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The Associated Press

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BYLINE: By Lee Gould, Associated Press Writer

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KEYWORD: Japanese Internment

BODY:

The House voted 257-156 today to approve legislation giving \$20,000 tax-free payments to thousands of Japanese-Americans who were rounded up and sent to internment camps at the outbreak of World War II.

The bill now goes to the White House, where President Reagan has said he will sign it, ending "a sad chapter in American history."

With the money will come an apology from the U.S. government for having forced about 120,000 Japanese-Americans both citizens and resident aliens from their homes and jobs following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1941.

The payments will begin in about a year and will total about \$1.25 billion. Individual payments to the estimated 60,000 surviving internees will be made over a 10-year period, with the most elderly getting priority.

In return for the money, those who qualify must agree to drop any legal claims against the government stemming from the internment.

The legislation also authorizes payments of up to \$12,000 each for surviving members of the Aleut Indian tribes who were removed from the Aleutian Islands during the Japanese attack there in 1942.

Rep. Norman Y. Mineta, D-Calif., who himself spent part of his youth in an internment camp in Wyoming, said "this legislation touches all of us, because it touches the very core of our nation."

Mineta, who took the speaker's chair to preside over the vote, said passage ended "many years of prayers and struggles and dreams."

Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., an earlier opponent of the payments, said before the vote that he had changed his mind. "I see this as an important national apology. ... It is a time for apology and reunification and I intend to be a part of it."

The Associated Press, August 4, 1988

The internment camps arose from a 1942 order by President Franklin D. Roosevelt that said the War Department could designate military areas from which people could be excluded.

Later military orders resulted in the exclusion of all people of Japanese ancestry from California, Washington and Oregon, and some in Hawaii. The orders affected 77,000 U.S. citizens and 43,000 legal and illegal resident aliens. All were taken to prison camps in the western states.

The last camp was closed in January 1946.

able by any tangible means. Yet it can be witnessed even today. Whenever you hear a politician speak out, a refugee become a citizen, a farmer regain his prosperity, or an Amish elder recount "his story" to his posterity, you are witnessing the separation of powers, a guarantee of freedom in our living Constitution.

✓ CONSIDERING REDRESS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1987

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and written in favor of H.R. 442, a bill to offer financial redress to Japanese Americans who were interned in this country during World War II for what the Franklin Roosevelt administration thought to be important national security reasons. Less, however, has been said of the problems associated with the bill. And yet the precedent it would set—in trying to right an old alleged wrong, done in the crisis of wartime, with modest money payments—is troublesome for a number of reasons.

Dr. Ken Masugi, now a Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, is the son of parents who were among the internees, and so for him the question of redress is of personal as well as scholarly interest. Dr. Masugi testified against proposals for redress before our Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations in 1984, and subsequently wrote an article for *New Perspectives*, the magazine of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In the interest of balanced discussion of this significant legislative proposal, today's RECORD will include part of that essay—edited for purposes of economy—entitled "The Duties of Citizenship." Members interested in the entire text of the Masugi article, or in the opposing view as advanced by Peter Irons, are invited to consult the Winter/Summer 1986 issue of *New Perspectives*.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP (By Ken Masugi)

Because America made human equality its founding principle, it can have an ethnic dilemma. That fact should inform reflection on the World War II relocation from the West Coast of 112,000 ethnic Japanese, two-thirds of whom were American-born, and the rest resident aliens. Today, redress for the relocated ethnic Japanese—through individual payments, pardons, apologies, educational funds, and community grants—has gained national attention, largely through Personal Justice Denied, the report and recommendations of the Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). But the CWRIC's work, and other criticism of the relocation, rests on dubious historical, political, and ethical premises. If adopted, redress legislation would erode our ability to practice democratic self-government at home and to defend it from tyrannical forces abroad, for it distorts our understanding of the military and civil conditions for successful struggle against tyranny.

The flaw in relocation criticism and redress advocacy brings us far beyond a squabble over spoils for an ethnic group, to our contemporary inability to comprehend poli-

tics in terms of regimes and citizenship. The concepts of regime and citizenship are omitted from contemporary political discussions. Regimes constitute political ways of life, with distinctive answers to the question of human purpose. And citizenship involves, as any child knows, both rights and duties. It is not only that today rights have been prized above duties. Civil rights—previously held to be the rights of all citizens—have come to mean the rights of racial, ethnic, and other minorities. Sophisticates regard citizenship as the exercise of the rights of a claimant, the demand for perfect or "total justice." But when justice is forced to be perfect, and when citizens are reduced to claimants, we have perfect despotism. The recent lower Federal court overrulings of cases such as *Korematsu v. U.S.* (the 1944 exclusion case) and *Hirabayashi v. U.S.* (the 1943 curfew case), and the reinstatement of a \$24 billion lawsuit by former evacuees, should give us pause. Military, political, and judicial decisions, treated out of historical context, are made to conform to present-day standards of fairness.

I will argue that citizenship in a regime honoring the founding principle of equality should be the principal focus of discussions of civil rights. And this means exercise of duties, especially the ultimate duty of military service in time of war. But redress, as with many other affirmative action proposals, would balkanize America and divide Americans against each other. It would undermine the feeble notion of citizenship that still exists and distract from the true focus of civil rights policies: the development of mature citizens.

Common sense and experience affirm that immigrants have a politically significant affection for the land of their ancestors. Moreover, in the case of the ethnic Japanese born in America, this conflict of loyalty was heightened by dual citizenship imposed on them by the government of Japan. Many renounced their Japanese citizenship, but some did not. For all Asians not born in America (except the Chinese, our allies in the war), American citizenship would be unattainable until the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. Discriminatory state legislation (such as alien land laws and anti-miscegenation laws) resulted in a separation of ethnic Japanese from the mainstream of American life, which was racially segregated in many other respects. Segregation and discrimination no doubt increased ethnic Japanese isolation, as well as attachment of Japan and its institutions.

The issue is not "racism" but rather what statemen might reasonably have concluded was necessary in order for a war against tyrannical, racist powers to be won. Let us turn to what Army Chief Historian David Trask said he was "unable to certify . . . as a credible piece of history," that is, the CWRIC report. The CWRIC maintains that the best evidence available to the Roosevelt administration—the testimonies of Lieutenant Commander K.D. Ringle of Naval Intelligence and civilian investigator Curtis B. Munson—showed that ethnic Japanese were loyal for the most part, and that relocation was unnecessary. Government suppression of such evidence from its briefs in the *Korematsu* and *Hirabayashi* case forms the basis for the *coram nobis* petitions. But in fact the Ringle and Munson reports, only two out of many, contain cautionary as well as exonerating testimony. Consider the following statement by Ringle:

"Of the Japanese-born alien residents, the large majority are at least passively loyal to the United States. That is, they would knowingly do nothing to the injury of the United States, but at the same time would not do anything to the injury of Japan.

Most of the remainder would not engage in active sabotage or insurrection, but might well do surreptitious observation work for Japanese interests if given a convenient opportunity."

Ringle's remarks about the first-generation Japanese (Issel) take on a greater significance when it is recalled that they were the community leaders. The testimony of Munson is also mixed:

"The Japanese are loyal on the whole, but we are wide open to sabotage on this Coast and as far inland as the mountains, and while this one fact goes unrectified I cannot unqualifiedly state that there is no danger from the Japanese living in the United States which otherwise I would be willing to state."

The CWRIC report goes on to maintain, in circumspect language, that "There was no evidence that any individual American citizen [of Japanese ancestry] was actively disloyal to his country." First of all, there are numerous examples of Japanese Americans, in Japan, who aided the Axis cause during World War II. Consider as well the freakish yet instructive Niihau episode in which a downed Zero pilot occupied a tiny, isolated Hawaiian island for a week after the Pearl Harbor attack. The downed Japanese pilot acted with the aid of a Japanese American, who later committed suicide when a Hawaiian killed the pilot. Hawaii, unlike the mainland, was put under martial rule for the duration of the war. To this we can add the evidence of the top-secret cable traffic code-named MAGIC, which took place between Japanese consulates in the U.S. and Tokyo and referred to ethnic Japanese contacts. The Anit-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith supported relocation after discovering that, while the English sections of ethnic Japanese newspapers here took a strong pro-American stand, the Japanese sections favored Japan's aggression in Asia. Would the strong ethnic Japanese support for Japanese aggression in China extend to Japanese aggression on the United States? A perfectly legitimate question, considering the times.

Certainly many relocated ethnic Japanese showed strong signs of disloyalty which cannot be explained away by frustration at relocation. Some ethnic Japanese rioted. The most notable case was at the Tule Lake relocation site holding 18,000 persons. Tule Lake was primarily a segregation center for many of those expressing strongly pro-Japanese feelings. Others openly indulged in pro-Japanese activities; 4,724 individuals returned to Japan. About 3,000 resident aliens were interned, which was more drastic than being relocated. These individuals were so strongly suspected of being pro-Japanese that they were imprisoned under Justice Department direction. Advocates of redress frequently use internment and relocation synonymously, in an effort to prejudice the issue.

Though deemphasized in the CWRIC report, there were pro-Japan factions in the relocation centers as well who denounced American sympathizers as *inu* or "dogs," and in many cases intimidated or beat them. It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest danger to patriotic Japanese Americans in the relocation centers came not from army guards or local citizenry but rather from their fellow evacuees loyal to Japan.

Who today has both the resources (such as the \$1.5 million the CWRIC had at its disposal), and the interest in exposing ethnic Japanese who harbored disloyal thoughts and may even have acted on them? Clearly what we lack is a history of the West Coast ethnic Japanese relocation by an objective, professional historian who

understands the actors in the events as they understood themselves. We need a work on the order of University of Hawaii history professor John J. Stephan's "Hawaii Under the Rising Sun: Japan's Plans for Conquest After Pearl Harbor," which concluded of the Hawaiian Japanese that their loyalty to Imperial Japan was far stronger than current conventional wisdom supposes.⁴ It may be, after all, that many ethnic Japanese in this country would have found the pressure to support Japan overwhelming following a successful Japanese invasion. Finally, we must not excuse those who offer only passive loyalty or are passively disloyal in time of war. War—and even more so, war against a tyrannical power—justly demands proof of active loyalty. America is no different from any other regime in this regard. The detachment of many ethnic Japanese from Japan would ordinarily be remarkable, but in the situation of war it became merely what was expected: a citizen's duty. If such reasonable doubt exists today, then consider the reactions of policymakers in 1941, faced with Pearl Harbor and the need to deal effectively with a ruthless enemy.

A word at least should be said about the "camps." Movement in and out of the centers was casual. Private car ownership was permitted. Jobs were made available. Provision was made for property to be moved from home to the centers. Ted Morgan's summary is apt: The centers were "like small towns, with churches, hospitals, post offices, stores, schools, gambling, and prostitution."⁵ The War Relocation Authority early on (July 20, 1942) adopted a leave policy, following loyalty clearance, which permitted departures for work or college. As early as May 21, 1942, assembly centers (to which evacuees reported before being taken to relocation centers inland) had been releasing evacuees so they could go to agricultural jobs. Taking seasonal leaves, thousands periodically went out to work and then returned. Many of those relocated were reluctant to leave the security of the centers, and not enough evacuees would take advantage of the government's program to fill the vast demand for labor inland. In light of this, it would be chutzpah to dwell, as one redress bill does, on the "enormous damages and losses . . . and . . . incalculable losses in education and job training" during World War II. To say that America had its own concentration camps, differing only in degree from those of the Nazis (the allies of the Japanese) not only grotesquely distorts history but invites trivialization of the Holocaust.

Finally, the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, with subsequent revisions, provided for financial compensation for property damaged or lost as "a reasonable and natural consequence of the evacuation or exclusion" from the West Coast. Under the Act approximately \$37 million was paid out to approximately 25,000 claimants.

IN HONOR OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CAMPUS OF GREATER LOS ANGELES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1987

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the exciting news of the official opening of the Jewish Community Campus of Greater Los Angeles on Sunday, September 20, 1987. Many years of

planning and hard work have made this dream a reality. The following will give you some insight into that dream.

For over 8 years the Federation's Jewish Community Building at 6505 Wilshire Boulevard has served a wide spectrum of Jewish needs, not only in Los Angeles, but across the State and the Nation, in Israel and around the world. The new Jewish Community Campus will lie just west of Topanga Canyon Boulevard in Canoga Park. The campus itself will consist of three buildings and landscaped courtyards, providing office and programming space.

The Jewish Federation Council and its 500 affiliated organizations have become visible and effective members of the city, establishing a multidimensional sphere of Jewish services and committees that broaden and touch every aspect of daily life. They stand as the heart of a vibrant Jewish community, a strong institution that sustains the activities and dreams of millions of people.

The organization of Jewish agencies and committees operating under the auspices of the Jewish Federation Council represents one of the largest social service delivery systems in the country. It has long represented the full scope of available services, providing the planning and budgeting for over 16 essential health, welfare, educational, and social agencies for the entire community.

These organizations provide aid and support to Jews and non-Jews throughout the city, regardless of denomination, synagogue affiliation, or religious observance. The providing of charitable services to all has long been a tradition of Jewish communities everywhere.

The Jewish Community Campus will touch something singular and vital in each of us by promoting and encouraging Jewish life. It will develop an influence that must exist and continue to grow if we, as a community, are to survive and flourish.

The Jewish Community Campus is a new, comprehensive model of service delivery to the Jewish community and is expected to be the prototype for future communal facilities throughout Los Angeles County. There is almost no problem or issue confronting us today which some agency or department of Jewish Federation does not address. Programs and projects to aid senior citizens, parents, youth, and families are all a part of the fabric of Jewish organizations, and will be represented at the Jewish Community Campus.

A few of the services and programs available at the new campus will be the San Fernando Valley Region of the Federation, the West Valley Community Center, the Federation's Community Relations Committee, the Bureau of Jewish Education, Jewish Family Service, Jewish Vocational Service, Jewish Free Loan Association, Bet Tzedek Legal Services, and the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization.

It is a pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine work and special services of the Jewish Community Campus, and I ask that they join me in extending to all those involved our best wishes for all future success.

KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO TRINITY ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1987

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation an event that will be held September 20, 1987, in Flint, MI, commemorating the founding of the Trinity Assembly of God Church. On this day, the Trinity Assembly of God Church will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

The strong devotion of the church can be traced back to its origins, to those who first realized their aspirations to found a holy place of worship. In 1937, after the close of a tent revival campaign, Rev. J. Claude Moss was approached by a group of people interested in forming a permanent church. It was during this time that the famous UAW sit-down strike was taking place in Flint. Mrs. Jessie Bailie, one of three original church members, recalls being stopped by soldiers with guns, and questioned before being allowed through the blockades to attend services. Mrs. Bailie along with Mrs. Mildred Crites and Mr. John Gambill, the other original church members, joined with a group and rented a building formerly known as the Spinning Wheel Saloon. That summer a huge tent was erected on property on Holtslander Street and many souls were saved in a continual revival conducted by several evangelists. A penny march was held in each service, with all money collected going into a fund for a church building. This proved to be a wise decision because very soon the tent blew down in a heavy windstorm, and the need for a permanent structure became immediate. Mr. and Mrs. Silas Farnsworth mortgaged their home to help finance a new building. The first church was large and crude but offered, finally, a permanent place to worship. The church became known as People's Tabernacle, and was nondenominational.

Two years later, in 1940, due to a succession of problems and difficulties, only a dedicated dozen of the original group remained. The parishioners found themselves with no pastor and under heavy debt. They remained, however, determined to stay together and preserve their heritage.

In the providence of God, the group was led to contact a devout Christian, Mr. Rollin Severance, owner of the Severance Tool Co. in Saginaw. He paid off all debts and arranged for fill-in speakers for the Sunday services. When he could not find anyone to speak, he came and led the services himself. Under Mr. Severance's leadership, the congregation was brought into fellowship with the Assemblies of God. When the resourceful parishioners repaid their debt to Brother Severance, he directed the funds toward the establishment of a district camp. In the next few years the church grew and prospered, and became known as Trinity Tabernacle. Siding was put on the building, windows and a floor installed, and many other improvements made.

There has been a number of great leaders throughout the history of the church, many of those being pastors. Rev. Carl Ausbury served as the first permanent pastor after Mr. Sever-

could have been as just an assembly of 535 individual Members.

In the Senate today consider the quality of our leaders ROBERT BYRD and ROBERT DOLE, and their top assistants. And in the House Speaker WRIGHT and the two party leaders—FOLEY and MICHEL. Leadership with its challenges and pitfalls always invites criticism but congressional leadership today continues as it has throughout the 30 years this Senator has served in this body to be honest, responsible, sure footed and constantly working in the interest of our country. So, sure, there is a great deal to criticize about the Congress—criticism we hear and we should. But there is also much about Congress to praise, and this we never hear.

So let us hear a few cheers—amid all those boos and catcalls. Boos and catcalls are about all the Congress ever, and I mean ever, gets.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR TO S. 1201

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator THAD COCHRAN be added as a cosponsor to S. 1201.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

BICENTENNIAL MINUTE

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787: U.S. SENATE CREATED

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as we all know, today we celebrate a most historic anniversary. Two hundred years ago, on September 17, 1787, 39 delegates to the Federal Convention signed the Constitution of the United States. Among the many significant consequences of their action was the creation of the U.S. Senate.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the few Convention delegates to oppose a two-House legislature. It is fitting, then, on this most historic occasion, to read from his final statement to the Convention. "I confess," he said, "that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure that I shall never approve them: for having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise it is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others."

"In these sentiments sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us . . . I doubt, too, whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have

advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly, can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded . . . thus, I consent, sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure, that it is not the best."

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business for not to extend past the hour of 9 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for 3 minutes each.

Who seeks recognition?

The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, as we continue to celebrate today the bicentennial of the Constitution, I would like to read to you the preamble of the Constitution and to share with you the meaning of the words to me, and I believe, the meaning of these words to most Americans.

We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

I am humbled by the simple eloquence of these words written 200 years ago by men representing such diverse interests. In spite of their different visions, these men recognized the significance of the Nation they were about to create. The framers have left us with a rich legacy which remains a source of pride and strength for our people. This legacy focuses on a belief that we can overcome any obstacle and a belief that we can accommodate diverse viewpoints within a framework of laws.

There are some who would say that our Constitution was a flawed document on the day it was signed, that the Union was not perfect and that justice did not prevail throughout the land. Yes, there was slavery in this country at that time. And white women did not have the right to vote. Perhaps our Founding Fathers realized that nations do not have perfect beginnings and that a new nation—the United States of America—would have been stillborn if necessary compromises were not made.

There are others who would say that our Constitution was a flawed docu-

ment because it did not prevent a divisive and bloody war between the States. And that the Constitution was radically refined by the 14th amendment. Civil wars were not new to humanity 200 years ago and they are not uncommon to us today. However, in spite of our Civil War and the expansion of individual rights under the 14th amendment, the basic structure of our Government as adopted on September 17, 1787, 200 years ago today remains unchanged.

To everyone who would say that our Constitution is imperfect, I say that it is only in America that a Catholic named John F. Kennedy could become President of the United States. It is only in America that a woman named Sandra Day O'Connor and a black man named Thurgood Marshall could sit on the Supreme Court of the United States. Finally, I say that it is only in America that a descendent of former slaves, Martin Luther King, Jr., could inspire so many Americans, both white and black, to see the inconsistencies between our behavior and the moral imperative of the words of our Constitution written 200 years ago.

This discussion, I believe, demonstrates that the Constitution of the United States is more than a written document. It is more than a collection of beautiful words. I believe that our Constitution is an ideal, etched in the minds and hearts of Americans. We believe that our Government, though imperfect, is the best that humanity has developed. And that every American has a duty, if not an obligation, to contribute toward making our Government one of a more perfect Union, and to ensure that justice prevails throughout the land. I believe that it is this vision of America which has caused our constitutional Government to endure for 200 years. It is this vision which will keep our Nation strong as we find solutions to the difficult problems facing us today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nevada, Senator REID.

JAPANESE INTERNMENT REPARATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, from time to time there arise issues which test not only the conscience of a man but that of mankind. They deal, almost always, those great questions, with the rights of an unpopular minority.

The response to that test is the true measure of any nation which has pretensions to civilization. When the roar of the mob provokes a government into curtailing individual rights, then that government has failed in its basic duty.

The Declaration of Independence, as usual, says it best. It is to secure basic rights. The magnificent document tells us that " . . . governments are instituted among men."

Our Nation has not, of course, always been successful in securing those rights. Lynch mobs have on occasion prevailed, and for long periods State, local, or Federal governments denied basic rights to segments of our population.

And yet, Mr. President, in the darkest of times, and at the most hysterical of moments, there was always a calm bulwark for our liberties. That rampart was the U.S. Supreme Court.

Aberrations occurred, of course, in our history. There was the infamous Dred Scott decision declaring blacks to be noncitizens, and Plessy versus Ferguson which upheld the segregation doctrine. But by and large, the Court could be relied upon to protect the innocent individual or group against the tyranny of the majority.

It could be relied upon; that is, until December 7, 1941. When the air and naval forces of the Japanese empire struck suddenly and without warning at Pearl Harbor, our Nation was shocked, outraged, and furious. And rightfully so.

Cries for revenge immediately rang out. Demands were made that Japan be punished for her attack. And rightfully so.

What was not right, what could not be justified, was the wellspring of ugly racism which burst to the surface in the Western United States. Over 100,000 American citizens of Japanese origin were dragged from their homes by the forces of the Government and interned in concentration camps.

No examination was made of their loyalty; no distinction was invoked between legitimate enemy aliens and innocent citizens. That the action taken was blatantly racist is demonstrated by the fact that the same actions were applied neither to Americans of German origin nor to those whose families came from Italy.

One wonders if anyone in Government considered the incongruity of applying to citizens of Japanese origin the same tests of parentage and grandparentage that Hitler was applying in his despicable war of extermination against European Jewry.

There stood between those citizens and their oppressors in and out of government only that one bulwark of our liberties; the Supreme Court. The Court failed the test miserably. It permitted the forced relocation and internment of American citizens on a purely racial basis over the dissent of only one Justice. That one Justice, Robert Jackson, who was later to prosecute war criminals at Nuremberg, demonstrated the importance of one judge as the conscience of a nation.

One of the citizens forced from his home is a friend of mine, Wilson Makabe, who lives in Reno, NV. Wilson's response to that degradation and humiliation was magnificent. He enlisted in the U.S. Army. He enlisted from his new home, which was a concentration camp. When he went home on leave from his military base, he had

to visit his family also in a concentration camp. Before that American soldier could go home to visit his father and sisters in their barracks, he was subjected to searches by his fellow GI's who were their guards.

Wilson fought with the famous 442d with many people, including Senators INOUE and MATSUNAGA. He fought in Italy. He lasted on the battlefield less than 30 days before he was so badly shot up they had to ship him back from the front in a body cast up to his arms. They took his leg off, eventually, and sent him home.

He got off the boat and called one of his brothers. That is when he learned he had a welcome home present. The neighbors had set fire to his family's home in California. It was burned to the ground.

Mr. President, we as a Congress are now considering a piece of legislation to apologize and offer reparations to survivors of this dark chapter in our history. Apologies and reparations, of course, are not enough. They will not be enough. But they are at this time all we can do.

I will vote for this legislation and so, I am sure and most hopeful, will the majority of my colleagues. Before we vote on this legislation, though, Mr. President, I want to say something to my friend Wilson Makabe. I want to say thank you, Wilson, and I am sorry.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator yields the floor.

Does the Senate note the absence of a quorum?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BORK NOMINATION

Mr. RUDMAN. Mr. President, Senator THURMOND, in his opening statement at the hearings on the nomination of Judge Bork to the Supreme Court, gave a brilliant exposition on the role of the Senate in the confirmation process. In addition, he gave the best statement in support of Judge Bork that I have heard to date. Although I will not make a final decision as to how I will vote on Judge Bork's confirmation until after the hearings have concluded, I believe Senator THURMOND's statement should be read by anyone interested in this matter.

Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the text of his statement be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

Mr. Chairman, today, the Committee begins consideration of the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This is the fourth Supreme Court nomination that this Committee has considered in the past six years. (In fact, I might say that it is the 20th such nomination that I have had the opportunity to review during my 33 years in the Senate.) On earlier occasions, I have set forth the qualities I believe a nominee to the Court should possess:

Unquestioned integrity;

The courage to render decisions in accordance with the Constitution and the will of the people as expressed in the laws of Congress;

A keen knowledge and understanding of the law; in other words, professional competency;

Compassion, which recognizes both the rights of the individual and the rights of society in the quest for equal justice under law;

Proper judicial temperament—the ability to prevent the pressures of the moment from overpowering the composure and self-discipline of a well-ordered mind;

An understanding of, and appreciation for, the majesty of our system of government—in its separation of powers between the branches of our Federal government; its division of powers between the Federal and State governments; and the reservation to the States and to the people of all powers not delegated to the Federal Government.

There is no doubt that the nominee before us today meets these qualifications. His intellectual credentials are impeccable: Phi Beta Kappa, distinguished professor of law at Yale Law School, and respected author. His experience is extraordinary: in academia, as a general practitioner, as Solicitor General, and as a Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit (felt by many to be the second most important court in this country). Judge Bork has a longstanding reputation for integrity and judicial temperament. On two occasions, Judge Bork has had his professional qualifications and personal character specifically examined and carefully scrutinized by the American Bar Association. On both occasions, the ABA has given Judge Bork the highest possible rating for his professional competence, integrity, and temperament.

Judge Bork is not a new or unknown quantity. He has been before this Committee twice previously, and both times the Committee and the Full Senate have deemed him worthy of confirmation: to be Solicitor General and to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. It is also worthy of note that both times Judge Bork was confirmed by the Full Senate—once when Democrats controlled the Senate, and once when Republicans did—there was not a single dissenting vote.

In fact, if we were to put aside questions of philosophy and ideology, Judge Bork would in all likelihood already be sitting on the Court. However, it is apparent that some would have the issue of philosophy become the standard for whether or not we confirm this nominee for the Supreme Court. This nomination has been delayed longer—by any standard—than any other Supreme Court nomination in the last 25 years, while opponents mount an ideological campaign against him. Because so much has been said about the question of philosophy and ideology, I believe we should examine that issue within the context of the nominating process.

Some have said that philosophy should not be considered at all in the confirmation

The table of expiring programs covered by H.R. 5 follows:

**EXPIRING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Following is a list of elementary and secondary education programs and their expiration dates:

Programs expiring at the end of fiscal year 1987 (September 30, 1987).

Chapter 1, Education Consolidation and Improvement Act.

Chapter 2, Education Consolidation and Improvement Act.

Programs expiring at the end of fiscal year 1988 (September 30, 1988).

Adult Education Act.

Bilingual Education Act.

Impact Aid.

Education for Economic Security Act (math and science).

Magnet Schools Assistance.

Excellence in Education (small discretionary grants for experimental programs to improve educational quality).

Programs expiring at the end of fiscal year 1989 (September 30, 1989).

Emergency Immigrant Education (for school districts impacted with immigrant and alien children).

Indian Education.

Women's Educational Equity Act (small discretionary projects to promote equity in education).

Ellender Fellowship Program (fellowships for poor students to attend the Close Up Program on the Federal government).

General Assistance for the Virgin Islands and Territorial Teacher Training (two special territorial programs).

All of these programs are subject to the automatic extension provision in the General Education Provisions Act. This provision permits forward-funded programs to be considered for two additional years, and current-funded programs to be considered extended for one additional year, even if a reauthorization bill has not been enacted. This enables the Congress to make appropriations for the upcoming year for a program that has not been reauthorized yet.

**BILL TO EXTEND TERMS FOR
U.S. REPRESENTATIVES**

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to extend the length of term for U.S. Representatives. My proposal, requiring a constitutional amendment, would allow Representatives to serve two 4-year terms and one 2-year term in every 10-year period following reapportionment. This legislation will help to ease campaign pressures somewhat and enable us to become more effective legislators.

There are many benefits to extending the term for U.S. Representatives. First, it will at least partially liberate Members from a constant preoccupation with campaigning, thereby giving us a greater opportunity to legislate effectively and to better represent our constituencies. Second, it will help moderate the spiraling cost of campaigning. In just under 700 days we will be facing another election and another effort to raise several hundred thousand dollars to win. If you spend the average amount that a Congressman must spend to be reelected, you will have to raise about

\$500 a day for each of those 700 days to defend your incumbency. And finally, it will reduce the number of political campaigns, providing voters with a welcome respite from campaign rhetoric.

Over 20 years ago President Lyndon Johnson suggested that it was time to take a look at the 2-year term that Members of Congress face under the Constitution. At the time, his idea floundered for several reasons. Primarily, Members of the Senate were loath to support a change in the Constitution which would give Members of the House a chance to run for the Senate without sacrificing their seats. The need to again consider change in this area is clear.

The legislation I am introducing today to extend the length of terms would provide that all House seats would be contested in years of reapportionment. After the election, the House would divide its seats, by lot, into two equal groups. Seats in the first group would be contested in two years, and thereafter every four years until the next reapportionment. Seats in the second group would be contested in 4 years, 4 years after that, and then in 2 years, until the next reapportionment. There would be no limit on the number of terms a Member could serve, although he or she would be required to resign in order to file and run for the Senate, thus removing one of the earlier obstacles in the path of this legislation. For each Member it would mean standing three times for reelection between reapportionments, rather than five times.

Some Members are hesitant to change the Constitution, but a review of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention makes it clear that the reason for 2-year terms was to guarantee that Members of Congress kept in close touch with their constituencies. The travel and communications potential available to Members today is considerably different than it was 200 years ago. Most of us can return to our districts in only a few hours and the incumbent who ignores his constituency can seldom survive.

In addition, some Members have advised me that they are afraid their constituents will view this kind of change as self-aggrandizement. I disagree with this conclusion. In scores of town meetings across my marginal, conservative district I find that my voters are sated with political campaigns. They would not miss the opportunity to see my face on television every other October. Many volunteer that frequent elections seem wasteful and unnecessary.

As we embark on the 100th Congress and the bicentennial celebration of our great Constitution, I believe we should seize the opportunity to look anew at the House of Representatives. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this timely and necessary congressional reform.

**REDRESS FOR JAPANESE
AMERICANS**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that NORM MINETA and I join our esteemed majority leader TOM FOLEY and a great

number of our distinguished colleagues in introducing the Civil Liberties Act of 1987. This legislation addresses an issue of fundamental importance to our system of constitutional liberty.

This bill, which will be number H.R. 442, is designed to specifically implement the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. H.R. 442, is nearly identical in substance to the bill introduced in the 99th Congress.

The number assigned to the bill has been chosen in order to honor the famous 442d Regimental Combat Team of World War II. This entirely Japanese American military unit of the Second World War fought in some of the fiercest and bloodiest campaigns of the European Theater. It was the most highly decorated unit of its size in the military history of the United States. During 5 major campaigns, the soldiers in this unit earned over 18,000 decorations and were awarded more than 9,000 Purple Hearts. It is fitting that this historic legislation should be designated in honor of these fine men.

President Reagan has said that a true American patriot is one who cherishes our Nation's ideals and strives to narrow the gap between those ideals and reality. We have an opportunity to narrow that gap and restore our constitutional system to its proper balance. By passing H.R. 442, we can at last provide redress to those Americans of Japanese ancestry who were deprived of their basic constitutional rights during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, the President of the United States signed Executive Order 9066. It was the first step in a personal odyssey in which my citizenship and my parents' citizenship suddenly meant nothing. The exclusion and detention order recognized ancestry and only ancestry. Our loyalty to the United States was measured by whether we had one-sixteenth or more Japanese blood.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens were prohibited from living, working, or traveling on the west coast. We were removed to temporary assembly centers, mostly stables, race tracks, and fairgrounds. Then on to relocation camps in bleak, desolate areas where conditions ranged from tolerable to deplorable.

The first camp was opened in May 1942. My parents have told me about the barbed wire fences and sentry dogs, of loss of privacy and lack of adequate sanitation. They have related stories of the emotional distress created by the camp environment and the heart-wrenching divisions that occurred as families were separated by physical distance.

No one, not even our keepers, knew when we would be free to return to our homes. The indeterminate sentence for a crime we did not commit became a quiet form of torture. We were rendered helpless in our own homeland.

The rationale of these actions was national security. But the order was promulgated regardless of the fact that no documented cases of disloyalty by Japanese Americans existed and none have subsequently arisen.

My parents were proud citizens of the United States—a country they had known to be just and ruled by a reasoned constitutional law. But the exclusion order resulted in the circumvention of basic procedural rights. Seven of the ten provisions of the Bill of Rights were ignored. There was no review of

individual cases and no exceptions or considerations of personal service. The basic concept of habeas corpus was discarded. The traditional legal assumption of innocence was dismissed.

For myself, I was only 10 months old when I entered the internment camp at Tule Lake. But this issue for me, and I know this is true for many others here, is endowed with very strong personal memories. Even more painful than the memories is the stigma of implied guilt. Our Nation determined that we were a threat to national security, and that because of our race, Americans of Japanese ancestry could never really be considered trustworthy Americans.

Despite all this distress, the striking truth that we should remember today is that the faith and hope of those who were interned has been sustained. They have sustained faith in the law of the land, pride in this country, and most of all, a sincere desire to prove loyalty to this great Nation and be allowed to serve its ideals and principles. All this despite the fact that basic constitutional and civil rights were once denied.

Mr. Speaker, it is the spirit of this faith that brings me before the House today. I firmly believe that our actions here are essential for giving credibility to our constitutional system and for reinforcing our tradition of justice.

I wish to reiterate my pledge that, as a lawmaker involved in framing the redress legislation, I will not accept any monetary reparations. To do so would lead some to suggest that my actions are motivated by self-interest. They are not. I am convinced, however, that monetary compensation must be a part of any redress effort.

The logic of compensation goes far beyond simple economics. Our legal tradition provides us with the system of damage compensation to stress the notion of accountability. If we make it absolutely clear that people will be held accountable for their actions, we can hope to deter such actions in the future. When the actions are taken by our Government, accountability is paramount.

Mr. Speaker, while people of goodwill may differ over the intent and motive of the actions of the Government, there is no question that constitutional rights were ignored. Redress will acknowledge the loyalty of Japanese Americans during the Second World War and will enable us to remind future generations that such a tragic denial of rights must not and will not be tolerated ever again.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUSTICE WILLIAM BRENNAN

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, 1986, Justice William Brennan, Jr. celebrated 30 years of service on the U.S. Supreme Court. To commemorate and acknowledge these three decades of distinguished service on the Nation's highest court, the Eighth Grade gifted class of Nova Middle School from Broward County, FL, decided to present Justice Brennan with a plaque and signed letter.

On November 24, 1986, I presented Justice Brennan with the plaque and letter on behalf of the class. He has continued to demonstrate the very highest principles of justice in his long career devoted to our country. For this reason, Justice Brennan's years on the Supreme Court have been an inspiration to the students and to myself as well.

I join the Eighth Grade Gifted Class of Nova Middle School in congratulating Justice Brennan on his 30 years on the Supreme Court and wish him many more good years in the future.

The names of the students who signed the letter are listed below.

Names on letter as follows:
Minerva D'Andrea, Teacher
Karen McNeely, Teacher

Amy Berman, Mitch Abrahams, Sean Epstein, Greg Wegweiser, Gordon Cooper, Nicole Desaritz, Corbi Feinstein, Keith Bua, Mark Vasil, and Amy Ryan.

Holly Ankarstran, Susan Allee, Becky Halpern, Wendy Smith, Tami Deaton, Kim Hobbs, Joshua Levitan, Stephanie Lazarus, Jason Lockhart, and Heather Rubinchik.

Dana Kolnick, Zachary Heiden, Partick Funchess, Nathan Goldstein, Evan Rosenthal, Shira Chess, Sarah May, Rachel White, Jessica Cahill, and Rachel Goldenberg.

Whitney Goldstein, Sherri Klaff, Brett Krupnick, David Rose, Brian Sims, Tina Srebnik, and Alan Lebovitz.

These students of the Gifted Class.

LEGISLATION OPPOSING OIL IMPORT FEES

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on this first day of the 100th Congress I am introducing, along with several of my colleagues, legislation expressing the opposition of the House to an oil import fee. As we begin this session, it is the most serious threat facing the consumers of the Northeast and the Midwest.

As Congress looks for new sources of revenue, and the plight of the oil industry demands our attention, an oil import fee seems an attractive and simple resolution of both problems. Even the most superficial analysis reveals, however, that the consequences of imposing an oil import fee would be disastrous both for consumers and the economy. We oppose an oil import fee for the same reason we have opposed it in past congresses: it is politically and economically unjustifiable.

An oil import fee is bad policy not only because it would disproportionately affect the Northeast and Midwest, areas of the country which rely on imported oil for home heating, but also because it is an extremely inefficient method of raising revenue. Numerous studies have demonstrated that an oil import fee would increase costs to the consumer by \$35 billion while only raising \$6 billion for the U.S. Treasury. Further, an oil import fee would allow domestic oil producers to reap huge profits as they raise their prices to match the price of imported oil.

An oil import fee is bad economics because it would place U.S. manufacturing industries at a competitive disadvantage in both U.S. and

foreign markets and distort competition among fuels by drastically raising production costs. There is no question that increased oil prices mean increased inflation and unemployment throughout the economy.

Consumers in the Northeast and Midwest should not be required to bear the brunt of the deficit burden and the problems that beset the energy industry. In introducing this legislation today, my colleagues and I serve notice that we will oppose any effort to do so by imposing an oil import fee in the 100th Congress.

PRIORITY CONCERNS OF CONGRESS IN THE MONTHS AHEAD

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the 100th Congress convenes I would like to take this opportunity to express my opinion on what I feel should be the priority concerns of this body in the months ahead. Generally speaking, we have a country at peace and a country at work, but nevertheless a country where a myriad of problems exist; problems which in my judgment deserve close and thorough congressional scrutiny.

On the economic front, such pressing problems as the high cost of product and liability insurance have dealt a body blow to the small businessman trying to make a living in our free market system. Unfair trade practices on the part of many of our international trading partners has made it extremely difficult for American businesses to be competitive in the world marketplace. Insider trading and the threat of hostile takeovers has raised a lot of cynicism with respect to our country's stock markets and have caused a lot of unnecessary hardship to employees and employers threatened by takeover.

In the area of environmental concerns, hasty efforts to impose burdensome Federal regulations on the users of high sulfur coal in an effort to reduce the threat of acid rain need to be fully explored. In my judgment it would be extremely unwise to go forward with legislation based on unsubstantiated evidence that high sulfur coal is primarily responsible for this undesirable phenomenon. Meanwhile, Congress must move promptly with regard to re-enactment of the Clean Water Act. We must ensure that our Nation's water supplies are free of lead and other toxic contaminants.

With regard to budgetary matters, I feel it is imperative that Congress rethink its present budgetary practices and change from a 1-year budget cycle to a more manageable 2-year cycle, thereby cutting down on much of the confusion and delay which results from the present process. Also, every effort must be made to safeguard the progress that has been made toward meeting the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget mandates enacted last Congress. We can't let the political considerations of 1988 get in the way of the economic realities of 1987.

On social matters, the Congress should continue to explore alternatives to our present welfare structure. We must rework the present programs on the books to ensure an inde-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Res

August 8, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *Alan -*
SUBJECT: Signing Ceremony for Japanese Internment
Legislation

The Japanese Internment legislation has arrived and, at B's direction, my staff is working with Rebecca's staff to put together a "concept schedule proposal" for a ceremony on Wednesday -- either Roosevelt Room or Rose Garden depending on the size of Public Liaison's list of proposed attendees.

Speechwriters will need to move quickly on remarks for the POTUS. Carol Crawford at OMB is the key substance person on this issue.

cc: B. Oglesby
Rebecca Range

Peter -

*The event is going to be in
the Rose Garden -- at 2:00 pm.*

Dec. 15, 1945

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

General Stilwell Pins DSC On Sister of Nisei Hero In Ceremony at Masuda Ranch

"Vinegar Joe" Participates in Americans United
Rally in Santa Ana; Film Stars Pay Tribute
To Combat Record of Japanese American ^{American Troops}

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Arriving by plane from Washington, General Joseph W. Stilwell pinned the D.S.C. on little Mary Masuda Saturday morning, Dec. 8, in a simple ceremony on the porch of her small frame shack near Talbert, Orange County.

It was the same humble home from which a self-appointed vigilante committee had attempted to drive her a few months before, when she was one of the first Nisei (Americans of Japanese ancestry) to return from relocation centers to California's farmlands.

On Dec. 8 newsreel cameras ground, radio mikes edged in and press photographers shot from many angles to record this presentation of the Army's second highest medal earned by Mary's dead brother, Kazuo Masuda, who was killed at Cassino last year.

The former commander of the China-Burma-India theater of war, "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, spoke in his traditional democratic manner as he made the award posthumously to Mary Masuda, who like her brother had stood up against the forces of fascism.

Kazuo, staff sergeant with the famous 442nd Infantry Japanese American Combat Team, had ordered his men back and single-handedly advanced through heavy artillery fire, carrying a mortar. Bracing it in a helmet packed with dirt, he poured round after round into the Nazis for twelve hours. A few weeks later in a similar lone advance he was killed, at Cassino on the Italian front. But his men were safe.

That is why Kazuo could not be present to accept the General's medal. His sister Mary, not unlike Mary Pickford in stature and poise, took it for him, with tears in her eyes. Her parents and two of her three living brothers were present on the little porch. All her brothers were or are in the Army.

General Stilwell said as he met Miss Masuda at the ceremony, "I have never yet found a Nisei who didn't do his full duty right up to the hilt. I feel it an honor to be delegated to make this award."

The Distinguished Service Cross did not remain where he pinned it, for Mary turned and fastened it on her mother's dress in recognition. It was Mary, however, who

& Drum Corps played an old war tune.

Louise Albritton, motion picture star born in Texas, gave a sketch telling how the Texas Lost Battalion were saved by the Nisei soldiers. Robert Young did the Arch Oboler bit, "I Have No Prayer." Ronald Reagan, until recently an army captain, spoke on behalf of the American Veterans Committee, of which he is an officer, saying:

"Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race, but on a way—an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way."

"Mr. and Mrs. Masuda, just as one member of the family of Americans speaking to another member, I want to say for what your son Kazuo did—Thanks!"

Harry Flannery as M. C. pointed out that four years before to the day America in one day, shocked by Pearl Harbor, achieved unity. And, he continued, on this "United America" day, when "Americans-All" gathered in Santa Ana Bowl to honor General Stilwell after the occasion of his presentation to Mary Masuda, perhaps it was not too early to begin peace-time unity.

It was Scout Josh Wilson of Orange Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America, who had led the Allegiance of the Flag. "... with Liberty — and Justice — for ALL."

And it was the Santa Ana Army Air Base Band that played "America the Beautiful" as the audience filed out ... with many a choke

alone had faced the barroom vigilantes on May 1st when she refused to be frightened from her home

The former commander of the China-Burma-India theater of war, noted for his straight forward Americanism, said later in the day at an afternoon rally at Santa Ana

in the throat.

Santa Ana extends to all cities the idea—"United American Day."

And little Miss Mary Macenda, attractive Nisei girl, has gone back to run her ten-acre farm with her elderly parents and her veteran brother who assists her.

Talbot will not see such doings.

2nd page

"The amount of money, the color of one's skin . . . do not make a measure of Americanism. A square deal all around; free speech; equality before the law; a fair field with no favor; obedience to the majority;—an American not only believes in such things, but he is willing to fight for them.

"Who, after all, is the real American? The real American is the man who calls it a fair exchange to lay down his life in order that American ideals may go on living. And judging by such a test, Sgt. Masuda was a better American than any of us here today."

The General gave the names of winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor—only one surviving—to show that this highest of all military awards had gone to Americans of many races, of Mexican, Italian, Polish, German and other ancestries.

Ronald Reagan, Louise Albritton, Robert Young, Harry Flannery, Will Rogers Jr., Richard Lee, Chris-Pin Martin, Don Whedlin, Alex Havier and others were on the program, coming down from Hollywood for the occasion. There were also short talks by leaders of several races, including Ruby Merkeley Goodwin, Dan Marshall, Roque E. DeLa Yala, Maurice Haran and Walter Hilborn. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious leaders gave invocations, and the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign War and American Veterans Committee were represented. Also, the Spanish-American War Veterans Life

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

Date: August 8, 1988

TO: Mari Maseng

FROM: **PHILLIP D. BRADY** 
Deputy Counsel to the President

As we discussed, please find attached a letter from Rose Ochi recommending that the President make reference to a statement he made in 1945 on the World War II sacrifices of all races in any statement (signing ceremony) he makes in signing the Japanese internment compensation legislation.

Hope this is helpful.

ROSE MATSUI OCHI

ATTORNEY AT LAW 730 SOUTH LINCOLN AVENUE, MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA 91754 (818) 573-0324

Phillip Brady:

Phillip Brady
Acting Counsel
to the President
White House,
Washington, D.C.

If a signing ceremony is being planned, I would suggest that you contact Bob, Chairman of the Cal. Rep. Party, who I like to suggest a few invitees including Steve Nakashima, Head of Japanese American Council for Reagan.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

Dear Mr. Brady:

ROSE OCHI

As a followup of our telephone conversation yesterday, I am forwarding to you a copy of an article which appeared in the Pacific Citizen, December 15, 1988 edition, which includes Ronald Reagan's quote on behalf of the American Veterans Committee, saying:

"Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race, but on a way --an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way...."

Such beautiful and fitting remarks could be repeated by the now President of the United States as he signs the historic redress legislation.

Please thank the President for his leadership in upholding the truly American ideal of a country willing to recognize its past mistakes and make amends. This is what makes us so very unique and special in promoting fairness and understanding throughout the nation and the world.

As a former internee, National Vice President of Japanese American Citizens League and first JACL Legislative Education Committee, Legislative Strategy Chair, I am so very personally delighted after a long struggle, to reach this glorious culmination--a victory for all Americans.

Sincerely Yours,

Rose Matsui Ochi
Rose Matsui Ochi

01/06/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MINETA (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-8)

01/07/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-60)

02/09/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MINETA (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page No. E-434)

07/28/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-3116)

09/15/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by COURTER (R-NJ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page
E-3536)

09/17/87 -- In The SENATE

Enter selection, 'MENU' or 'HELP'.....

Remarks by REID (D-NV) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-12232)

09/21/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by KOSTMAYER (D-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR
Page E-3618)

Extensions to Remarks by CLAY (D-MO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page
E-3632)

09/23/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by PANETTA (D-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page
E-3673)

10/15/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-4014)

10/20/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by EDWARDS, DON (D-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR
Page E-4077)

10/29/87 -- In The HOUSE

Enter selection, 'MENU' or 'HELP'.....

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-4248)

12/04/87 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MINETA (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-4655)

12/21/87 -- In The HOUSE

Remarks by EDWARDS, DON (D-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-11949)

01/28/88 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-78)

06/15/88 -- In The HOUSE

Extensions to Remarks by MATSUI (D-CA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-2007)

Enter selection, 'MENU' or 'HELP'.....

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"Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race, but on a way—an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way."

"Mr. and Mrs. Masuda, just as one member of the family of Americans speaking to another member, I want to say for what your son Kazuo did—Thanks!"

Harry Flannery as M. C. pointed out that four years before to the day America in one day, shocked by Pearl Harbor, achieved unity. And, he continued, on this "United America" day, when "Americans-All" gathered in Santa Ana Bowl to honor General Stilwell after the occasion of his presentation to Mary Masuda, perhaps it was not too early to begin peace-time unity.

It was Scout Josh Wilson of Orange Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America, who had led the Allegiance of the Flag. "... with Liberty — and Justice — for ALL."

And it was the Santa Ana Army Air Base Band that played "America the Beautiful" as the audience filed out ... with many a choke

alone had faced the barroom vigilantes on May 1st when she refused to be frightened from her home.

The former commander of the China-Burma-India theater of war, noted for his straight forward Americanism, said later in the day at an afternoon rally at Santa Ana

in the throat.

Santa Ana extends to all cities the idea—"United America Day."

And little Miss Mary Masuda, attractive Nisei girl, has gone back to run her ten-acre farm with her elderly parents and her veteran brother who assists her.

Talbott will not see such doings.

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"The amount of money, the color of one's skin . . . do not make a measure of Americanism. A square deal all around; free speech; equality before the law; a fair field with no favor; obedience to the majority;—an American not only believes in such things, but he is willing to fight for them.

"Who, after all, is the real American? The real American is the man who calls it a fair exchange to lay down his life in order that American ideals may go on living. And judging by such a test, Sgt. Masuda was a better American than any of us here today."

The General gave the names of winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor—only one surviving—to show that this highest of all military awards had gone to Americans of many races, of Mexican, Italian, Polish, German and other ancestries.

Ronald Reagan, Louise Albritton, Robert Young, Harry Flannery, Will Rogers Jr., Richard Lee, Chris-Pin Martin, Don Whedlip, Alex Havier and others were on the program, coming down from Hollywood for the occasion. There were also short talks by leaders of several races, including Ruby Merkeley Goodwin, Dan Marshall, Roque E. DeLa Yala, Maurice Hagan and Walter Hilborn. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious leaders gave invocations, and the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign War and American Veterans Committee were represented. Also, the Spanish-American War Veterans Fife

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

Date: August 8, 1988

TO: Mari Maseng

FROM:  **PHILLIP D. BRADY**
Deputy Counsel to the President

As we discussed, please find attached a letter from Rose Ochi recommending that the President make reference to a statement he made in 1945 on the World War II sacrifices of all races in any statement (signing ceremony) he makes in signing the Japanese internment compensation legislation.

Hope this is helpful.

ROSE MATSUI OCHI

ATTORNEY AT LAW 730 SOUTH LINCOLN AVENUE, MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA 91754 (818) 573-0524

Phillip Brady:

Phillip Brady
Acting Counsel
to the President
White House,
Washington, D.C.

If a signing ceremony is being planned, I would suggest that you contact Bob [redacted] Chairman of the Cal. Rep. Party, who I like to suggest a few invitees including Steve Nakashima, Head of Japanese American Council for Reagan.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

Dear Mr. Brady:

ROSE OCHI

As a followup of our telephone conversation yesterday, I am forwarding to you a copy of an article which appeared in the Pacific Citizen, December 15, 1988 edition, which includes Ronald Reagan's quote on behalf of the American Veterans Committee, saying:

"Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race, but on a way --an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way...."

Such beautiful and fitting remarks could be repeated by the now President of the United States as he signs the historic redress legislation.

Please thank the President for his leadership in upholding the truly American ideal of a country willing to recognize its past mistakes and make amends. This is what makes us so very unique and special in promoting fairness and understanding throughout the nation and the world.

As a former internee, National Vice President of Japanese American Citizens League and first JACL Legislative Education Committee, Legislative Strategy Chair, I am so very personally delighted after a long struggle, to reach this glorious culmination-a victory for all Americans.

Sincerely Yours,

Rose Matsui Ochi
Rose Matsui Ochi