleutian civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof islands.
- To recommend appropriate remedies.
- The Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States that it finds appropriate.
- The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations not later than one year after the date of its first meeting.

## Commission Members

### Joan Zeldes Bernstein, Chair

Ms. Bernstein is a partner with Wald, Harkrader & Ross. She has served as General Counsel for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Environmental Protection Agency, and was named Vice Chair of the council of the Administrative Conference of the United States. Ms. Bernstein received her B.A. from the University of Wisconsin, and her LL.B. from Yale Law School.

### Daniel E. Lungren, Vice Chair

Congressman Lungren is a second term member from Long Beach, California, and serves on the House Judiciary Committee, the Select Committee on Aging, and the Republican Task Force on Congressional and Regulatory Reform. Mr. Lungren received his B.A. from Notre Dame University and J.D. from Georgetown University.

### Senator Edward W. Brooke

Mr. Brooke is partner with O'Connor & Hannan. He has served as attorney general for Massachusetts and United States Senator.

### Father Robert F. Drinan

Father Drinan is president of Americans for Democratic Action. He has been active in civic affairs and was a member of Congress from 1970-1980. He is an ordained Jesuit priest.

### Dr. Arthur S. Flemming

Dr. Flemming is Chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Flemming has been Secretary of HEW, Chairman of the White House Conference on Aging, Special Counsel to the President on Aging, and many other important positions in public service.

### Justice Arthur J. Goldberg

Justice Goldberg has been Secretary of Labor, Associate Justice in the United States Supreme Court, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, and Ambassador at-large for the United States. He is president of the American Jewish Committee.

### Father I. V. Gromoff

Father Gromoff is an ordained Russian Orthodox priest from Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands. He has been active in the Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association and was relocated to Funter Bay camp during World War II.

### Judge William M. Marutani

Judge Marutani presently serves on the bench for the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

### Senator Hugh B. Mitchell

Senator Mitchell was appointed to the U.S. Senate from Washington state, and served as a member of Congress from the 1st District of Washington for two terms.

## Commission Hearings

Washington, D.C. . . . . July 14 and 16, 1981  
Los Angeles, California . . . . August 4, 5, and 6, 1981  
San Francisco, California . . . . August 11, 12, and 13, 1981  
Seattle, Washington . . . . . September 9, 10, and 11, 1981  
Anchorage, Alaska . . . . . September 15, 1981  
Aleutian Islands (Unalaska) . . . . . September 17, 1981  
Pribilof Islands (St. Paul) . . . . . September 19, 1981  
Chicago, Illinois . . . . . September 22 and 23, 1981

## How to Participate

The Commission is interested in hearing from you. The members of the Commission would like to be informed of the views of concerned individuals and would like to encourage statements which will provide a framework for discovering the facts of the relocation and internment of civilians. The Commission welcomes your views and suggestions.

## The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

New Executive Office Building

726 Jackson Place, NW

Suite 2020

Washington, D.C. 20506

Telephone: (202) 395-7390

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

Public Hearings on U.S. Detention, and Relocation  
of Japanese Americans and Others in the 1940's  
Tuesday, July 14, 1981  
Senate Caucus Room, Russell Building, Washington, D.C.

Witness List

- 9:00 a.m. - 9:15      Opening statement by Chair, Joan Z. Bernstein  
9:15 a.m. - 9:30      Opening statement by Vice Chair, Congressman Daniel Lungren  
9:30 a.m. - 10:00     Congressional statements  
10:00 a.m. - 11:00    Department of Justice (1942)  
                         James Rowe, Attorney, Washington, D.C.  
                         formerly Assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle  
11:00 a.m. - 12:00    War Relocation Authority (1942)  
                         Leland Barrows, Washington, D.C. (retired)  
                         formerly Assistant Director of Administrative Management  
12:00 p.m. - 12:30    Department of the Interior (1942)  
                         Abe Fortas, Attorney, Washington, D.C.  
                         formerly Undersecretary to Secretary Harold Ickes  
1:30 p.m. - 2:30      The current Secretary of the Department of Justice has been invited.  
                         The current Secretary of the Department of the Interior has been invited.  
                         Department of State  
                         Dr. David F. Trask, Historian  
                         Department of the Army  
                         Fred Beck, Center of Military History  
2:30 p.m. - 3:00      Hirabayashi v. United States  
                         Gordon Hirabayashi, Visiting Professor in Asian American Studies,  
                         University of Washington, Seattle, WA  
3:00 p.m. - 3:15      Statement by General Mark Clark (USA Ret.), former commander of the  
                         442nd (Nisei Battalion)  
                         Statement presented by Orville Shirey  
3:15 p.m. - 4:00      Mike Masaoka  
                         Consultant, Washington, D.C.  
                         formerly National Secretary and Field Executive of the  
                         Japanese American Citizens League in 1942



COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS ACT

AN ACT 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, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

FINDINGS

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

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

NO SUFFICIENT INQUIRY HAS BEEN MADE INTO THESE MATTERS

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEVEN MEMBERS (LATER AMENDED TO NINE)

THREE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT

TWO (LATER AMENDED TO THREE) APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TWO (LATER AMENDED TO THREE) APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

DUTIES OF COMMISSION

TO 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

TO 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

TO RECOMMEND APPROPRIATE REMEDIES

THE COMMISSION SHALL HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS IN SUCH CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES THAT IT FINDS APPROPRIATE.

THE COMMISSION SHALL SUBMIT A WRITTEN REPORT OF ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 15, 1982.

POWERS OF COMMISSION

THE COMMISSION MAY HOLD HEARINGS, REQUEST THE ATTENDANCE AND TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AND THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS, RECORDS, CORRESPONDENCE, MEMORANDUM, PAPERS, AND DOCUMENTS. 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.

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.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

\$1,500,000 AUTHORIZED. \$1,000,000 APPROPRIATED

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

202/395-7390

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS  
SUITE 2020, NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, 726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

DRAFT MINUTES

JUNE 23, 1981

NOT REVIEWED BY CHAIR

NOT APPROVED

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

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MINUTES

COMMISSION MEETING

JUNE 23, 1981

5104 NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PRESENT WERE:

PRESIDING

JOAN Z. BERNSTEIN, ESQ., CHAIR

MEMBERS

Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg  
Father Ishmael V. Gromoff  
Honorable William M. Marutani  
Honorable Hugh B. Mitchell

STAFF

Mr. Paul T. Bannai, Executive Director  
Ms. Donna Fujioka, Assistant Research Director  
Ms. Donna Komure, Legal Counsel  
Dr. Tom Taketa, Associate Director  
Ms. Lois J. Wilzewske, Executive Administrator  
Ms. Cheryl Yamamoto, Assistant to Chair  
Ms. Aiko Yoshinaga, Research Associate

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT

WERE:

Honorable Daniel E. Lungren, Vice Chair  
Honorable Edward W. Brooke  
Father Robert W. Drinan  
Dr. Arthur S. Flemming

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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I. CALL TO ORDER

The June 23, 1981 meeting of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was called to order by the Chair, Joan Z. Bernstein, Esq., at approximately 11:45 AM.

A quorum being present, the Commission proceeded to the business agenda.

II.A. DETERMINATION OF HEARING SITES AND DATES

It was noted that the first public Commission hearing had already been announced for July 14 & 16, 1981 in the Russell Senate Caucus Room in Washington, D.C.

Members discussed options available for additional hearing sites and dates.

The following hearing schedule was adopted by the Commission:

Washington, D.C.	July 14 & 16, 1981
Los Angeles	August 4, 5 & 6, 1981
San Francisco	August 11, 12 & 13, 1981
Seattle	September 9, 10 & 11, 1981
Anchorage	September 15, 1981
Unalaska (Aleutian Islands)	September 17, 1981
St. Paul (Pribilof Islands)	September 19, 1981
Chicago	September 22 & 23, 1981

The Commission directed staff that public hearings of the Commission should be held in federal facilities wherever the facilities were adequate and available for the dates indicated.

The Commission specifically directed that the Chicago hearing be held in a federal facility.

Staff advised that hearing rooms had been tentatively reserved in all of the cities selected with the exception of the Alaskan sites where the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association was assisting with arrangements.

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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II.B. MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN HEARINGS

1. GENERAL GUIDELINES

The Commission agreed by consensus to the following general guidelines for participation in hearings:

- a. If at all possible, all members should participate in the Washington, D.C. hearing.
- b. Three members should participate in each hearing.
- c. No member should be precluded from participation in any hearing.
- d. The Chair should designate which member shall preside at any individual hearing.

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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II.B. MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN HEARINGS (CONTINUED)

2. INTENT TO PARTICIPATE

An initial survey of those present and information conveyed by those not present indicated intent to participate as follows.

a. BY CITY

Washington, D.C.\*

Bernstein  
Goldberg  
Gromoff  
Lungren  
Marutani  
Mitchell

Los Angeles

Lungren  
Marutani  
Mitchell

San Francisco\*

Bernstein  
Lungren  
Marutani  
Mitchell

Seattle

Gromoff  
Marutani  
Mitchell

Alaska

Gromoff  
Goldberg  
Marutani  
Mitchell

Chicago

Bernstein  
Goldberg  
Marutani  
Mitchell

\* Senator Brooke later indicated he would participate in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco.

Dr. Flemming later indicated he would participate as necessary with the exception of July 16 in Washington, D.C.

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
 JUNE 23, 1981

II.B. MEMBER PARTICIPATION IN HEARING (CONTINUED)

2. INTENT TO PARTICIPATE (CONTINUED)

b. BY MEMBER

<u>Bernstein</u>	<u>Brooke*</u>	<u>Drinan</u>
Washington D.C. San Francisco Chicago Others as necessary	Not present	Not present
<u>Fleming*</u>	<u>Goldberg</u>	<u>Gromoff</u>
Not present	Washington, D.C. Chicago Alaska	Seattle Alaska
<u>Lungren</u>	<u>Marutani</u>	<u>Mitchell</u>
Washington, D.C. Los Angeles San Francisco	All hearings	All hearings

\* Senator Brooke later indicated he would participate in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco.

Dr. Flemming later indicated he would participate as necessary with the exception of July 16 in Washington, D.C.

PAGE 6

MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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III. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMAL HEARINGS/MEETINGS

The Commission discussed the possible need for additional informal hearings or meetings to supplement the adopted schedule of hearings.

Senator Mitchell voiced objection to the concept of "informal" hearings. Justice Goldberg recommended that substantive advance work for scheduled hearings be utilized as a means of identifying possible need for supplemental meetings.

It was the consensus of those present that, while some supplemental meetings might be considered, persons wishing to testify should be strongly encouraged to participate in the major public hearings already scheduled.

It was suggested that the Commission defer further consideration of this question pending public reaction to announcement of the adopted hearing schedule.

The Commission expressed concensus that consideration be given to scheduling supplemental hearings or meetings only if it could be demonstrated that the adopted schedule were inadequate to provide sufficient opportunity for interested parties to testify.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON, D.C. OR EAST COAST HEARING

The possible need for an additional hearing in Washington, D.C. or another East Coast location at the conclusion of the adopted hearing schedule was discussed by the members.

Staff advised that the primary objective of the proposed additional hearing would be to permit additional time to locate and/or to prepare for the appearance of persons who played key roles in government decisions or actions, or who had personal knowledge pertinent thereto, who might prove reluctant witnesses.

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

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PAGE 7

MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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The Commission was urged by staff to consider a "wrap-up" hearing in the D.C. area, inasmuch as it is believed that most such persons now reside within the general geographic area of Washington, D.C., and since preparation time prior to the July 14 hearing is severely limited.

Members agreed that there may exist a need following the July 14 hearing for the Commission to receive testimony from reluctant witnesses from within the general geographic area of Washington, D.C.

The Executive Director proposed that an additional D.C. hearing might be considered in conjunction with a legal conference, possibly during the first week of October.

Following discussion, the members reached consensus on the following points:

- A. That Commission members Bernstein and Marutani be designated to act in the capacity of magistrate to receive testimony from reluctant witnesses at such times and places as a scheduled meeting could be arranged.
- B. That the Commission hold open the option of a "wrap-up" hearing in D.C. or elsewhere on the East Coast and that the need for such a hearing be evaluated by the Commission at a later date.
- C. That staff make tentative preparation for a "wrap-up" D.C. hearing, such arrangements not to be finally confirmed unless so directed by the Commission.

V. POSSIBLE LEGAL CONFERENCE

The Commission discussed the possibility of a legal conference sometime in the fall, perhaps following the conclusion of the hearing schedule.

It was agreed that a proposal for a legal conference would be developed and circulated to the Members for consideration.

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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VI. RESEARCH OUTLINE AND SCOPE

Members were provided with an outline of proposed research prepared by the staff.

The Chair invited members to convey any concerns or other feedback directly to the staff.

VII. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM INFORMATION

The Executive Administrator presented a brief report on travel regulations per diem allowances advising that members would be receiving necessary written information.

At the suggestion of the Executive Director, it was agreed that staff would prepare appropriate travel vouchers in advance to the fullest extent possible for member signature.

B. PLAN FOR CLEARANCE AND SECTION-BY-SECTION APPROVAL OF FINAL REPORT

The Executive Administrator briefly outlined mechanical procedures providing for on-going member review and approval of draft sections of the final report.

Justice Goldberg proposed that, at an appropriate time, there be a conference of the members to adopt general guidelines for substantive content development of the final report. Although no formal action was taken, there appeared to be consensus agreement with this proposal.

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

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MINUTES (CONTINUED)  
JUNE 23, 1981

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C. SWEARING-IN OF WITNESSES

Consideration was given to the appropriateness and necessity of swearing in witnesses who would be appearing before the Commission.

It was the consensus of those members present that witnesses appearing before the Commission need not be formally sworn, inasmuch as there exists a generally applicable statutory provision to the effect that any person perjures himself by making a false statement to any representative of the federal government receiving such statement in an official capacity.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Commission the meeting was adjourned.